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**ATLANTIC EDITION

Tower Views

by Clearway

Undeclared Neutrality Law

World-Saving for Geneva

Klansmen and Democracy

¶ **Neutrality**—A pass-at-your-own-risk sign is erected on Oriental ship lanes for United States ships carrying arms, ammunition, or implements of war. By Executive order, government-owned vessels must not transport articles on the prohibited list to China and Japan, and privately owned ships do so at their own risk. • Thus a leaf is extracted from the non-scriptural Book of Evasions. If Japan can wage an undeclared war of aggression against China, Uncle Sam can invoke an undeclared neutrality act.

¶ **Piracy**—The hunt is on. Along Mediterranean trade routes British and French dogs of war sniff the oily scent of underseas weasels. Unidentified submarine raiders henceforth are to be attacked on sight; even on sound. Italy sees waters on which it has a watchful eye floating flags of powerful, law-abiding nations. Does she regret her withdrawal from the Nyon conference? Does she see that her act seemed to give credence to Russia's charge that the pirates sail under black shirts? Or does Italy realize conciliation is the way of discretion? At any rate, Italy leaves a door ajar. It wants to join the British and French naval police on their Mediterranean beat. This opens the way for Italian participation in the plan to make the Mediterranean safe for neutral shipping. • Italy doffs its cap to the police. Does it imply respect for law and order or does it mislead?

¶ **Geneva**—Delegations to the League find different answers to the anti-piracy arrangement, but there is a general agreement that the provisions governing the patrol need expansion to include air craft and surface vessels. Geneva delegates are not prone to enter Italy's doorway to compromise with any enthusiasm. The feeling in Geneva is that delegates from the democracies will not be inclined to make concessions so long as Italy shows an inclination to use the spur on its boot. The feeling is that the present patrol is competent to handle the situation, especially if an open season is declared on air and wave raiders. • Slowly the impression stiffens in diplomatic circles that nations which seem incapable of understanding peaceways shall be given a taste of police ways.

¶ **Dr. Wellington Koo**—Geneva hears warnings from both sides of the Sino-Japanese war-that-is-not-a-war. China's Dr. Koo declares that Japanese guns will be trained on Europe and the United States some day if China is not supported now. Pleading for immediate League action, he warns should Japan become possessed of China's vast man-power and natural resources, her next intended step would be to challenge Europe and America in the South Seas and Pacific, as well as on the mainland of Asia. Japanese foreign office spokesmen discuss Dr. Koo's warning with characteristic adroitness. Although Japan is not a member of the League, its spokesmen warn that body against involvement in Sino-Japanese affairs, hinting that such action would "bring results contrary to League's expectations."

• **Legal experts** in Geneva, however, find that China's avoidance of the term "war" saves the League from embarrassment. If no war exists, no sanctions are applicable. Close observers smile at the subterfuge. They see the League emulating an old Chinese custom—saving its face. But the League is the instrument of human thinking. It has only the strength which its signatories give it. While delegates are forced to consider special national interests and involved treaties before acting, the possibility of the League revealing any impressive strength is remote. However, so long as it hangs together, it is a potential for peace. • When signatories become convinced of the futility of face-saving, they may turn to the business of world-saving.

¶ **Ku Klux**—Whether Mr. Justice Hugo L. Black has affiliation with the Ku Klux Klan, as implied by a newspaper "expose," or whether he has not, the stirring-up of the subject has resulted in a renaissance of activity on the part of that organization of "anti's." While Washington breathes gossip out-whispering the autumn leaves, and the President officially leaves the matter of clearing the records up to Mr. Justice Black, politicians freely express the view that it devolves on him to explain himself for the President's sake. Political and racial groups in New York City are so charged with concern over the possible presence of a Ku Kluxer on the Supreme Bench, that J. L. Baskin, alleged representative of the sheet-wearers, comes forth to address Klans-fellows and incidentally reveals that there are between 60,000 and 70,000 of them in New York City area alone. • To those interested in maintaining the breadth of democratic ideals, 60,000 Klansmen in a city is equally as thought-provoking as one possible Klansman on a bench.

In The Boston Section:

Receivership Sought in New Legal Move to Oust O'Hara From Narragansett Track

Take Relief Back From Federal Government Is Plea to Municipal Finance Officers

"Vice-President Candidate With Vandenberg? Not Commenting," Says Senator

Unexpected Opposition to CIO Marks Lawrence American Woolen Labor Election

And News From All New England In the Second Section, Beginning on Page 11

Wallace Urges Crop Cuts To Ease Farm Price Drop; South Turns to Industry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DALLAS, Texas, Sept. 15—Smoking factory chimneys smudge the horizons on the South which were once marked only by white bolls of cotton, fleecy coats of sheep, and grazing cattle. After more than a century devoted chiefly to agriculture, with cotton its main crop, this region is turning sharply to industry. A balance of the scales of farming with those of industrial income is the aim.

The South's bid for industrial growth is based upon possibly the greatest variety of raw materials which any region of the nation boasts. Surveys show that it has resources and advantages for fostering development of such industries as chemicals, kraft and white paper, sulphur, alkali, naval stores, bauxite and plastics, commercial fertilizers, lumber, cellulose and oil.

New investments in southern industries, largely by eastern and northern capital, is estimated at

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15—Sharply curtailed farm production to cushion the price shocks of the bumper crops now being harvested or in sight were proposed by Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, to 118 farm leaders gathered here from all parts of the nation to discuss the Administration's new crop control program.

After listening behind closed doors to the proposals to reduce acreage put forward yesterday by Mr. Wallace, general discussion began today among the farm leaders, together with counter-proposals and suggestions as to best means for putting the program into effect.

It is estimated that the 1938 plans offered by Mr. Wallace would mean curtailment by 15,000,000 to 25,000,000 acres of major crop plantings, as contrasted to 1937 plantings.

With the farm leaders attending

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

President Mum On Klan Until Black's Return

Had No Intimation of Any Connection Prior to Appointment, He Says

Wants Record Clear

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15—President Roosevelt's attitude toward the question of Mr. Justice Black's alleged affiliations with the Ku Klux Klan, interpreted from an official statement he made public last night, and from all the unofficial echoes coming from the White House, is that the newly appointed justice must clarify the situation.

In formal and "correct" manner, the President's official statement implies that Mr. Justice Black should clear his record, which Mr. Roosevelt assumed was clear before he made the appointment. The President stated at his crowded press conference yesterday that he had received no intimation of Mr. Justice Black's Klan membership prior to appointing him to the high tribunal.

His official statement, which he read at the opening of his press conference, held a few hours after he returned to Washington, follows:

I know only what I have read in the newspapers. I note that the stories are running serially, and their publication is not complete. Mr. Justice Black is in Europe, where undoubtedly he cannot get the full text of these articles. Until such time as he returns, there is no further comment to be made.

Not in Touch With Black

The President said he had had no contact with Mr. Justice Black in Europe, nor had any member of the Administration, and that he had no information as to Mr. Justice Black's return. He did not know whether the Department of Justice had made its usual investigation of proposed appointees prior to this appointment. With some asperity, the President referred to his quoted statement when asked if he considered the Senate had discharged its full responsibility in examining the Black nomination.

Beneath the surface, there seems to be a widespread feeling in Administration circles that Mr. Justice Black should attempt to extricate the President from the embarrassing political difficulties in which he finds himself. Numerous senators were open in their insistence that Mr. Justice Black should explain.

But, of course, it is realised that an explanation is very difficult. Everyone knows that in the mid-twenties, in states like Alabama, some kind of working arrangement with the Klan was essential for electoral success. There are many living witnesses of Mr. Justice Black's actual relations with the Klan; whatever they may have been.

It is also recognized that Klan affiliation, however distasteful to many people, and now inexpedient politically, is not a crime, misdemeanor, or offense sufficient to disqualify from public office.

Only One Way Out

The only way Mr. Justice Black can be kept from taking his seat on the bench is through voluntary action on his part, or by action by the Supreme Court on other grounds—the legal and constitutional points raised by Senator William E. Borah (R) of Idaho, and others, and now before the court in a suit brought by Albert Levitt, a former special assistant attorney-general.

If the present political squabble got sufficiently hot to make Mr. Justice Black feel he should resign, then the consequences would be among the most ironic in American history. His Senate seat is filled, and his re-electoral problem would be extremely difficult because of opposition in Alabama to his liberalism.

So most observers can see no outcome from the situation except a continuing political issue that can be used against the Administration and President Roosevelt personally.

The Klan and New York: Page 2.

Astrophysicist Scans Sky for Supernova

Wide World

Dr. Fritz Zwicky

Natural Scientist of the California Institute of Technology Shown Looking Through a 12-Inch Reflector Used in the Search for Exploding Stars (Supernovae). Dr. Zwicky's Subject Is Liable to Be Some 18,000,000,000,000,000,000 Miles Away and a Good Candid Camera Shot Might Take 40 Years to Obtain. Camera Shown in Picture Was Type Used Last Year

American Ships Must Not Lade Arms for East

President Bars U.S.-Owned Vessels—Private Ones Go at Own Risk

Wichita On Way

Action Invokes Neutrality Act in Part Without Responsibility of Whole

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15—A partial embargo on American arms shipments to China and Japan is today in effect, swiftly imposed last night after President Roosevelt's return to Washington.

By executive order, the President forbade merchant vessels owned by the United States Government to transport to these two countries any of the articles listed in the proclamation of May 1, 1937—which is the established list of arms, ammunition, and implements of war.

Any other merchant vessels flying the American flag which attempt to transport any of the listed articles to China or Japan do so at their own risk.

First consequence of the order, it appears, will be to stop shipment on the Wichita of the Pioneer Line, a Government-owned ship, of 19 Bellanca war planes taken aboard at Newcastle, Del., but due to sail from San Pedro, Calif., later this week for the Orient.

What has happened is that President Roosevelt has imposed the most essential restriction of the Neutrality Act without legally applying the act itself. Thus, ironically, he is following the example of modern nations which conduct vast hostilities without declaring war.

Neutrality Act in Status Quo

The President made clear, in the statement announcing his decision, that the question of applying the Neutrality Act remained in status quo, Government policy being on a 24-hour basis.

Actually, however, he and his advisers seem to have obtained the central advantage of the Neutrality Act without incurring its disadvantages. The advantage is that Government-owned American ships are now rigidly barred from the munitions trade in the Orient, hence presumably cannot become involved in incidents which might lead to serious consequences. Privately owned ships flying the Stars and Stripes are put on their own risk, which evidently means that the marine insurance companies will set prohibitively high rates on munitions shipments to the Far East.

The ban applies most forcefully on the 13 ships of the American Pioneer Line, operated in the Far Eastern trade by the Roosevelt Steamship Company for the account of the Maritime Commission. The Wichita is a ship of this line, and had it not been held up by the embargo, might have been halted by a seamen's strike, since the C. I. O.-controlled maritime union was demanding special bonuses for crews of vessels bound for war zones. Orders to the Wichita will shortly be issued.

Ships of Small Tonnage

The ships of the Pioneer Line are small, in the neighborhood of 9000 tons, and include the City of Dalhart, City of Elwood, City of Rayville, Jeff Davis, New Orleans, Potter, Swakia, Tampa, Unicoi, Ward, West Cusetta, Wichita, and Yomachichi.

The embargo follows official warning notices to American merchant shipping, issued at the instance of the State Department through the Navy hydrographic office, and applying not only to Asiatic waters but to the Mediterranean as well.

The Munitions Control Board is keeping close watch on the situation, and since export licenses for all munitions shipments are required, knows in just what ships American arms or munitions may now be proceeding. Hence specific as well as general warning may be issued.

The Japanese "Pacific blockade" of Chinese ports does not, under interpretations of international law here, permit stoppage of neutral shipping. But the Tokyo Government takes a different view, and has announced that it would not consider cargoes of munitions as peaceful commerce permissible of entrance into China. Under the circumstances, it would seem that almost any cargoes at all bound for China would be likely to be held up, since the definition of munitions can be very broad.

President Roosevelt proceeded to apply his embargo after conferring with Secretary of State Cordell Hull and Joseph P. Kennedy, chairman of the Maritime Commission. He also conferred with the Spanish Ambassador, Fernando de Los Rios, in a formal visit, and talked with Gov. George H. Earle of Pennsylvania, former American Minister to Austria, who has just returned from a swing around Europe.

Britain Is Cool To Plan to Return German Colonies

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 15—The question of giving back to Germany its former colonies as raised at Montreal by Charles te Water, South African High Commissioner in London, has been coldly received here.

This has been not so much because of any unwillingness in British official quarters to examine this, and any other, substantial grievances that Germany may feel but because such advances as so far have been made in this direction have not encouraged the belief that Berlin has been prepared to go into the question within the limits laid down by the British Government.

Chamberlain Sets Limits

These limits were defined by Mr. Neville Chamberlain in the House of Commons on April 7, 1936, when, among other things, he drew a clear distinction between colonies and mandated territories.

"So far as I know," he said, "no one has ever asked or suggested that the British Empire should give up any of its colonies and, I need hardly say, if such a demand were made it could not possibly be entertained."

Mandated territories, he went on to indicate, were on another basis. The British Government, he said, recognized that it had definite obligations to the people who inhabit these territories and "would not think of surrendering those obligations, or handing those territories over to any other power, even for the sake of obtaining that general peaceful settlement, which all of us much desire, unless we were satisfied that the interests of all sections of populations inhabiting those territories were fully safeguarded."

Report by League

Mr. Chamberlain also said, "I cannot conceive that any government would even discuss the question of the transfer of its own mandate, irrespective of what was to happen to mandates held by other countries."

In these circumstances an attempt has been made on this side to approach the question from the viewpoint of affording all nations freer access to raw materials. A League of Nations committee, presided over by Dr. Walter Sucki of Switzerland, was appointed for this purpose in Oct. 1936, and has recently completed its report but it failed to secure co-operation from Germany.

British feed Ethiopian Refugees in Kenya Colony: Page 10.

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Making the Constitution

A day-by-day account of the once-secret session of the Federal Convention of 1787 that drew up the United States Constitution is "reported" by a Monitor staff correspondent:

Page 2

Penn's Influence Seen in Progress Of Philadelphia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 15—Since William Penn stepped ashore from the "Welcome" in 1682 to plan a "greene countrie towne" covering two square miles, his City of Brotherly Love has grown to contain a population of nearly 2,000,000 in the 129 square miles enclosed by the present city limits.

But many of its founder's ideals and plans are still conspicuous in its development. His Quaker love of peace between both religious bodies and nations is reflected in the number of societies and institutions devoted to carrying out this ideal, which have established their headquarters in the city. His intention to build a community with plenty of open spaces for trees, grass and flowers, has been carried on until Philadelphia now contains 140 parks and playgrounds covering nearly 7000 acres and including the world-famous Fairmount Park.

City of 1000 Churches

More than 600 societies in the city today reflect the philanthropic and humanitarian ideas of its founder, and the number of churches exceeds 1000.

Penn's desire that educational opportunities should be available to all children is being realized not only in nationally known Quaker schools with their widely admired traditions, and in many other private institutions such as Girard College, the orphan institution founded by Stephen Girard, which with its $87,000,000 estate cares for more than 1700 boys, but in 248 public schools.

These include 201 elementary schools, 22 junior high schools, 14 senior high schools, three vocational schools, four schools of practice, a residential school, normal school, industrial art schoo and a demonstration school—and school rooms in the House of Detention and various hospitals. Night classes are conducted in 13 high schools and three elementary schools. There are 97 private schools and eight colleges and universities within the city limits, and many more in the suburbs.

The city contains more than 150 public and special libraries for which a Union Library Catalogue is just being completed. Many rare first edi-

(Continued on Page 5, Column 3)

Extension of Piracy Patrol To Surface Craft Weighed; Door Still Open to Attacks

By A. Godfrey Lias

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Sept. 15—Now that the Nyon negotiations have been so speedily and successfully concluded, the Mediterranean delegations here are busy considering whether a draft supplementary accord can be reached to extend the anti-piracy arrangement to aircraft and surface vessels as well as submarines.

Yesterday's agreement leaves the door wide open, as stated in the preamble, to the possibility of "further collective measures which may subsequently be taken" and by stressing the fact that the urgency of the submarine menace necessitated action being taken against undersea vessels "in the first place."

Experts here point out that in the absence of further measures, attacks on neutral shipping are still possible. The Nyon agreement, by its specific reference to the "London rules," has already suggested in advance that attacks on merchant shipping might be made in accordance with these rules. Though submarines—and aircraft even more so—are virtually incapable of placing passengers, crew and ship's papers in a place of safety before sinking a ship, as required under the rules, surface warships can easily do so.

Confusion on Point

There appears to be some confusion in the minds of Nyon negotiators on this point, for Foreign Minister Yvon Delbos of Paris, questioned last night, is reported to have declared categorically that the patrol warships have "not only the right but the duty" to protect merchant vessels from submarines acting in accordance with the London rules, whereas the British delegation's view is that the question doesn't arise because of the nature of submarines, but that if it did arise the patrol vessels shouldn't intervene.

In these circumstances there is a definite possibility that, failing an early agreement between the Nyon signatories and Italy, the submarine method will be dropped and attacks by torpedo boats and armed trawlers operating lawfully—so far as the London rules are concerned—will be substituted.

Negotiations with Italy, meanwhile, are being carried on away from Geneva and Nyon, though it is understood that the Italian minister at Berne visited Nyon yesterday after his talk with Joseph Avenol, Secretary-General of the League, in the Assembly building. Both in British and French circles it is emphasized that no concessions are to be made to Italy.

Wide Field Covered

However, while the terms of the accord are admitted to be even stiffer than had been expected, they cover not only the ships of non-interventionist states but all non-Spanish ships, which means that ships of countries like Mexico, which are avowedly carrying war material to the Spanish Government, will be protected equally with those carrying non-contraband goods.

Soviet Russia and certain other states profess indignation that Spanish ships are excluded. The Nyon text explains this as due to a desire not to intervene in the Spanish war. In practice, moreover, most of the trade to and from loyalist Spain is now being carried on in Non-Spanish ships, or perhaps it would be more accurate to say, in ships which, although often Spanish-owned, are legally the property of foreigners and are accordingly registered under a foreign flag—generally British or Greek.

Hamilton Assails Roosevelt's Plan Of Reorganization

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 15 (AP)—John D. M. Hamilton, chairman of the National Republican Committee, declared here yesterday that the President's proposed governmental reorganization plan was "more dangerous" than his defeated Supreme Court proposal.

He told the Republican Club of Virginia that President Roosevelt's plan would eliminate the comptroller general's present control over expenditures, "destroying one of the greatest institutions which we now have," and, in addition, would make members of boards, commissions and quasi-judicial bodies subject to removal by the Executive.

"If members of these bodies serve at his pleasure," Mr. Hamilton said, "they will serve only as they rule in his favor."

"I cannot see how this Government is to carry on," he added, "if every officer is to serve at the pleasure of the President and if there is no control over expenditures."

Duce's Son in Movies; Parody for First Film

ROME, Sept. 15 (AP)—Vittorio Mussolini, son of the Duce, went into "pictures" today. He became president of an Italian subsidiary to Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, and intends beginning with a Laurel and Hardy parody on the opera "Rigoletto."

Young Mussolini, an aviator in the Ethiopian war, has been directing Italian aviation pictures. He will leave on the Rex tomorrow for New York, and intends to bring back ideas he finds there and in Hollywood.

Vittorio is just married and not quite 21. He is enthusiastic about American films, and his father is determined to build up a motion picture industry in Italy at all costs.

Camera 'Shoots' Stars as Bright As 100,000,000 Suns

PALOMAR MOUNTAIN, Calif., Sept. 15 (AP)—A candid camera enthusiast, who shoots subjects 18,000,000,000,000,000,000 miles away, is Dr. Fritz Zwicky, hunter of an exploding star or supernova.

Like Mahomet, he goes to the mountain. His camera weighs several thousand pounds and is in the new Palomar Mountain observatory.

But it is a candid camera, nevertheless, compared to the 1,000,000-pound 200-inch telescope camera being built.

Dr. Zwicky says he would like to take a picture of a star explosion a bit closer—say just a few quadrillion miles distant. But he doesn't want to find one too close, because he might not have time to develop the film.

These supernova stars have unbelievable bursting power, thousands of miles a second, with temperatures of a couple of million degrees and the brilliance of 100,000,000 suns.

The sun is a star, and some day it may explode, says Dr. Zwicky. But no one would get pictures, for in just eight and one-third minutes after the explosion the earth would be drifting in space as a cloud of hot gases. The sun is only 93,000,000 miles away.

The time required to get a good candid camera shot of the kind Dr. Zwicky is looking for might take 20, 30, 40 years, or longer. Years ago, Dr. Zwicky figured that about once every 1000 years there is an exploding star in the Milky Way galaxy. The last one was in 1572. So he is looking at other island universes for them.

His candid sky camera is what astronomical men call a Schmidt camera. It has an 18-inch mirror for its lens, and its focal length is 36 inches. Its exposures vary from a few seconds to 30 minutes. The field of wide-angle vision is 15 degrees. The film, six inches wide, is in the middle of the telescope.

When the California Institute of Technology astrophysicist finally shoots what he calls a closeup of supernova, he expects to reveal to natural scientist some new secrets about the cosmic rays.

Spain Offers U.S. Firms Pay

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15—The Spanish Government offered today to pay American creditors—a group of important business firms of the caliber of Ford and General Motors—the sum of $30,000,000 cash in settlement of outstanding claims, preparatory to negotiations looking toward indemnity for seized American properties in loyalist Spain.

Behind the offer lies the desire of loyalist Spain to obtain future loans and credits, at such time as the neutrality act does not stand in the way, it is believed.

The claims for which settlement is offered consist of private credits established in Spain prior to the present civil war. Secretary Hull said that negotiations for their settlement for $30,000,000 would be private parleys between the American creditors and representatives of the Spanish Government, in which the American Government would take no active part.

Miles Sherover of the Hanover Sales Corporation—purchasing agent of the Madrid Government in the United States—communicated the offer to Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, in an interview today.

The purpose of the offer, according to a spokesman for the Loyalist Government, is to attempt to re-establish normal trade relations between the United States and Spain, and "to show that we pay our debts." An appeal to Secretary Hull to show a friendly disposition toward the offer was made by Mr. Sherover because of the Secretary of State's desire to re-establish normal trade with all parts of the world.

The offer seems to be made with long-range objectives in view. British loans and credits have hitherto been important in Spain, but the Loyalist Government seems to feel that it would prefer a larger proportion of American capital.

Moreover, the offer is probably aimed to counteract pro-Franco activities in the United States, under which the impression has circulated that American investments in Spain would be safe only through the success of the Fascist regime.

The impression was fed by the fact that many American properties in Spain have been taken over by workers' committees, and the owners have been at a loss to know what their ultimate fate would be. Mr. Sherover is authorized to enter into negotiations with American corporations owning these properties, it is understood, with a view to ironing-out their future status through the payment of indemnities, rentals, and so on.

Premier Juan Negrin authorized the current negotiations, which opened with Mr. Sherover's call on Secretary Hull, involving a total of 13 claims, it is said, for credits established in Spain before the outbreak of the war in July, 1936.

Pennsylvania Bank Closes Doors When No One Would Borrow Money

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SCENERY HILL, Penna., Sept. 15—No one in Scenery Hill wants to borrow money, with the result that the First National Bank here has closed its doors.

In a perfectly solvent financial condition, the bank, with deposits approximating $260,000, found that the community apparently did not need financing and desirable investments outside its home territory were not easy to uncover. With this state of affairs applying and federal and state taxes to be paid, its stockholders voted several weeks ago to liquidate the institution, which was organized about 33 years ago. It was capitalized at $25,000, and when its doors were closed, undivided profits amounted to approximately $40,000.

S. W. Rogers, cashier of the bank, said today that little more than half of the deposits had been withdrawn, and that 24 hours after the bank closed only about $70,000 of the depositors' money had been taken out.

Scenery Hill is on the National Highway in Washington County and in the midst of an agricultural and mining community. Large mines of a subsidiary of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation are nearby at Marianna, Cokeburg and Ellsworth. Many other large bituminous mines are in the vicinity, including large workings of the Vesta Coal Company, a subsidiary of the Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation, at Richeyville, Vestaburg and near California.

Another voluntary closing of a solvent bank occurred a few years ago in this area when the private bank of Jess P. Miller at Beallsville, on the National Highway about three miles East of Scenery Hill, liquidated its affairs voluntarily and quit business. The Miller bank was prominent in the vicinity and had been operated by Madison Miller and then by his son, Jess P. Miller, who headed the bank up until the time of its closing.

Consulate Ban Explained

MOSCOW, Sept. 15 (AP)—Soviet officials offered two reasons yesterday for Russian orders closing Japanese consulates today at Odessa and Novosibirsk. They said Japan had eight consulates in Russia to the Soviet Union's six in Japan, and declared moreover that there were no Japanese residents either in Odessa, Ukrainian seaport, or Novosibirsk, a Trans-Siberian railway point. The withdrawal of official recognition for the consulates followed refusal of the Japanese to close the offices voluntarily, it was said.

Fish Brands Arms Ban On American Ships As 'Milk and Water' Policy

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 15 (AP)—President Roosevelt's order against arms shipments to the Orient in government-owned ships was termed a "milk and water arms ban" by Representative Hamilton Fish (R)

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New York Celebrates Constitutional Victory

Problems of the present day are illuminated in the once-secret sessions of the Federal Convention being "reported" by a Monitor staff correspondent as a feature of the sesquicentennial of the American Constitution.

In the preceding articles has been told the story of the convention which wrote the Constitution and in these remaining reports is told briefly the chain of events involved in the ratification and the addition of the Bill of Rights.

Today: New York parade celebrated adoption of Federal Constitution.

Tomorrow: Virginia is ninth state to ratify Bill of Rights.

By Tully Netileton
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York
Aug. 5, 1788

Today is a day of unrestrained rejoicing here, a day of exuberant festivities and picturesque pageantry—at least for Federalists, and New York City of course has long been preponderantly Federalist, however Anti-Federalist the remainder of the State might be. For that matter, Anti-Federalists and Federalists alike now join in support of the newly-adopted Constitution.

A procession such as this city has not seen before, and comparing favorably with that of last month in Philadelphia, made its way through the streets today. Philadelphia, it is true, was celebrating at the same time the Anniversary of Independence and the accession of Virginia as the tenth state to the frame of government fashioned in that city one summer ago. But New York is celebrating, as a result of the ratification by the convention at Poughkeepsie 10 days ago, her own reunion with her sister states as the eleventh in the new family thus finally assured of establishment.

Where the Carpenter's Company in Philadelphia—among the long line of trades and crafts and historic floats—reared a circular, pure white Federal Edifice of 10 columns, with three waiting to be included in the structure, the Tallow Chandler's Company contributed one of the most spectacular figures in the parade here in the form of a huge flag and a group of 11 large candles burning in one common flame while two, for Rhode Island and North Carolina, burned separately.

Hamilton Honored

The federal ship characteristic of such parades was present here too, and in this instance was named the Hamilton, a striking honor to the self-confident young man who came from the West Indies as virtually a foundling, won an education in King's College, served as aide-de-camp to General Washington, eloped with the daughter of the politically powerful Gen. Philip Schuyler, became a successful lawyer and is now credited more than anyone else with persuading this State to accept the Constitution over the opposition of Gov. George Clinton and his party.

Seen in retrospect, the campaign in New York State illustrates at its best that process of wholesale political education which the Federalists had to undertake in order to achieve the substitution of the new and stronger government for the loose Confederation.

The cross-fire of letters from critics and advocates of the change, filling the public gazettes almost to the exclusion of anything else, began here even before the Federal Convention reported. Soon there began to appear a notably authoritative series of expositions of the new plan of government over the signature Publius. These, it was learned, were the product of Mr. Hamilton, James Madison and John Jay. They ran eventually into a series of more than 70 articles and have had wide distribution in pamphlet and book form as "The Federalist."

Opponents in Saddle

From the first it was recognized that however strong the Federalists might be in the city of New York and a few adjoining counties, the remainder of the state from a few miles up the Hudson to the boundaries of white settlement on the Mohawk were almost wholly Anti-Federalist. When the convention assembled at Poughkeepsie, June 17, Anti-Federalists under Governor Clinton had a clear majority led by Judge Robert Yates and John Lansing, delegates who withdrew from the convention at Philadelphia, and by Melanchton Smith of Dutchess County.

For the Federalists, besides the voice of Mr. Hamilton there were principally Robert R. Livingston, Chancellor of the State, and John Jay, United States Secretary of Foreign Affairs.

A point of particular surrender for this State is the giving up to the Federal Government of the revenue from imposts. New York has collected duties not only on imports for her own citizens but also on much merchandise sold to inhabitants of Connecticut and New Jersey. Oliver Ellsworth complained at Hartford that Connecticut has paid annually more than 20,000 pounds a year to New York in this way.

Arguments were raised over the powers of the Senate, the powers over taxation and elections and the effects on state sovereignty. But of all that was said, and much of it capably, probably nothing had so much effect as the news of ratification by New Hampshire and, more impressively, that of Virginia.

List of Amendments

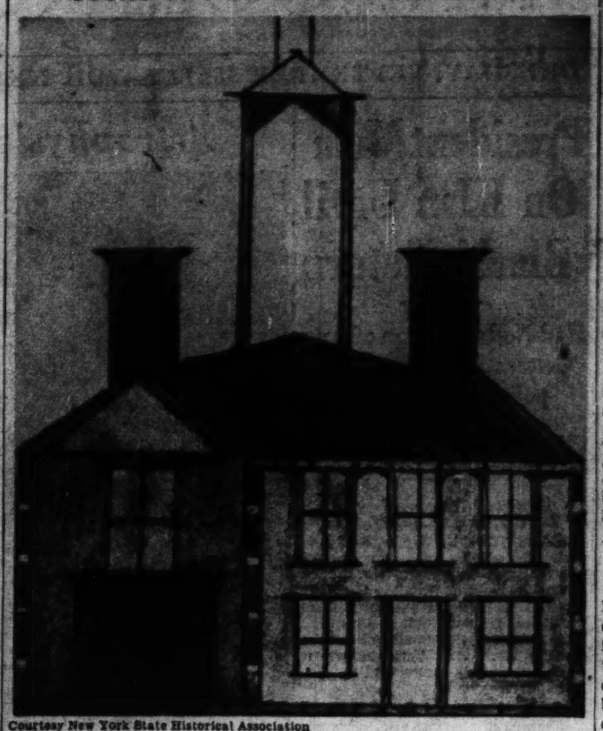
Shortly thereafter Mr. Smith and Samuel Jones joined with the Federalists for submitting a list of amendments after ratification instead of the conditional ratification urged by Mr. Lansing. Mr. Madison had advised Mr. Hamilton that conditional ratification would amount to no adherence at all. The eventual vote was 30 yeas to 21 nays, a tight enough squeeze considering that enough members were absent to have possibly turned the tide.

More unusual than the amendments is a circular letter in which the Federalists acquiesced to obtain agreement; the letter recommending to the several states the holding of a second general convention to perfect amendments to the Constitution. That is, in effect, a concession of the point most insisted upon by Col. George Mason and Richard Henry Lee, Virginia Anti-Federalist leaders. Though the letter probably arrived too late to have serious effect, some Federalist leaders are disturbed about it.

To understand fully the Anti-Federalist oppositon it is necessary to take note of the seriously-held opinion among many men that the present union extending from Maine southward to Georgia and westward to the headwaters of the Mississippi is actually too large an area to be administered effectively by one Government, considering the difficulties of communication and especially the diversity of interests in the eastern, middle, southern and western sections. That point will now be tested out, however.

It is assumed that Congress will shortly make provision for holding elections and inaugurating the new Government.

Scene of New York Ratification



Courtesy New York State Historical Association

Dutchess County Court House

This Is the Only Known Picture of the Third Court House at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Built in 1745 and in Which the Federal Constitution Was Ratified in 1788. It Burned in 1865. The Picture Was Taken From a Map of the Dutchess Turnpike in the County Clerk's Office

Nation Is Waiting Signal to Launch Constitution Fete

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15—Nearly half the people in the United States will participate in celebrations now beginning in connection with the 150th anniversary of the signing of the Constitution. This is the estimate of the Constitution Sesquicentennial Commission which is sponsoring and directing observances throughout the nation.

Officially, the period of celebration will begin Friday, the anniversary of the signing of the Constitution at Philadelphia on Sept. 17, 1787, and continue during 19 months corresponding to the period of ratification. Unofficially it already has begun with ceremonies in Philadelphia and elsewhere and will continue until it ushers in the New York World's Fair of 1939.

250,000 Celebrations

Within this time more than 250,000 local celebrations and programs of one kind and another will be held in commemoration of the sesquicentennial, Representative Sol Bloom, director general of the commission, believes. Letters pouring into the commission's offices in Washington show energetic interest on the part of schools, lodges, churches, clubs, patriotic organizations and civic committees all over the nation.

The central celebration and the official opening of the period of commemoration will take place at noon Friday, at Mount Vernon, Va., where Mr. Bloom will lay a wreath on the tomb of George Washington, chairman of the Constitutional Convention, and open a 30-minute nation-wide radio broadcast in which Albert M. Greenfield of Philadelphia, head of the Pennsylvania Constitution Commemoration Commission, Mrs. William H. Pouch of New York, secretary general of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Gov. C. F. Hurley of Massachusetts and Mayor Howard W. Jackson of Baltimore, Md., will take part. At that hour it is planned that local ceremonies will be in progress in 13 states and the District of Columbia in which the graves of 52 members of the Constitutional Convention will be decorated.

President to Speak

Friday night, President Roosevelt will speak in the observances officially planned by the commission at the Washington Monument in the national capital, and previously Senator William E. Borah will have been heard Thursday night in a broadcast address to the Masonic orders of the District of Columbia. The commission has released a list by a Masonic editor showing that 32 out of the 55 members of the Constitutional Convention were Masons.

During the celebration period following the anniversary date various states will hold celebrations marking their ratification of the Constitution or admission to the Union. These and many local programs are under the direction of committees named by governors of states and mayors of cities.

Self-Styled Klan Official To Look Over N. Y. Situation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 15—With political and racial groups in New York stirred by the charge that Hugo L. Black, former Democratic Senator from Alabama who was named by President Roosevelt as associate justice of the United States Supreme Court, was a "life member" of the Ku Klux Klan, J. L. Baskin, a lawyer of Richmond, Va., is in New York today as the alleged representative of the hooded order to look over the situation in "this un-American city."

Mr. Baskin described himself as the Grand Dragon of the Realm of the Invisible Empire covering Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland and the District of Columbia. His admission of his connection with the Klan lacked confirmation in any quarters today.

The presence of Mr. Baskin here was revealed at the campaign headquarters of Senator Royal S. Copeland, candidate for both Democratic and Republican nominations for Mayor in the primaries tomorrow. When seen by reporters, Mr. Baskin said he did not know Mr. Justice Black was a member of the Klan, adding:

"I have know Mr. Black for 25 years. He is an honest man, and if you ask him, he will tell you. If he gives you an answer, it will be the truth."

Mr. Justice Black, who is now in Europe with his wife, has thus far refused to answer this question. Dispatches from Atlanta, Ga., however, have quoted Hiram W. Evans, Imperial Wizard of the Klan, as saying there was "no such thing as life membership in the Klan," and that it was "ridiculous to say that Justice Black is a life member because he may have received some honor 11 years ago."

He reiterated his statement that Mr. Justice Black was not now a Klansman.

To Address Klan Meetings

Mr. Baskin said he had come to New York to deliver a series of addresses at Klan meetings, but refused to reveal where or when these meetings would be held.

"Somebody just comes along and takes me to the meeting," he said. "I don't know my way around New York so very well."

According to Mr. Baskin, there are between 60,000 and 70,000 klansmen in the New York city area, and a membership drive is now on, he said. He came here, he added, at the request of the Grand Dragon of New York, whose name he declined to reveal. He said he had been a member of the Klan since 1917, and denied that there was bigotry in the organization.

"There isn't anything in its rules or by-laws that's bitter against any race or creed or color," he declared.

Every Klan organization has, however, its own special requirements for membership, he added. One of these was that its members must be native-born white gentiles and citizens "who believed in the Christian religion." When he was told by a reporter that this would admit Roman Catholics to the order, he said that while the Klan did not bar Roman Catholic communicants, "they kind of bar themselves," since there were things in the ritual to which no Roman Catholic could find it possible to subscribe to.

To Fight Radicalism

The work of the Klan during the next few years will be to campaign against Communism and radicalism, according to Mr. Baskin. He had no apprehensions that Fascism would gain a foothold in the United States, but said that between Communism and Fascism, he preferred the latter.

The Klan had no interest in the present New York mayoralty situation, he declared.

"We are not concerning ourselves about your local mayoralty campaign, although it might not be amiss for us to do so," he said. "We do propose to devote ourselves to this un-American city and actively oppose to the best of our ability the foreign elements. We are engaging in this campaign merely as a practice maneuver looking ahead to the national campaign of 1938 and 1940."

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South Turns to Industry on Big Scale

(Continued from Page 1)

$500,000,000 during the past 18 months, Statistics tabulated by individual states show that since 1930 more than $1,000,000,000 have been put into the modernizing and enlarging of southern industries. New engineering and building operations in southern states during 1936 are estimated to have cost $940,000,000.

The South is now considered to be fully awake to its vast opportunities. There is keen competition among the states to set up large and small industries and thus share to a larger extent in the national wealth.

Value of the South's manufactured products for 1936 was placed at $9,500,000,000, and for 1937 it is likely to exceed that figure. The 34,000 southern manufacturing establishments are spending annually about $5,500,000,000 for materials, fuel and power, and pay about $2,000,000,000 in wages.

On the basis of national wealth ($240,000,000,000), the South's share is computed at about 25 per cent, or $60,000,000,000.

Sources of Income

Chief sources of income for the South are as follows: From agriculture 40 per cent of the national total; from mines 38 per cent; from highways 37 per cent; from railroads 36 per cent; from manufacturing 19 per cent.

Although the first major trek southward was made by the cotton textile industry of New England in the 90's and intensified between 1900 and 1929, it is the chemical industries which in recent years have invaded the area. The reason is not hard to find. The South has the largest deposits of pure sulphur in the United States, enormous coastal deposits of alkali or soda ash, thousands of square miles of salt domes, and the largest reserves of petroleum known. Then there also are some 200,000,000 acres of pine forests, which are closely related to the cnemical industries as a source of cellulose. And there are vast deposits of lignite, which, at some future period, may become the source of important chemical products, as they have become in Germany and other Central European countries.

In the last three years there has come an important development of industries producing starch from sweet potatoes, pine oil and resin through steam distillation of cut-over land stumps, acetone as another by-product of wood-using industries, rayon mills using Southern cellulose derived from its forests, plastics from sugar cane, synthetic resins from petroleum as well as cellulose, a new syrup from yams and various solvents and detergents having their origin in various field crops. The important cottonseed oil industry, consuming annually some 6,000,000 tons of a product which for half a century was considered a nuisance, should not be overlooked. Research is being conducted into the structure of cottonseed protein as a possible supplier of the plastics industry.

Paper Industry

Paper manufacturing has obtained a firm foothold in the Southern States from Florida to Texas. During 1936 and 1937 investments in kraft and pulp mills in six States totalled $60,000,000. These projects range from the $5,000,000 pine pulp mill at Houston, Texas, to the $11,000,000 project of the Union Bag & Paper Corporation at Savannah, Ga. St. Joe, Fla., has its $7,500,000 kraft liner board plant; Fernandina, Fla., its $5,000,000 kraft mill; Charleston, S. C., a new $5,000,000 paper and liner board plant; Brunswick, Ga., is to have a $7,000,000 unbleached kraft pulp mill; Georgetown, S. C., is building an $8,000,000 kraft plant; Crossett, Ark., has a $4,000,000 pulp, board and paper mill, and at Plymouth, N. C., a $5,000,000 kraft mill is to begin operation within the year.

Arms Barred

(Continued from Page 1)

of New York in an interview here last night.

"The half-baked milk-and-water arms ban announced by the President late today is typical," Mr. Fish asserted, "of the lack of any definite foreign policy of the present Administration and of general New Deal administration by confusion."

Urging invocation of the Neutrality Act, the Republican who represents the President's home district in Congress also attacked Mr. Roosevelt's speech of last Saturday.

"In my opinion," Mr. Fish continued, "the President was somewhat hysterical about the Chinese-Japanese war. He has added fuel to the flames by his recent speech to his neighbors at Hyde Park—in my congressional district, by the way—that there was fear of war in every home. Apparently it is not the American people who are jittery, but the President himself."

The Neutrality Act should be "applied as written," Mr. Fish said.

"The President, assuming some autocratic power, now has decreed that vessels owned by Americans must not carry war materials to either side. This is merely a travesty on the Neutrality Act, which seeks to put at an end the sale of arms and ammunition for the sake of war profit and blood money.

"If we become involved through the seizure by the Japanese of American vessels carrying implements of war to some Chinese port then the responsibility will rest entirely on the President and he should be impeached for openly failing to carry out the intent and purposes of the Neutrality Act.'

Black Leaves London With Terse Refusal To Tell of Ku Klux Klan

LONDON, Sept. 15 (AP)—Hugo L. Black, Supreme Court justice, left for the English countryside yesterday after refusing to comment on allegations he was and now is again a member of the Ku Klux Klan.

Before leaving, the justice complained to the manager of his hotel about "lack of privacy." He gave instructions he was "permanently out."

He refused to listen to reporters' questions saying, "I won't make a statement about anything."

Mr. Black said to a reporter who had been waiting outside his hotel door: "I have been hounded by you fellows ever since I left home. I won't even listen to what you have to say, because I know what you want. You simply want to ask me questions so you can write: 'Black refused to answer.'"

He walked to the hotel lobby and asked the manager to see that no one be allowed to come to his room without permission. He told telephone operators to answer calls for him with the statement he was not taking calls.

Then, he rented a car and drove into the English countryside.

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Wallace Urges Sharp Reduction in Crops

(Continued from Page 1)

the conferences are AAA and other federal officials from the 48 states. Meetings are being held in executive session and information comes from members during and after the conferences.

Acreage Goals Set

The 1938 program sets up "acreage goals" for all the big crops except wheat. The leverage by which the department hopes to get farmers to diminish plantings is by liberal inducements under the AAA, and not by compulsory prohibition of plantings. The program contemplates an estimated cut of 10 per cent for corn and cotton and 30 per cent for tobacco, with equivalent reductions or smaller reductions in corresponding crops.

Past records indicate an 80 per cent compliance with the program.

This has been the experience in previous years, and on this basis, in order to achieve the new quotas, there would have to be considerably sharper curtailments by the co-operating producers than in years past in order to meet the acreage increase by planters who did not join the program.

Bumper crop prospects are sending down prices in some commodities and causing apprehension in farm circles. If the situation is left to the "natural law," there are likely to be even bigger crops next year, it is asserted. This means larger surpluses than the country can absorb. At least, this is the theory on which the planting curtailment program is based, and upon which Mr. Wallace is offering it to the nation's farmers.

Figures on Crop

The 1938 acreage goals proposed by the AAA program follow:

Cotton	29,000,000	31,000,000
Corn	92,000,000	96,000,000
Tobacco:		
Flue-cured	840,000	880,000
Burley	480,000	500,000
Fire-cured and dark-air-cured	170,000	180,000
Cigar leaf	95,000	100,000
Potatoes	3,100,000	3,300,000
Peanuts	1,500,000	1,600,000
Rice	828,000	875,000
Other Soil - depleting crops	145,000,000	155,000,000
Total soil - depleting crops	275,000,000	285,000,000

Examination disclosed that these quotas are materially smaller than present plantings. As against the maximum of 285,000,000 acres proposed, the total acreage of soil depleting crops in the last five years has been 310,000,000 acres.

Friends Give Scholarship

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—In honor of the late Dr. Frank C. Touton, who was vice-president of the University of Southern California, a $3500 loan scholarship fund has been announced for the university by a committee of nationally known educational leaders who were his friends.

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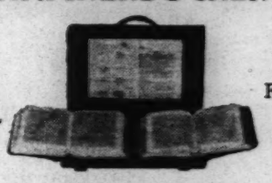

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States Urged to Co-operate To Halt 'Gas' Tax Evasions

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 15 (AP)—Creation of interstate boards for the dissemination of information between state collectors of gasoline taxes was proposed at the annual Governors' Conference today by Gov. Leslie A. Miller of Wyoming.

"Differing laws and tax rates in gasoline," he said, "have caused us much evasion and lost revenue. There should be a central agency to exchange information between tax officials."

One way to prevent bootlegging of a gasoline, he said, would be to designate regular ports of entry at which all gasoline trucks must enter a state. But even that system is ineffective if bordering states do not co-operate, he said.

Governor Miller also urged greater co-operation between states in the paroling of prisoners. By a constant exchange of information between penal authorities of various states, he said, the frequency of second offenses could be reduced.

Gov. Clifford Townsend of Indiana, urged all states along the Ohio River to "get together" and approach the Federal Government with plans for eliminating flood damage.

Gov. Harold G. Hoffman of New Jersey said four states along the Delaware River should also get together on their problem.

Yesterday the governors spoke out regarding the possibility of the Federal Government's long arm reaching into the little red schoolhouse.

Most of the Governors expressed fear that very thing would happen when the states began accepting from the Federal Government financial aid for their schools.

Already before Congress is a bill to appropriate $100,000,000 for the aid of community schools. Gov. Clyde R. Hoey of North Carolina said that would call for some federal regulation. He predicted that within 10 years the amount would be raised to $5,500,000,000 and asked: "Then what?"

Problems in South

Said the Governor of South Carolina, Olin D. Johnston:

"We should be as jealous of individual liberty in education as we are of individual liberty in religion. Mass production of citizens will end all that citizenship implies."

Any federal rules would necessarily be of "rigid uniformity," he said, and "South Carolina will always demand its rights to segregate the whites and the blacks. . . . We would not condone anything which approaches racial equality."

The Governor of North Carolina said that for 30 years the Federal Government had gradually encroached upon the state governments. First it was highways, he said, and then relief; then agriculture and utilities—now possibly education.

Governor Townsend said as soon as a young man in his state gets a good education at public expense he heads straight for big business and industrial centers.

"Why shouldn't the Federal Government tax those wealthy centers for money to help rural schools? I'm not afraid of the Federal Government meddling too much in education," Mr. Townsend added. "The Federal Government certainly never did the State of Indiana any harm when it meddled with roads. Of course, it wanted to know how its money was being spent, but there is nothing unreasonable about that. The local school boards will still control the curricula."

Maine's View

Gov. Lewis O. Barrows of Maine wasn't convinced:

"I most certainly fear control of education by the Federal Government. Our Maine schools have their own problems and are not at all comparable, for instance, to those of the Southern states."

Said Gov. Roy L. Cochran of Nebraska:

"Certain it is that Federal appropriations for education are bound to carry with them federal control of education to some extent. The control will be negligible at first and gradually increase to great importance."

Prison Officials Say Escapes Are Being Prevented

ATLANTA, Sept. 15 (AP)—Thanks to better prisons, honor systems and alert guards, penitentiary breaks have become a rarity in many states and are decreasing in others. Officials of state prisons in most sections of the nation said today they had no serious escape problems.

There was at least one exception, Georgia, where more than 100 chain-gang breaks within a few weeks prompted an investigation by Gov. E. D. Rivers, orders to guards to "shoot to kill" prisoners attempting to flee, and plans for revision of the entire penal set-up.

In Arizona, T. B. Lopas, yard captain, said: "Escapes cannot be prevented from the Arizona Prison until better facilities are available." He said the prison, with accommodations for 450, has a population of 665.

States reporting escapes rare, or less than a dozen a year, included:

California, Colorado, Connecticut, Louisiana, Maine, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, New Jersey, Nevada New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wisconsin and Wyoming.

Superintendent Al Reed of Arkansas Prison—which has no paid guards—said a few trusties get away occasionally.

Warden William Gess of Idaho Prison, who favors "extreme diligence" in selecting convicts for jobs outside prison walls, said the state had few escapes.

Indiana reported no serious escape troubles since the Dillinger gang broke out in 1933; Kentucky few since the January flood.

Other states reporting only occasional escapes included Florida, Iowa, Mississippi, New York, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia.

Colorado described its escape troubles as nil since Warden Roy Best introduced the honor system—four men in 40 months.

Warden Ralph Walker of Connecticut said "fair treatment, recreation, work, reasonable food and clean quarters are as important in escape prevention as vigilant guarding." Connecticut prison farm had four escapes in nine years—all fugitives recaptured.

In Mississippi, trusties do considerable guard duty.

The new Stillwater, Minn., prison had one escape since it was established in 1912. He was recaptured.

Electric gates and a loud speaker system help check escapes at New Mexico prison.

The Louisiana prison farm at Angola has steep hills on three sides, the Mississippi river on the other, as natural guards.

New Jersey's commissioner of institutions, W. J. Ellis, said "We have practically no escape troubles."

South Dakota penitentiary has banned visitors to prevent trouble, since a break March 6, 1936, in which the warden and one convict were killed.

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Window in Washington Cathedral

Photo Courtesy Reynold, Francis & Rohnstock, Boston

Prophet Daniel as Statesman

This Stained Glass Portrayal of the Prophet Daniel Has Been Installed in the Statesmen's Transept of Washington Cathedral

Daniel Chosen to Represent Statesmanship in Cathedral

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—In this modern center of government, and with kings of the past to choose from, Washington Cathedral selected the Prophet Daniel to represent statesmanship in a new stained glass window recently placed in the North Transept.

Daniel's skill in statecraft, his discernment and practical wisdom which guided his captor monarchs of Babylon aright at crucial points through four reigns—these entitle the Hebrew seer to state honors he never sought. Carried away captive from Judah by Nebuchadnezzar the Babylonian, his long and intimate association with foreign courts ran through the reigns of Belshazzar the Chaldean, the Persian Darius, and into the reign of his successor, Cyrus.

When the visitor to Washington Cathedral on Mount Saint Alban, walks through the Crossing and approaches the Daniel window, his first impression is one of luminous, prismatic color. He sees turquoise blue as the dominant note, with a strong undertone of rich ruby and accent of gold and silvery white. A closer study shows him that these three primary colors are harmonized or tied together by small but carefully planned areas of the secondaries—orange, green and violet.

Definite Pattern in Color

While it is obvious to the visitor that color is the outstanding feature of this window, he is soon conscious that here color is arranged in a definite pattern. In the central opening is a large blue-robed figure on a ruby background. In the side openings are red figures on blue backgrounds. This counterchanging of color is carried throughout the window. Small figure subjects beneath each of the large figures have alternating background colors as likewise the canopies and borders and the various shaped openings in the tracery.

The window comprises three lancets with tracery openings above. The single figure of Daniel appears in each lancet, robed in the characteristic dress of the three main periods of his career.

First, he is presented in the left lancet as a young Jewish captive from Jerusalem brought back to Babylon by Nebuchadnezzar. The small subject beneath this figure portrays Daniel as a man of prophetic vision. When the wise men had failed, he was able to describe the King's dream and interpret it.

In the right lancet, he is next shown in the reign of Belshazzar, the Chaldean. The predella subject here is the well known story in which the Old Testament prophet defies Belshazzar at the feast. Daniel is shown pointing, dramatically, to the handwriting on the wall, "Mene, Mene, Tekel, Upharsin." It took great moral courage to interpret this inscription and foretell the destruction of the king as punishment for his wickedness.

The Central Theme

In the central lancet, Daniel is represented in the reign of Darius, the Persian. The subject beneath this figure expresses profound religious conviction. Sustained by faith in his God, he stands unafraid and unharmed in the den of lions.

Here in these three figures and their subordinate subjects are exemplified vision, courage and religious conviction under the general theme of statesmanship. It is interesting to note that these universal ethical symbols alone relate the subjects to the teachings of Christ Jesus. Nowhere in the window has traditional Christian symbolism been used.

Another interesting feature is that the color scheme of the glass is reminiscent of Daniel's day. Strange as it may seem, the people of Babylon, Assyria and Persia, down to five and six hundred years before the Christian era, employed color schemes which are today easily and effectively translated into stained glass. It was their free use of red and yellow which gave their art a richness and warmth of color tone. Visitors to Washington Cathedral will see this influence in the Daniel Window. They will also be reminded of the Cathedral of Leon in Spain. For various reasons, the authorities at Mount Saint Alban have made a ruling that any designer of their windows must have studied the 14th century glass of Leon. That glass has much red and yellow. It is decidedly warmer in color effect than the glass of Chartres or other French cathedrals.

Oriental Quality

Someone has said rightly that the Daniel window has an Oriental quality. There is a reason for this which goes back to the time before the design was made. The Cathedral Building and Fine Arts Committees gave instructions at the very beginning that all the motifs of dress and of ornament should be based on the fashions and the styles in vogue in Daniel's time. As he was in Babylon during four successive kingdoms, this gave opportunity for employing a wealth of Babylonian detail.

The window is a memorial to "Harvey Rowland, the Younger," given by Emily Kingsbury, his wife. It was designed, made and installed by Reynolds, Francis and Rohnstock of Boston.

'The Old Nest' Recorded In Sound for Blind

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—"The Old Nest," by Rupert Hughes, has been recorded in sound by the Braille Institute of America, Inc., and sets of the five 12-inch disks have been donated to each of the nation's 28 libraries distributing talking books for the blind and to the Canadian National Institute for the Blind, Toronto, Can.

The achievement bears out prediction by Thomas A. Edison at the time of his "phonograph or speaking-machine" patent in 1878 that books might be recorded for the use of "asylums of the blind."

Chicago Leaders Gain Support For City Manager Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Sept. 14—Although legislative halls are quiet now in Illinois, city-manager-plan advocates are laying foundations for a drive for legislation to permit Chicago and other cities to vote on the adoption of the council-manager system.

A delegation of civic club leaders recently called on Benjamin S. Adamowski, majority floor leader of the Illinois House, to ask his support of their measure.

Mr Adamowski said he would ask Gov. Henry Horner to include city-manager enabling acts in his call for a special session of the Legislature, should one be found necessary. He pledged also his support to the City-Manger Committee in what he called its "very laudable endeavors."

Foreign Students Point Out Advantages in U. S. Education

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Sept. 15—American education links knowledge with action and becomes a preparation and proving ground for democracy, according to the findings of foreign students in conference here Sept. 11-15 for the first time as a preliminary to their entering American universities this fall.

Like "freshman week" at college, the conference is aimed to acquaint newly arrived students in this country from across the seas with the educational set-up here. It was explained by Leslie Lipson, a British student who presided at the first session of the conference at International House here. The conference affords an interchange of ideas among the new arrivals and the students from some of the same countries who already "know the ropes" in American institutions, he said.

Almost 100 students registered for the conference coming from Italy, India, Philippine Islands, Iraq, Germany, Great Britain, and other countries. They chose to discuss higher education in the United States as their first topic, having for their discussion leaders those who have spent one, two, or three years studying in American institutions.

"One of the first things to recognize in evaluating the American system of education," said Lumder Joshi from India, who is about to get his doctor's degree at the University of Chicago, "is that knowledge and action are closely combined in the United States education system. The intellectual basis of a democratic society is a problem solving affair. The new American methodology in education is not to obtain degrees for the sake of hanging them on the wall. The aim is to find some way of using the knowledge obtained."

Of the Opposite School

He spoke of Mahatma Gandhi and of Henry Ford as typifying the opposite kinds of philosophy in education. In India, Mr. Joshi pointed out, knowledge is pursued for its own sake. But in the United States with knowledge in one hand and action in the other, he said, "knowledge is constituted of what it can do not of what it can be."

Many foreign students have been very much impressed with the size of the country, the number of schools, and, above all, the unprecedented numbers of young people going to school, it was brought out in the discussion. "Everybody goes to school in the United States," one student commented, and another spoke of the freedom of all classes to put their sons and daughters in school.

This led to a debate on the advisability of having the schools opened to so many. "If you spread education on such a wide scale on the assumption that everybody's son can learn, you necessarily lower the standard of that education which you give," said Mr. Lipson. To this, others claimed that in a democracy it must be so, and that it was better to give some education to the masses than a very technical and specialized education to the few.

Besides, the educational standard of the average person in the United States is higher than in any other country, a student from Italy contended. Great masses of the people in America read newspapers and magazines, something which is not known to such a degree in other countries, he said. This offering of education in the schools to everybody's son even if the education is of a lower standard is the natural accompaniment of a democratic society, he pointed out.

Some U. S. Defects

On the other hand, some of the defects in American schooling were mentioned as they appeared to foreign students. Interest in international affairs seemed to be sadly lacking, according to Majid Khadduri, from Iraq. "In most countries there is a powerful force and a pressing demand that all human affairs become international," said Mr. Khadduri, "but in the United States we find little interest in international happenings. There should be more studies given to the international world."

Mariano Vega, a student from the Philippine Islands who is studying the school system in the United States, told of experiments going on here which may tend to change the educational system. There is now too much overlapping between high school and college subjects, he said, which some educators are attempting to eliminate. A person may take botany, for instance, when he gets to college, a subject which he could have taken in high school. In some places, he said the junior college is a new development and the tendency is to keep students in school beyond the high school graduating point.

In comparing education in England and in the United States, Mr. Lipson made one strong distinction. He said, that in the United States, the student was treated as a child intellectually but as an adult morally, while in England there were countless restrictions in character development.

During the week the foreign students have planned to exchange their ideas on citizen attitudes toward government in foreign countries, higher education in other countries, social attitudes in foreign countries, and regional differences in the United States. Sandwiched in between the sessions, various trips to the stock yards, museums, planetarium, steel mills, and other places of interest are scheduled.

Truck Crops Curtailed

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15 (AP)—Curtailed commercial truck crops are indicated by harvest yields in northern states, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics reported. The bureau attributed reduced yields to unfavorable weather conditions which prevailed through most of the growing season. Crops in western states were not affected so adversely.

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Labor Board Caught in Middle Of A. F. L.-C. I. O. Lumber Row

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—Interpretation of the Wagner act, Labor's willingness to abide by its terms, and the status of the National Labor Relations Board are all involved in the jurisdictional labor dispute in the lumber industry of the Pacific Northwest.

Centering first in Tacoma and then transferring itself to Portland, the controversy has brought a request for the ouster of Charles W. Hope, regional director of the board, by both the Seattle and Portland labor councils of the American Federation of Labor.

The first bout of the difficulty between the Labor Board and A. F. of L. unions came in Tacoma when employees in one of the large mills were counted and the union members of the Committee for Industrial Organization were found in preponderence by the board. This count was called a matter of "legerdemain" by the A. F. of L. leaders. To this Mr. Hope replied that the Wagner act required employers to deal with the bargaining agency representing a majority of their workers, regardless of contracts. The Tacoma mill was reopened under a truce by which A. F. of L. pickets were removed.

Answers to Charges

In Portland seven of the large mills were also reopened in the face of jurisdictional debate. The charge against the labor board was that the mills employing C. I. O. unionists were opened in spite of an A. F. of L. labor settlement proposal. To the Portland Central Labor Council's charges Mr. Hope replied:

"Neither intimidations, bribes nor personal bias has nor will influence the National Labor Relations Board, either in Washington, D. C., or in the nineteenth region, no matter from what source they may originate. We do not indulge in personalities. The split in labor ranks has made our work infinitely more difficult. It is not our function nor our desire to judge on the merits of that controversy or to connive with any individual group.

"Because the Wagner Act is fair, just and economically sound, in the interest of all Americans, it has had obstacles innumerable placed in the path of its functioning. Anyone who criticizes the Portland lumber settlement, either does not even remotely understand the Wagner Act, or sets himself above the necessity of obeying it. Seven mills reopened with 2500 employees willingly returning to their jobs, all in accordance with the law recently sustained by the United States Supreme Court."

To the Seattle Council's charges the reply was made, in part:

"One purpose for which the board functions is to determine who is the employees' choice in collective bargaining—the American principle of being represented by the majority.

"It cannot dictate to an employer what union he must bargain with. That is not our province. We can only insist that the union selected by the majority of the employees be permitted, unmolested, to select its representatives and to demand a square deal for all employees.

"What each union does in the way of accumulating membership is the problem of its organizers and its propaganda committee.

"This office represents all the public and we will therefore take no part in any controversy involving disputes between two unions. I do not consider the present controversy jurisdictional."

Although the seven major sawmills in the Portland area have resumed operations the simmering dispute between the two rival groups apparently is far from solved.

In fact only a week after the mills started humming with activity again, it was considered necessary for the Portland City Council to demand a temporary truce in hostilities between the opposing labor forces. For the seven mills, all manned as they are by C. I. O. workers who not many weeks ago shifted allegiance from the A. F. of L., have been picketed constantly since operations were resumed.

In addition to peaceful picketing there was some violence which resulted in the shooting of one C. I. O. guard on a wood truck and the injury of several men on both sides of the rivalry.

All products of the sawmills were placed on the "unfair" lists of the A. F. of L. groups and this led to the open strife, with spilling of many loads of wood and sawdust from the mills.

C. I. O. teamsters, while attempting to complete deliveries of these byproducts of the big mills, were blocked at almost every turn by the Federation teamsters.

An appeal was made to Portland police for special protection and finally the matter was presented the city council, which demanded cessation of open "warfare" until a suitable agreement could be worked out.

While most of the interest in labor disputes in this area was centered around the struggle for supremacy in the lumber industry, another jurisdictional argument which has lasted all summer was brought to the fore again by the harvesting of Oregon's large hop crop in the Willamette valley.

This long-lived dispute is the struggle between the brewery workers' union and the teamsters' union, both affiliated with the A. F. of L. Each has claimed exclusive jurisdiction over workers engaged in distributing beer.

So far the controversy has kept malt products which use hops as their base from eastern and California breweries out of Oregon and Washington. Now many producers fear that retaliations will result in the banning of Oregon and Washington hops in areas hit by the boycott on out-of-state beer.

Poultry Handling Expensive

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15 (AP)—The Bureau of Agricultural Economics said yesterday the $42,000,000 New York City live poultry industry must reduce handling and transportation costs if it is to prosper. In a survey of the industry, the bureau reported a tendency in recent years toward less live and more dressed poultry. Officials indicated that the 12-cent per pound average cost of taking live poultry from the farm through the New York slaughter house to the retailer, compared to a 10.2 cent per pound cost for dressed poultry was too high.

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Harvard Medical School, 1948-86

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Institute Finds Drink on Increase In Repeal Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DWIGHT, Ill.—Judging from the number of patients seeking treatment for alcoholism at the Keeley Institute here, drunkenness has not only increased, but has spread throughout the country, since repeal of prohibition, according to Martin Nelson, secretary of the institute.

"The number of patients taking treatments for alcoholism at our institute the first six months of this year shows an increase of 111 per cent over the corresponding period in 1933," Mr. Nelson stated. "Last year's total was the largest number we have treated in any 12-month period since 1907, and from present indications a new high figure will be established this year. During 1933 our patients came from 20 states. Last year they registered from 32, as well as from the District of Columbia, Philippine Islands and Canada, or an increase of 60 per cent in number of states."

The institute's records disclose that patients from Kentucky head the 1936 list, with the largest increase in registrations, their number being more than treble the total registered in 1933. Oklahomans, Arkansans and Texans were second on the list, each showing a 200 per cent gain in the number registered from those states last year, as compared with the 1933 total. Increases (in per cent) in registrants from other states in 1936 over 1933 were:

Ohio, 125; Missouri, 104; Tennessee, 100; Indiana, 87; New York, 80; Michigan, 66; Illinois and Wisconsin, 53, each; Florida and Montana, 50, each, and Iowa, 2 per cent. South Dakota, Kansas, Minnesota, West Virginia and Vermont either show the same number of patients in both years, or slight decreases in 1936.

Since prohibition repeal patients from North Dakota, Nebraska, California, Idaho, Washington, Wyoming, Lousiana, Mississippi, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Maryland and New Jersey have been added to the institute's lists.

As the Keeley Institute has treated close to 500,000 patients in its fifty-eight years' existence, its records are widely accepted as a barometer of drinking, and in some measure of prosperity or hard times, as reflected in the number of registrants, he said. Analysis of the institute's statistics shows that in boom years the number of registrants increases.

Station WMIN Is Building Its Appeal on News

With Monitor Newscasters

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Station WMIN, a regular radiocaster of "The Monitor Views the News," has built its listener appeal around the news.

Founded last October, WMIN, the "Voice of Minnesota," immediately established an hourly newscast, short concise five minute programs. This has met with wide interest, and has become the main feature by which WMIN is known.

The Monitor program, radiocast every day at 4:05 p. m., serves as the editorial page of WMIN's newspaper of the air. The regular news reader of the station gives the Monitor program.

In all its news, as well as in advertising, WMIN has endeavored to be accurate, simple, and timely. The station claims to have scored beats in the Twin Cities, on the Hindenburg story, for instance, and others.

Educational service, in the way of talks by civic and educational leaders, and programs presenting high school and grade school talent, have been on WMIN's schedule since the station's inception.

Robert Schultz, is the general manager of the staton, and he is assisted by Harry Bard, sales manager, Miss Marylin Zipperman and Jules Geller, production.

The station has made an attempt, quite successful, in establishing itself as a leader in community activity. A "Neighbor Kids Club" has been organized. This club makes it possible for children with talent to appear on the air. In addition to participating in the program, outings, picnics and entertainments of various kinds are held for the Neighbor Kids Club members.

Choirs, bands and trios, representing civic organizations are given free time on the air. WMIN does everything possible to help these organizations produce their shows, and build a good program.

One of the outstanding programs on WMIN is that conducted by Miss Mary Proal Lindeke. The program, called "Talking Things Over," features a 15-minute interview each day with an outstanding man or woman. One day it may be the president of a bank, the next a railroad engineer, the next a professor. This program has attracted a large and faithful audience.

This is article No. 117 in the series. The next will appear on Friday, Sept. 17.

Young Evergreens Await Adoption

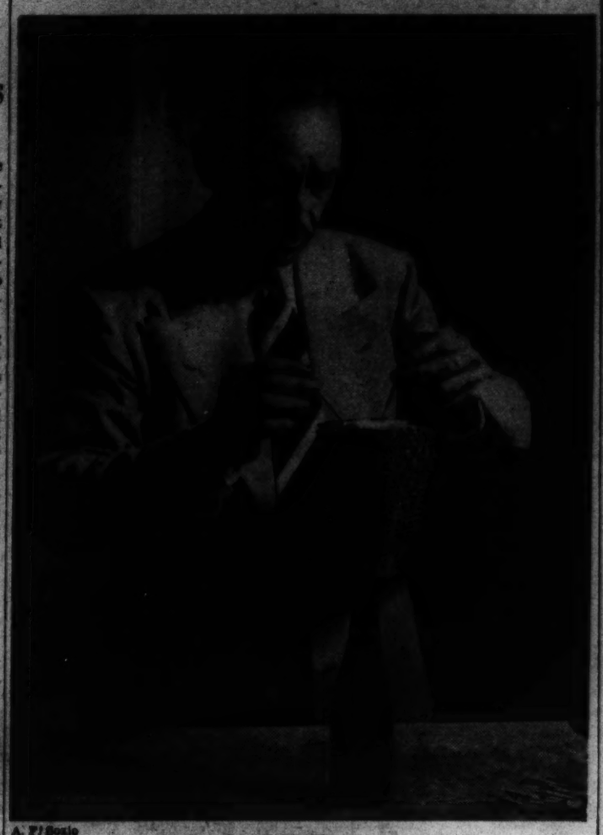
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADISON, Wis.—In four state nurseries, Wisconsin has 75,000,000 "youngsters" growing. They are nearly all evergreens, waiting to be "placed for adoption" in the forests and farms of the state. There are enough of them to reforest 100,000 acres, according to H. L. Harrington, superintendent of forests and wildwood parks for the Wisconsin Conservation Department.

This autumn will see 30,000,000 trees planted for 1937, the department reports. This, it says, is a record planting. It does not include trees set out by the U .S. Forest Service in the state's national forests.

All of the arboreal youngsters are growing in nurseries at Wisconsin Rapids, Trout Lake, Gordon, and Athelstane. They include Norway, Scotch, pack and white pine; Norway and white spruce, all varieties suited to the Wisconsin woods.

Hobbies On the Air Waves



A. F. Bosio

Builds Pyramids of Matches on Bottles

Radio Man Making a Hobby Of Putting Hobbies on the Air

News in Radio

There is a man who has no hobbies of his own, so he could be interested in those of other people. His name is Dave Elman and he thought there might be a moderately good radio program in inviting people to come before the microphone and tell about themselves and their hobbies. He thought he might possibly be able to dig up enough people who were willing to do this to make one program. If you ask him anything about what happened, as a result of his first call, he will look at you with a slightly dazed expression and murmur, "You wouldn't believe it. You simply wouldn't."

It seems that about everybody in the world has at least one hobby, and that they are all either (a) living in New York, hence handy to station WOR or (b) willing to travel, oh, up to a thousand miles to get there, and, as the phrase has it which Mr. Elman expertly thought up to cover the proceedings, "Lobby for their Hobby."

Mr. Elman used to be with the radio department of an advertising firm, so thinking up an idea like the Hobby Lobby was right in his line of duty. But he says now that never in his wildest dreams did he foresee the lush lines of hobbyists who would be only too glad to take the world into their confidence as to just why his or her hobby was really the one out of which you could have more personal fun than the proverbial barrel of simians.

All Are Peculiar

If you ask Mr. Elman which has been the most peculiar hobby that has ever come under his notice he will look at you sadly like a maharajah surrounded by ten tons of priceless jewels, invited to tell which is the most beautiful. For Mr. Elman subscribes to the academic view that all hobbies are peculiar, else they would not be hobbies. And that dealing therefore as he does in a very snowstorm of peculiarities, he could not possibly pick out one which exceeded all the rest.

Of course there have been some astonishing ones. There was the girl who saved string. She calls to mind the wonderful character of Frank Fay's revue days, his aunt who saved string. His aunt, Frank used to say, was fixed for string. As Frank presented her on the stage she seemed a wild and improbable character, but now comes Miss Janette Saval, who is not at all wild or improbable, to lobby for string saving as a hobby, and to explain herself and her hobby in general.

Then along came a man who raises chickens. You may sniff and say, "Pooh! How ordinary is that!" There is a little blarney mixed in with this hobby lobby program somewhere. But the thing that makes raising these particular chickens a hobby is that the man in question raises them on top of a New York hotel. Not because he distrusts the hotel in its statements about his morning eggs. Not because he wishes to compete in the egg market in New York. Not even because he has nothing else to do in his spare time. No, he simply has a hobby of raising chickens on hotel rooftops. He thinks penthouse chicken coops ought to be dotted around all over the city.

Menu Collecting

Mrs. Frank E. Vanderhoof let Mr. Elman know that she would be happy to come in and talk on the air about her hobby, which is collecting old restaurant menus. The thing that gave her the idea was the fact that her mother collected such menus before her. The oldest one she has was in use in the North Western Hotel in Liverpool, Eng., one day in 1838.

It may be that Mrs. Gertrude Patterson of Malaga, N. J., has heard at one time or another of Ben Whitehead, of Newark New Jersey; at any rate, Mrs. Patterson's hobby is collecting old fashioned buttons. Mr. Whitehead's business for upward of 40 years has been the manufacture of souvenir buttons, for conventions, patriotic use, what not, and it is said he has a collection of such buttons which the Newark Museum, as one of the truly progressive museums in the world, might well acquire. Mr. Whitehead is a summer neighbor of Rudy Vallee's over on Lake Kesar in Maine, and he always has a few of his souvenir buttons around, to give you a sample of the thousands he has at home.

Mr. Elman never foresaw such a brisk success for his Hobby Lobby as it has enjoyed, but the moderate, all-in-the-day's-work interest he had in it in the beginning has given way to a kind of excitement, based on the material that has popped up almost without his lifting a hand.

Mostly everything goes smoothly and everyone has a good time.

There was one crisis, however, and no one has quite been able to figure it out yet.

One night there was an elderly collector of wax seals taken from letter flaps, scheduled for the program. Naturally there is a rehearsal, for it is seldom that any of the people who want to lobby for their hobbies have had any microphone experience. Mr. Elman interviews them on the air, and to a certain extent the interview is highly informal and partially ad. lib; but it seems better to have at least a partial rehearsal.

Well, the seals collector took his turn with the others for the rehearsal which wound up about 15 minutes before the formal broadcast.

When Mr. Elman came to his place on the program the seals collector was nowhere to be found. There was some frantic wig-wagging, much looking under chairs and behind curtains. No seals-collector. As anyone knows, broadcasts don't wait.

Naturally, when the broadcast was over, there were a great many questions, a good many of them from Mr. Elman.

The only person who had seen the seals collector between the rehearsal and the broadcast was the girl at the reception desk in the corridor.

She hadn't thought anything of it at the time; but when he joined some friends who were waiting for him near her desk, she heard them say, "How did it go?" And he said, "Oh, all right. Only the production man coached us out loud, all during the broadcast!"

* * *

Radio Brevities

There were 14 miniature television viewing theaters during the 1937 Radiolympia Exhibition recently concluded in London. Prices of machines, which were all of the cathode-ray type, ranged from 38 guineas up to 180 guineas for a combination television-all wave radio-gramophone. The Phillips Company exhibited a small four-inch picture enlarged by optical lens onto a flat glass screen, 20 by 14 inches, of excellent quality.

* * *

Canada, possibly in order to prevent any price movements that might be caused by stock market talks over the air, has banned such comments among certain other subjects on government operated stations.

* * *

Alfred J. McCosker, president of WOR and chairman of the board of the Mutual Broadcasting System, has been appointed by Maj.-Gen. James G. Harbord, president of the American Legion 1937 Convention Corporation of New York City, one of the three vice-chairmen of the general entertainment committee for the nineteenth annual American Legion convention in New York City on Sept. 20-23.

* * *

Plans are under way to radiocast President Roosevelt's Constitution Day speech on Friday, Sept. 17, around the world by shortwave, with reradiocasts planned in at least six European countries. Transcriptions of the address are planned to be released later on shortwaves at more convenient hours for other parts of the world.

* * *

With the opening of Station 5SE, a commercial station in Mount Gambier, South Australia, there are now a total of 81 commercial stations and 21 national stations in the dominion.

* * *

Tristan da Cunha, "the world's loneliest island," is to have a short wave set as the result of visit to London by the island's resident chaplain, the Rev. Harold Wilde. The all-wave set, to be installed in a community center, will be powered by a large capacity battery which will charged by a miniature windmill generator.

Drive to Capture Public Good Will Is Urged on Bar

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 15—A public relations program designed to establish friendly and co-operative relationships with the public and to "enlighten the layman" is urged upon the American Bar Association by its public relations committee in a report which will be submitted to the association convention here Sept. 27.

The program is aimed, the committee report says, at certain forces which if not checked "may destroy the legal profession." These influences, the report adds, "cannot be combated by threats, by denunciations, by platitudes about our Constitution, by passing restrictive laws, or by dignified silence.

"We find lay agencies, corporate and otherwise, encroaching further and further upon the province of our profession in spite of our efforts to stop them. The multiplication of non-judicial agencies for the administration of law is notorious. An atmosphere is being created which will render it more and more difficult for the bar to initiate and carry through reforms in procedure and substantive law and to perform its essential functions in the social scheme."

The program suggested would seek to reach the public and professional groups through newspapers, magazines and trade journals, pamphlets, radio, speakers' bureaus, co-operation with state and local bar associations and through the medium of the American Bar Journal, official organ of the association.

"In the present clamor of conflicting group interests, the bar will most certainly lose its power and influence for public good unless it is more articulate," the report went on. "It must somehow convey to the public a clearer understanding of its functions and of its value to society and the individual.

"Other professional groups—doctors, teachers, social workers—have realized the necessity of carrying on affirmative educational programs. The results have generally been far beyond their original expectations. Such efforts win public respect and support for professional projects, condition the public to seek professional advice when it is needed and build up the membership and incomes of the organizations concerned."

U. S. No. 1 Pilot Not a Plane Owner Nor Air Race Fan

CHICAGO, Sept 15 (AP)—Most of the time Rudolph Albert Kling fixes broken automobiles and sells gasoline at his garage on a broad, straight stretch of U. S. 66, south of here.

But occasionally he gets into his plane, a trim little speedster he helped build in a vacant store room at nearby Lemont—and what happens then made him this year's No. 1 race pilot, with the Clifford Henderson award to prove it.

Rudy Kling, as most people know, won the Thompson Trophy at the National Air Races in Cleveland on Labor Day. He had just won the Greve Trophy. That finished his flying for the year.

For Mr. Kling rarely flies. He has competed in only five major meets. He has only a private pilot's license, owns no plane but his Menasco powered speedster, isn't sure he wants a plane for general purposes, and never has ridden on a commercial airline.

After being displayed to the "home folks" at Lemont and Joliet, Ill., Mr. Kling's racer will be stored until next year. Such a ship is used only for racing and has no practical value—unless you count $14,400 in prize money won at Cleveland in three days of flying. That's about double the cost of the ship.

Mr. Kling is blond, of moderate build, with a ready smile and almost shy manner. He is married and has a 10-year-old son, Robert, who has no interest in flying. He bought his first plane in 1930, used it for pleasure jaunts three or four years, then bought a second hand racer. He got his first taste of big time competition at Miami in December, 1935. At Denver he set a 100-kilometer record of 228 miles an hour for single seated ships weighing less than 992 pounds. The record still stands.

His one crackup occurred at the finish of the Greve Trophy Race at Los Angeles, Sept. 6, 1936. He smashed into a parked automobile, wrecked his plane, but was only bruised and shaken.

G-Men Pave Way for U. S. Action in Harlan County

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15—After months of intensive investigation by G-Men, the Department of Justice is about to move into Harlan County with the purpose of eliminating for all time the terrorism in that mountain-rimmed fastness.

The department will use the federal conspiracy statute as the weapon in its drive, applying it for the first time as an enforcement instrument to support a collective bargaining law.

The procedure sets a precedent, and if successful, may mark the beginning of a new chapter in the Federal Government's relations to industrial strife.

Information on the proposed drive has not yet been formally made. It was learned, however, from indisputable source in the justice department, and corroborated by officials of the La Follette committee whose original investigation of espionage in Harlan County precipitated the department's activities.

Grand Jury to Convene

It is learned that a grand jury will be convened before the end of this month, under current plans, and that evidence presented to it will probably involve some of the officers of the Harlan County Coal Operators Association, heads of some of the member companies, and public officials who co-operated with them in the anti-unionization drive.

The remarkable lengths to which this drive went were spread on the record of the La Follette committee at the beginning of its hearings last spring. The record told a story of dynamitings, ambuscades and terrorism, resulting in numerous fatalities. The situation gave the appearance of a private war between rangy mountaineer miners, and hard-boiled operators in a feudal mountain domain.

Where the La Follette committee left off the Justice Department it is now learned, took up.

Power of Committee

Senatorial committees can expose but they cannot punish, save for contempt. The committee jailed one man, Ted Creech, a coal operator, for perjury, but it could not take the further action of eliminating the startling conditions which it developed.

Now part II of the drama opens.

A whole crew of justice agents, it now develops, went into Harlan county, among them Basil Vetlesti, new chief of the New York G-men bureau. The federal men laid the basis for what may be an enduring intervention of the national Government in county affairs. Agents have made a report, it is learned, but this has been kept secret. It is hoped that the groundwork for prosecutions has been laid. At any rate, it is known that the report is considered conclusive enough to warrant prosecution. The work is being directed personally by Brien McMahon, chief of the justice department's criminal division, with a group of lawyers under him.

Lewis Visits White House

John L. Lewis, head of the United Mine Workers before launching C. I. O., called at the White House today. It was the attempt of the Lewis group to win the anti-union mountain citadel of Harlan that developed the industrial warfare there which, evidence shows, has continued for years.

The Harlan prosecutions are regarded as important by Justice Department on two counts: not only as a follow-up of the La Follette material, but as a proving ground for use of the conspiracy statute for Wagner Act enforcement.

What it must do, it is explained, is to prove to the satisfaction of the court, first, that mining is an interstate industry, and next, that a conspiracy existed to defy the act. On the first count it will lean heavily on the Supreme Court's Jones & Laughlin decision of last term, when it applied the Wagner Act to a steel company. Maximum penalties under the conspiracy statute are $100,000 fine, three years imprisonment, or both.

The Treasury Department agents have been turned loose on Harlan County too, it appears. It was one of the highlights of the LaFollette investigation that High Sheriff T. R. Middleton of the county admitted that he had made more than $100,000 of unreported income, in addition to his relatively modest salary as sheriff. The big return came from his close relationship with coal companies, he explained. Miners charged that he led the terroristic anti-union drive. Back income tax collection is part of the Treasury drive in the county.

Crew Demands 'War Bonus'

NEW YORK, Sept. 15—Officials of the American Export Lines kept the steamship Exeter at her pier here today rather than pay a bonus of $250 and guarantee indemnity insurance of $25,000 for each officer and member of the crew of the vessel, as demanded by the National Maritime Union for risks of steaming in a foreign war zone.

One of three American flag vessels affected by requests for extra compensation, the Exeter was to have steamed from New York yesterday on the American Export Line's regular service to Mediterranean ports with 2000 tons of freight and 95 passengers. The two other vessels involved in the strike were held at Honolulu and at Port Arthur, Texas.

Passengers who purchased accomodations on the Exeter were sent by the company to a New York hotel pending settlement of the dispute, which steamship operators announced they were willing to submit to abitration by the United States Maritime Commission.

Although the commission has invited representatives of the union and of steamship interests to meet in Washington, D. C., on Sept. 22 to discuss the problem of war risk bonuses, labor union officials have insisted some protection should be given the men pending an agreement.

This brings the matter down to a dispute between the union and the steamship company as to what provisions shall be included in a proposed rider to the shipping articles. Until the demands of the union are met, it was held the men would refuse to sign the articles. On the other hand, the company announced the Exeter would remain in New York Harbor until the men became more "reasonable."

Payment of bonuses would more than double the company's operating payroll and indemnity insurance costs would add a further burden, according to John E. Slater, operating vice-president.

Since no American vessel has been approached by a submarine in the Mediterranean dispute, or even reported sighting one, compensation for extra risks is unjustified, in Mr. Slater's opinion. From the beginning of the Spanish war, American Export Lines has studiously avoided danger zones, he said.

"The last time the Exeter visited a Spanish port was at the request of the United States Government to transport refugees from Barcelona," he continued. "We carry no cargo to Spain, and except for a single service of one ship a month, the closest we come to Spain is in passing through the Straits of Gibraltar."

Libraries Map Exhibit

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.—Libraries in western New York are arranging an exhibition of thir services to patrons in connection with preparations for the forty-seventh annual conference of the New York Library Association, which opens here Oct. 4.

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Court Reverses Picket Ban

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 15 (AP)—A labor union has a legal right to strike and picket in New Jersey in pursuit of a closed-shop agreement with an employer, according to a ruling by Vice Chancellor John O. Bigelow. The vice chancellor's finding, handed down yesterday, was in direct conflict with an opinion filed here July 20 by Vice Chancellor Maja Leon Berry, who granted an injunction to an employer to restrain pickets on the ground they sought a closed-shop contract.

"A closed shop is a monopoly and monopolies are illegal," Vice-Chancellor Berry ruled. His restraint of pickets said that "the object of the strike being unlawful, all acts in support thereof, including picketing, are also unlawful." His opinion, handed down in July, caused nation-wide comment because he cited a ruling by the United States Supreme Court in support of his decision.

The Bigelow ruling denies the application of the Four Plating Company, of this city, to restrain picketing by members of the Metal Polishers, Buffers and Electro Platers' Union, local 44. The union seeks a closed-shop contract. The vice-chancellor commented on the Berry opinion in his decision, saying, "The opinion does not state the surrounding circumstances, but from the citations in it, I assume the strike . . . was but an incident of a broad move toward monopolization of the labor market and that his words should be understood as applicable only to such a situation."

The Bigelow decision in the Four Plating case was anticipated by many who recalled his informal reply to reporters here several weeks ago when asked if he thought a closed-shop agreement was legal and enforceable. He had not looked the question up, he stated, at that time, but added that it was his "impression" such an agreement was legal.

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PHILADELPHIA

WPA Helps Write Book Catalogues For Philadelphia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 15 — If there is a copy of any hard-to-find book in any one of 150 public and special libraries in the Philadelphia Metropolitan area, it can be located at once by reference to the Union Library Catalogue, now being completed after more than a year of work, carried out largely as a WPA project, sponsored by the Philadelphia Commercial Museum.

The Union Library Catalogue was incorporated as a non-profit organization in January, 1936, and an office was set up at 226 South 16th Street, though the main work of compilation was carried out in the Commercial Museum.

At the height of the work, 173 men and women were employed in copying the main entry cards in the catalogues of the various libraries—using the Recordak process, in which the cards are photographed on 16 mm. cinema film—and in copying these cards for a master card file of all available volumes. To record the cards of the different libraries, 62,000 feet of film was needed.

Grants from the American Philosophical Society of Philadelphia, the Carnegie Corporation of New York, and the Samuel S. Fels Fund of Philadelphia, aggregating $30,000, together with a WPA allocation of more than $119,000, made it possible to carry out the work.

According to library authorities, Philadelphia is distinguished by its unusual number of medium-sized special libraries — well-stocked in their various spheres of interest—so that the compilation of a union catalogue was particularly desirable. Altogether about 5,000,000 volumes are available—but owing to duplication, only about 2,500,000 different titles are listed on the new cards.

Although editorial work upon the catalogue is expected to continue for several years, the master index is now available for free use on the fourth floor of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania at 1300 Locust Street. At present information must be sought by telephone—Kingsley 0636—or by mail addressed to the Union Library Catalogue, at 1300 Locust Street.

Ship Channel to Trenton

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

A ship channel up the Delaware river from Philadelphia to Trenton, N. J., with a mean low water depth of 25 feet was completed in 1936.

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Landmarks of Old Philadelphia, Glorious in American History

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Liberty Bell, Independence Hall

Philip B. Wallace
Independence Hall Tower

Carpenters' Hall

Philadelphia Still Follows Pattern Set by William Penn

(Continued from Page 1)

tions are owned by the Library Company of Philadelphia, one of several institutions tracing its origin to the initiative of Benjamin Franklin. The public library system alone loaned out 3,900,000 books during 1935, and the Main Library—housed in one of the stately public buildings on the Parkway leading from City Hall to the Art Museum and Fairmount Park, alone attracted 2,463,597 visitors. Two unique features of this Main Library are a large collection of recorded music, and a roof garden overlooking the fountains of Logan Circle, with gaily striped umbrellas shading convenient tables.

Like Franklin, Penn was a strong believer in thrift, and the precepts of both have had a lasting influence upon Philadelphians. The four principal savings fund societies in the city reported that on Jan. 1, 1936, they were carrying 862,672 accounts with aggregate deposits of $468,118,085. There are also 1653 Building and Loan Associations within the city, with assets of $335,475,955. Total banking resources of Philadelphia are reported to exceed $2,000,000,000.

Diversified Industries

An important factor in the industrial strength of the city is the wide diversification of its industries—which cover more than 200 different lines of employment. About 4000 separate manufacturing concerns—many of them internationally known—each year produce goods valued at over $925,000,000, of which value approximately $468,157,061 is added by the processes of manufacture.

According to the 1933 Census of American Business, conducted by the United States Department of Commerce, Philadelphia contained 25,154 retail stores which did a business aggregating $514,456,000. There were also 3418 wholesale stores with a total turnover of $1,047,178,000. Service establishments, amusements and hotels numbered 9693 and reported receipts of $59,423,000 in that year.

Metropolitan Philadelphia, including a ring of suburbs renowned for their beauty, which are reached by electrified railroad lines as well as by buses and street cars feeding the city's subway and elevated system, includes a community of 2,847,148 people, and an area of 993 square miles.

Huge Trading Area

In the counties generally recognized as the Philadelphia market area, more than 6,250,000 persons reside, having an estimated annual spendable income of over $5,000,000,000. Although this area comprises only seven-tenths of 1 per cent of the Continental United States, the value of products manufactured in it is estimated to be about 7 per cent of the total for the entire country.

Philadelphia itself is the third largest city in the United States and the tenth in the world. It is also the third richest in the United States and the third in the value of products manufactured in it.

The normal spendable income of Philadelphians is figured at $1,635,373,549 by the National Bureau of Economic Research. To this total the suburbs add another $569,959,000—making up a sum reported by the bureau to be about 3 per cent of the amount established for the whole United States.

Known as "City of Homes"

Often referred to as "the city of homes," Philadelphia contains within the actual city limits 283,386 two-story homes of brick or stone construction and 86,477 of three stories, 3265 of four stories and 280 of one story. There are also 8628 frame dwellings, 38,972 houses used in part as stores, 93 hotels and 3309 apartments.

More than 50 per cent of the homes were owned by their occupants at the time of the 1930 census.

Architects find much to interest them in the chain of stately colonial mansions preserved in Philadelphia's Fairmount Park, and they also value highly the chronologically arranged period rooms in the Pennsylvania Museum of Art, at the head of the newly named Benjamin Franklin Parkway.

In this great museum new ideas of art exhibit arrangement are being embodied under a $15,000,000 program towards which $2,000,000 has already been raised, including $350,000 given by the General Education Board, founded by John D. Rockefeller.

Panoramic History

This idea of a "panoramic history of art," according to Fiske Kimball, director of the museum, presents "striking advances over any scheme yet actually put into effect in a great museum either in America or abroad."

Since 1877 the Pennsylvania Museum of Art has also operated a school of industrial art, from which many designers of textile and other industrial products manufactured in the city have come.

Rodin Museum

Further down the parkway is the Rodin Museum, presented by Jules E. Mastbaum, cinema magnate, to the citizens of Philadelphia. It contains a representative collection of sculpture, drawings and water colors by Auguste Rodin and also a library containing every book published on the sculptor's work, together with numerous magazine articles, sketch albums, letters and memorabilia.

Quite distinct from the Pennsylvania Museum of Art is the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, oldest art institution in the United States, which traces its foundation to 1791, although it was not chartered until 1806.

Another internationally known art institution located in Philadelphia is the Graphic Sketch Club—a free art school, art club, museum and art gallery and an art sanctuary in which organ recitals are given daily.

The museum of the University of Pennsylvania, which is famous for its archaeological expeditions in all parts of the world, contains American, Egyptian, Babylonian, Palestinian, Islamic, Far Eastern, and General Ethnological sections, and its library contains 14,000 volumes on the history of art, travel, exploration and archaeology.

The John Morton Memorial Museum in League Island Park was established in 1926 to commemorate the 150th anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, and is named in honor of John Morton, who cast the deciding vote for the Declaration in the Pennsylvania Delegation. It was erected by the American Sons and Daughters of Sweden, a national organization, and contains 16 rooms—each dedicated to a prominent American of Swedish origin—showing musical, artistic and other contributions made to American experience by citizens of Swedish extraction.

The Franklin Institute is one of Philadelphia's most widely known institutions. Founded in 1824 it is said to be the oldest society devoted to the study and promotion of the mechanical arts and applied sciences.

Planetarium at Institute

In its beautiful new building on the Parkway it welcomes and enthralls school children and world famous physical scientists alike. The distinguishing feature of its exhibits is that in a majority of cases scientific theories, experiments and machines, are demonstrated in action by the pushing of buttons. Included in the building is a complete astronomical observatory beneath a sliding section of roof, and a Zeiss planetarium presented by Samuel S. Fels, soap manufacturer and philanthropist.

On another side of Logan Circle in the Parkway is the Free Natural History Museum of The Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia—another institution famous for the number and value of its expeditions to all parts of the world. This, the oldest institution of its kind in the United States, was founded in 1812 and its first sessions were held above a Market Street cake shop. Today it possesses a collection of exhibits which is unrivalled in many ways, and a library of 100,000 volumes.

Fishes and marine growths may be seen at the Fairmount Park Aquarium, located on the east bank of the Schuylkill River, just above the Art Museum. Its collection is said to be the largest in the country. On the other side of the river are the gardens of the Zoological Society of Philadelphia—another oldest institution of its kind in America.

The unique Philadelphia Commercial Museum, founded in 1894 by Dr. William Powell Wilson, who foresaw the vast expansion of American foreign trade, is a constantly consulted source of information for importers and exporters in every part of the country and the world.

Convention Hall

Next door to the museum is the Convention Hall, opened in 1931, in which the Democratic National Convention was held in 1936. Seating 15,000 in the main auditorium, it is equipped with a fine organ, modern lighting equipment and air conditioning. In addition to the main hall there are 68 other rooms including a ballroom seating 1800, so that any organization can hold its entire convention and show its exhibits under the one roof.

In music Philadelphia is known all over the world because of its Orchestra, founded in 1906 and conducted since 1912 by Leopold Stokowski, who was succeeded in 1936 by Eugene Ormandy, though he remains in close touch with its activities.

Leader in Music

Unique among musical institutions is the Curtis Institute of Music which, after discovering talented students in all parts of the world, not only provides free instruction by a faculty composed of some of the most famous musicians and singers, but also, where necessary, takes care of all their living expenses.

The Philadelphia Bourse, modeled after the Bourse du Commerce in Paris, is the only organization of its kind in the United States. It was founded in 1890 by George E. Bartol with a view to bringing together the business men of the city for discussion and exchange of views.

In its building, which occupies an entire city block, it houses the most extensive machinery exhibit in the country, which occupies about 20,000 feet of floor space, and also the offices of 500 shipping firms, manufacturers' representatives and government agencies. The Board of Trade, the Commercial Exchange, the Maritime Exchange, the Grocers and Importers Exchange, the Association of Manufacturers' Representatives, and the Port of Philadelphia Ocean Traffic Bureau are all established in Bourse offices.

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Presbyterian Growth Noted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 15—An increase of more than $2,000,000 in contributions of Presbyterian churches, and a definite increase in church membership, were made by the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America during the past year, according to the annual statistics of the church made public at the office of the General Assembly, Philadelphia. The figures, which cover the year ended March 31, 1937, were released by the Rev. Dr. Lewis Seymour Mudge, stated clerk of the General Assembly.

Contributions of the 8222 Presbyterian churches totaled $39,827,385, an increase of $2,226,331 over those of the preceding year, which were $1,882,942 more than reported for the year ended March 31, 1933. Contributions have been steadily rising since 1934.

A communicant church membership of 1,974,946 is reported. This is an increase of 14,277 during the year. More members were added during the past year, both on profession of faith, and on certificate of transfer from other churches, than in the preceding year. Additions on profession numbered 94,139, which is 17,000 more than were added during 1935-36. Additions on certificate, which were 81,231, were 7291 more than those of the previous year.

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Free Schooling Early Fostered In Philadelphia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—From its early days, William Penn's "City of Brotherly Love" has shown strong interest in education. Several of the first Quaker schools still flourish as private institutions, though some of them have moved into the suburbs.

The Friends were pioneers, too, in the movement for free education, and to see it established was one of William Penn's first considerations.

Schools were set up in Philadelphia very soon after its settlement, and in 1689 William Penn chartered the first public school, which accepted tuition fees from those who could afford them, but which was also definitely intended "for the education of the children of the poor, gratis."

At the sessions of the second Assembly in 1683, a statute had already been passed which covered the subject of public education in a way far in advance of its day. It provided for universal education, so that "poor as well as rich may be instructed in good and commendable learning"; for industrial education, with the requirement that boys at 12 years of age should "be taught some useful trade or skill," and for making this education compulsory, by specifying that parents or guardians neglecting the education of their children should pay a fine "for every such child five pounds, except there should appear an incapacity in body or understanding to hinder it."

The first schoolmaster is said to have been Enoch Flower, who came from Wiltshire in England at the invitation of the Provincial Council.

In 1696, Thomas Holme in his rhymed description of Philadelphia, wrote:

Here are schools of divers sorts
To which our youth daily resorts,
Good women who do very well
Bring little ones to read and spell,
Which fits them for their writing; then
Here's men to bring them to their pen,
And to instruct and make them quick
In all sorts of Arithmetick.

In 1714 Christopher Dock, one of Pennsylvania's most famous early teachers, came from Germany and began to conduct school in the Mennonite log church of Germantown. His "Schul-Ordnung" was the first treatise on school management published in Pennsylvania. Among his "Hundred Necessary Rules of Conduct for Children" is this:

"Dear child, when you come into the school, incline reverently, sit down quietly in your place, and think of the presence of God."

In the academy, founded in 1749 at the instance of Benjamin Franklin, was incorporated a school intended for the education of teachers, preparing them for work in elementary schools. This antedated the Lexington Normal School in Massachusetts by some 20 years.

Philadelphia's first high school—one of the earliest in the country—was an imposing white marble structure built in 1837 on the site now occupied by the Wanamaker store.

Library and School Landmarks

Drawings by Helen Louise Woerner

Designs and Size of Buildings Attest Philadelphia's Growth

Upper Left—First Permanent Home of Library Company of Philadelphia, Which Imported $225,000 Worth of Books From England in 1732. Upper Right—Main Building of the Free Library of Philadelphia, With Accommodations for 1,500,000 Volumes. Lower Left—Board of Education Administration Building. Lower Right—First High School, the Erection of Which Was Started in 1837. Its Site Is Now Occupied by the Wanamaker Store

Odd Sculptures Brought to View In Cleaning Hall

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 15—Smiling Cupids frolicking on an old-fashioned bicycle are among hundreds of oddly assorted pieces of statuary and relief work which have always adorned the walls of Philadelphia's City Hall, but which have been newly brought to public attention in the course of a summer of cleaning and sprucing up the building.

There are also camels, buffalo, Egyptian dignitaries, locomotives, lizards, satyrs and angels gazing out over the city, into the courtyard, or along the corridors.

They found their way into all sorts of nooks and crannies, as well as on conspicuous ledges and corners, in the course of the 30 years required for its construction. Records show that $5,000,000 was spent for marble used in the structure, $500,000 for granite, $200,000 for tiling, and $2,000,000 for dressed stone for the interior. But the cost of the various strange figures and the reason for mingling them with representations of local celebrities are unknown.

After years during which the sculptured work has been rendered increasingly inconspicuous by accumulating grime, the building has emerged again in its pristine whiteness, in time for the celebration of the 150th anniversary of the signing of the Constitution in a red-brick colonial building on Independence Square.

Philadelphia Has Large Percentage of Workers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 15 — Philadelphia County, which is entirely occupied by the city of Philadelphia, ranks fourth in the United States in the number of workers employed in it in business, industry and agriculture, according to a special survey by the Federal Bureau of the Census.

In addition, Philadelphia stands fourth in industrial and business pay rolls, according to William L. Austin, Census Bureau director. In the fields covered by the survey, Philadelphia has 501,544 workers, or 1.7 per cent of the nation's total. Only 935 are on farms.

Free Library Building Houses Vast Store of Literary Wealth

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—By the fountains of Logan Circle in the new Parkway leading out to the Art Museum, stands the $6,500,000 main building of the Free Library of Philadelphia, opened in 1927. With its imposing halls and its gaily awninged roof-garden overlooking the Circle, it offers an interesting contrast to the quiet but learned appearance of the main building of the Library Company of Philadelphia at Juniper and Locust Streets, with its invaluable collection of first editions and ancient volumes.

The Free Library building is one of the largest structures of its kind in the world. It is constructed of limestone, with a granite base, and its design follows closely the motif of the buildings by Gabriel on the Place de la Concorde in Paris. It has a book capacity of about 1,500,000 and contains reference, periodical, map, print, music, exhibition, lecture, reading and public document departments, as well as special accommodations for children, the blind, and music students. There are also collections of rare books.

The building forms one of the group of public institutions on the Parkway. Nearby are the Franklin Institute, the American Academy of Natural Sciences, and the Rodin Museum.

30 Branch Buildings

There are more than 30 branch library buildings in different parts of the city.

The old red brick Library Company of Philadelphia building on Locust Street, with its little old-fashioned garden running back to Indian Lane and the tiny square space said to have been set apart by William Penn for an Indian encampment, became the home of the library in 1880. In that year a portion of its collections were installed also in the Ridgeway Library at Broad and Christian Streets—the gift of Dr. James Rush.

Up to that time the books had been housed in the Library Company's first home of its own at Fifth and Library Street, opposite Independence Square. The cornerstone of this famous building, since demolished, was laid in 1789.

The Library Company is a direct descendant of Benjamin Franklin's Junto Club, which gathered together a number of books in the house of Robert Grace in Pewter Platter Alley, now known as Church Street. This became the first circulating library, with a continuous existence, in America. Its Instrument of Association was dated July 1, 1731, and the first books ordered bear the date of March 31, 1732. A number of the first volumes are still to be seen and are in good condition.

The directors held their meetings in various taverns, most of them kept by widows, such as the widow Roberts and the widow Breintnal.

Books Moved to State House

In 1740 the books were moved into an upper room in the State House, and the following year the library received its first charter.

After the Association Library and the Union Library had been merged with the Library Company, the books were removed to the upper story of Carpenters' Hall, and then finally into the company's own building on Fifth Street.

Although the institution is still a private company, its libraries are open to the inspection of the public. They now contain about 280,000 books, many of them valuable.

It is the boast of Library Company officials that it was organized the year before George Washington was born, and that during the year of his birth $225,000 worth of books were imported for it from London under the direction of Benjamin Franklin.

The statue of Franklin, executed in Italy, which stood in the central niche of the Fifth Street building, is now to be seen in the Locust Street library.

Safety Trailer Provides Tests In Good Driving

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 15 — A trailer equipped with a complete driver testing apparatus has been placed in full-time service as a feature of the "continuous safety campaign" recently inaugurated by the Keystone Automobile Club. The trailer is 23 feet long and is provided with a generator to supply power for lighting, loudspeakers, and the testing equipment.

"We believe," said J. Borton Weeks, president of the club, "that through the constant use of this safety-inspiring unit definite progress can be made in the solution of the highway accident problem. It is obvious that all accidents cannot be blamed on recklessness. The fault in countless crashes is some unsuspected weakness in the individual driver.

"The tests we have provided, which will be given without cost or obligation to all drivers who wish to take them, are valuable not only in pointing out to the individual underlying factors of his mental and physical equipment which may be handicapping him, but also in establishing scientific data upon which to develop programs to improve the skill of all drivers.

Surveying the results of the tests already made in the trailer, Edward P. Curran, safety director of the club, declared that the apparently inconsiderate or reckless driver is often acting with the best of intentions and using his best judgment—but is handicapped by inability to distinguish the distance of various objects. What appears to other drivers to be chance-taking or ill-mannered operation is nothing more than lack of "depth perception."

"Numerous head-on crashes on the open road probably are to be explained by this lack of distance judgment on the part of operators," said Mr. Curran. "Seemingly reckless acts may not be recklessness at all, but simply the natural result of a flaw in the operator's judgment.

Navy Yard Is Roomy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

At the Philadelphia Navy Yard there is room to lay up all of the capital ships of the Navy in fresh water—free from the corroding effects of ocean water.

Building Associations Center in Philadelphia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 15—More than 58 per cent of all the building and loan associations in Pennsylvania are in Philadelphia, it is shown in a report issued by the State Banking Department and published by the Pennsylvania League of Building and Loan Associations.

At the end of 1936 there were 1392 associations in the city, with 228,572 shareholders and with assets of $268,571,946.25.

Visitors to Philadelphia See New Welding Method

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 15—Pieces of newly "shot-welded" stainless steel are being carried away by visitors to the Franklin Institute who have stopped to watch the demonstration of the process—used in making many lightweight streamlined trains—which has been erected in the Hall of Mechanisms.

The exhibit, in addition to showing welding of this type being done, presents a cyclorama showing the various stages of building a streamlined railroad train in the Edward G. Budd Manufacturing Company plant in Philadelphia.

Station Stop Signs Planned in Subway Cars

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 15—When the Broad Street subway extension to the south is opened as far as Snyder Street, probably in the fall of 1938, passengers in the 50 new cars to be put into operation at that time will have something besides the color schemes of tiles in different stations to tell where they are, when crowds prevent them from reading station names. Automatic electric signs in the center of each car will indicate the name of the next stop, relieving strap-hangers of the necessity of performing neck-craning gymnastics.

Other details provided for in the specifications for the new cars include electric clocks, no-draft ventilation, indirect non-glare lighting with all bulbs concealed in the ceilings, and modern, leather-covered seats for 65 passengers, and standing room for 145.

Philadelphia Guide Available This Fall

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 15—A new Philadelphia Guide, prepared by WPA research workers, writers and illustrators as part of the Federal Writers' Project, will be available this fall, according to WPA officials.

This newest of the American Guide series is illustrated with more than 200 photographs, drawings and maps. The history of the Quaker "City of Brotherly Love" is chronicled from its founding up to the present time—with special emphasis upon its economic and cultural progress.

High-Speed Line

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The Delaware River Bridge high speed line, connecting Philadelphia and Camden, N. J., transit systems, was completed in 1936 at a cost of $10,300,000.

1000 Help Plan Constitution Fete In Pennsylvania

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 15—More than 1000 citizens from all the 67 counties of Pennsylvania have been assisting in the preparation of the state-wide celebration of Constitution Week by serving on the Pennsylvania Constitution Commemoration Committee at the invitation of Gov. George H. Earle.

Following the main events of the celebration in Philadelphia, there will be similar exercises in various other cities of the Commonwealth during the fall and winter months, the committee has announced.

Accepting Governor Earle's invitation to act as chairman of the committee, Albert M. Greenfield, Philadelphia financier, outlined its objectives.

"This will be an appropriate celebration of the 150th anniversary of the adoption of the Constitution of the United States of America," he said, "as authorized by the State Legislature upon recommendation of the Governor.

"We shall co-ordinate our 1937-38 committee activities with the United States Constitution Sesquicentennial Commission, with similar commemoration exercises by other states, and assist in the observances planned by hundreds of communities throughout our commonwealth.

"Pennsylvania's participation in the commemoration will be particularly active and significant because of the leading part played by this Commonwealth in the original drafting and ratification of the Constitution.

"The committee responsible for the success of this great event will welcome suggestions from all the citizens of Pennsylvania."

Honorary chairmen of the Constitution Commemoration Committee, in addition to the Governor, are Chief Justice John W. Kephart, Supreme Court of Pennsylvania; Mayor S. Davis Wilson, Lester K. Ade, State Superintendent of Public Instruction; honorary vice chairmen: Thomas Kennedy, Lieutenant Governor; Harvey Huffman, president pro tem of the State Senate; Roy E. Furman, Speaker of the State House of Representatives; and Frank W. Melvin, chairman of the Pennsylvania Historical Committee.

Mrs. Emma Guffey Miller is chairman of women's activities. H. Ennis Jones is assistant to Mr. Greenfield, committee chairman. Frank L. Devine is secretary of the committee.

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Feeding Spanish Children Called War Duty by Friends

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 15—Describing the child-feeding work being carried on in Spain by the American Friends Service Committee, which has headquarters in Philadelphia, John F. Reich, secretary of its Committee on Spain, gave in a recent radio talk a graphic picture of conditions encountered there.

"I suppose," Mr. Reich began, "that there is no country in Europe less known to Americans than Spain. Of the thousands who cross the Atlantic each summer in search of romantic scenes and historic settings, only a bare handful find their way across the Pyrenees.

"Certainly Quakers and other church and peace groups that support the American Friends Service Committee in its Spanish relief work are not spurred to feeding Spanish women and children because of intimate acquaintance with them, or through political sympathy. . . . That the Spanish people are fellow human beings is enough to move our compassion. Thus the child-feeding mission of the committee seeks to demonstrate ways of peace in a world of war, regardless of partisanship.

A Non-Partisan Effort

"In no sense should we call this exclusively a Quaker work. Friends are but the instrument of peace-minded people throughout the United States. In a sense this might be called the non-partisan Spanish child-feeding mission of all Americans of good will. We who hold conscientious objections to military service look upon opportunities for constructive help in time of stress as a patriotic duty. Many people share this view.

"The Child-Feeding Mission is supported by the Federal Council of Churches; practically all Protestant denominations and peace organizations; the National Conference of American Rabbis—and Admiral Cary T. Grayson, national chairman of the American Red Cross, has recognized the impartial and humanitarian aspects of our work in a letter to Red Cross Chapters throughout the United States.

"Friends feel it a privilege to be a channel through which good will may flow and reconciliation may flower. If our experiences in German child-feeding and our wide-spread activities in America's coal fields, in France, Poland, Russia and other parts of Europe are of value in this Spanish situation, the least we can do is extend an opportunity to the public to utilize this experience in carrying on similar work in Spain.

Adventures of a Woman

"I would like to give some idea of what it means to be an impartial relief worker in Spain. Who are the people who are willing to go on such a dangerous mission?

"Down in Murcia, a province in the southeast corner of Spain, Esther Farquhar is feeding refugee infants. Until she went to Spain Miss Farquhar was a social worker in Cleveland, Ohio. A few years before she had been professor of Spanish at Wilmington College. She had learned the Spanish language as a teacher in Cuba.

"In the shattered city of Bilbao, Wilfred Jones is feeding Basque children who have endured bombardment and are now left stranded in a city that has fallen to insurgent troops. A few months ago Mr. Jones was a relief administrator in Chicago. He acquired his knowledge of Spanish through boyhood years in Cuba, where his father was a missionary.

"When the call came these two people left families and positions to serve without pay in Spain. They sailed from this country on May 4, armed with letters of endorsement from both loyalist and nationalist officials, and were sped on their way through the assistance of the State Department.

"There are many young Americans fighting in Spain today. It is good to have at least a few who are willing to run the risks of war in an effort to help bind up its wounds."

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Liberty Rug Woven On Old Hand Loom

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 15—A hand loom on which rugs were being woven at the time the Constitutional Convention was in session 150 years ago, is being used again this week to make a liberty rug, with the Liberty Bell the basis of its design.

A veteran hand weaver is operating its foot pedals and throwing the shuttle back and forth through the warp, using yarn spun on an old-fashioned spinning wheel.

The loom may be seen in action at the century-old floor covering establishment of Hardwick and Magee Company, located now at 1220 Market Street.

Same Place 150 Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The American Philosophical Society, formed at the suggestion of Benjamin Franklin, still holds its meetings in the hall on Independence Square which it has occupied since 1787.

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Philadelphia Sky Line From Art Museum

Harold M. Lambert — In the Central Background the City Hall Dominates The Wide Parkway Typifies the City's Spaciousness

The statue of the Indian with his bag of game symbolizes the changes wrought in the Pennsylvania metropolis since the first settlers chose the banks of the Delaware and Schuylkill rivers for their home.

Canal to Affect Philadelphia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 15—Possibility of building a ship canal across South Jersey to cut off the long trip around Cape May for vessels using the Port of Philadelphia, is being considered by United States Army Engineers. Such a canal would stretch for 30 miles between Fortescue on the Delaware River and, probably, Egg Harbor Inlet on the Atlantic coast—saving the present voyage of nearly 100 miles around the tip of Cape May.

Representative Elmer H. Wene (D) of New Jersey and candidate for Governor of that state, announced recently that the Army Engineers are now drafting sketches of the plan. The depth of the canal remains to be decided after a final engineering hearing in November. Mr. Wene himself favors provision for handling vessels up to 5000 tons.

Would Be Final Link

With a canal between the Delaware and Chesapeake Bay already operating, a South Jersey canal would supply the "missing link" in the "Florida-New England Inland Waterway." At present, yachts and small commercial craft must still negotiate the open sea off the South Jersey coast.

The proposed canal would save between $3,000,000 and $3,500,000 a year in shipping costs by shortening the "sea-line" distance between Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston for barges carrying oil, coal, sugar and other commodities, Mr. Wene declared. Specifically, he asserted, the canal would save about 10 cents a barrel on oil shipped from Philadelphia to England.

The route of the canal now under consideration is quite different from that of the Delaware River to New York direct ship canal advocated for some years by Philadelphia's former Mayor J. Hampton Moore, and also from the proposed Bordentown-South River canal cutting across mid-Jersey.

Boon for Egg Harbor

Engineers indicated that the Atlantic terminus of the canal would be between Atlantic City and Ocean City, most likely at Egg Harbor—the only large inlet in the neighborhood, which already has a dredged channel, though not of sufficient depth to match that of the proposed canal.

Mr. Wene stated that 18 members of the Rivers and Harbors Committee, which will fix the amount of expenditures for such purposes next January, have toured the Jersey Coast recently and have endorsed a $15,000,000 program of coast improvement, including prevention of beach erosion and harbor deepening in addition to the building of the canal to the Delaware.

Beach erosion work would center about Ocean City and the 15-mile stretch of shore line on either side of it.

Poe's 'Rose Covered Cottage'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 15—The preservation of Edgar Allan Poe's "rose covered cottage" and its restoration to its original condition has been assured, and now that the restoration of Betsy Ross's house has been completed, antiquarians are turning their attention in its direction.

The Poe house on North Seventh Street, once surrounded by a fragrant garden, but now—except for a little strip of old fashioned flower beds—engulfed by the rising tide of drab, red brick structures, was snatched from an ignominious fate by Richard Gimbel, Philadelphia merchant—just as the Ross house was saved through the action of Atwater Kent, radio manufacturer.

A group of Poe's admirers, headed by Mr. Gimbel, president of the Richard Gimbel Foundation for Literary Research, established a museum of Poe manuscripts, books, and other interesting reminders of his work, in the old house four years ago. But on March 1 this year it became known that a mortgage holder intended to acquire the building at a sheriff's sale and to convert it into a rooming house.

The bidding began at $50 and ended with $7000 offered by Mr. Gimbel.

In the early spring of 1842 Poe brought his pretty young wife to the cottage, and in it he wrote, among other poems and stories, "The Raven," "The Gold Bug," and "The Pit and the Pendulum," before he left for New York in 1844.

In the ensuing years a large residence with a peak-roofed attic was built on the piece of garden between the old house and Seventh Street—so that the original cottage became known as "the rear of 530 North Seventh Street."

Now that the property has been acquired by Mr. Gimbel for the Gimbel Foundation, it is planned to demolish this addition and replant the garden to the east of the cottage.

Already the interior of the latter has been restored as far as possible to its condition at the time of Poe's residence in it, and a number of pieces of furniture of the period, many of them believed to be those used by him, have been placed in the rooms.

Four Movies a Day And All Free— That's Censors' Lot

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 15—Nearly 2000 film subjects have been viewed during the past 12 months by an audience of two women and one man, sitting in a small room at 1225 Vine street, in the midst of the film distributing offices. And in spite of seeing so many movies, this little audience remains the most critical one in Philadelphia—it is the State Board of Censors.

Three or four full-length films are viewed in an ordinary day's work, but now and then a day is devoted exclusively to "shorts" and as many as 70 or 100 are shown.

The censors follow the action and dialogue of each picture closely, with the aid of scripts. When one of them notes something which might be construed as a violation of public good taste, a buzzer sounds, the screen goes blank for a moment or two, and the sequence is shown again. Then if the majority of the board agrees it is objectionable, it is removed—as far as exhibition in Pennsylvania goes.

Only 173 of the 1786 pictures viewed by the board in 1936, however, were modified in any way—and in most of these cases only a line or two of dialogue was deleted. Only five films were rejected entirely.

Educational and religious films which are not exhibited commercially are not censored—nor are news reels, except in rare instances.

The board has been functioning in Pennsylvania since 1915.

Philadelphia Pupils Win

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 19—Forty Philadelphia high school students are starting in this fall at various colleges and art schools with scholarships announced by Dr. Edwin C. Broome, superintendent of public schools, at the end of the past school year. Twenty-six of the boys and girls received $200 scholarships to universities and colleges and 14 received $100 art scholarships.

Negroes Directed At Study and Put In Ship and Rail Jobs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 15—The Armstrong Association this summer celebrated its thirtieth year as a clearing house for social work among Negroes in Philadelphia, looking back upon a record of pioneering work of various kinds in this direction.

Housed in a three-story building at 1434 Lombard Street, the association is a center for a number of activities benefiting the Negro population of the city. Among them are the operation of a home for Negro working women, the maintenance of counsellors in public schools in Negro sections of the city, the provision of shelter and guidance for migrants, and the carrying out of a recreational program in the public schools.

Among its past achievements, it points to pioneering work in placing Negroes in such plants as Cramp's Shipyard, the mechanical department of the Pennsylvania Railroad, the Midvale Steel Works, and various other industrial and merchandising concerns. It also was instrumental in bringing about the inclusion of vocational training courses in public schools in Negro sections. Recently it aided in organizing a Colored Motion Picture Operators' Union, which obtained pay increases for its members.

According to Wayne L. Hopkins, executive secretary of the association, the number of Negroes in Philadelphia has increased almost 200 per cent since the organization was founded in 1907, until today the Negro population of metropolitan Philadelphia is about 235,000.

In 1907 the bulk of the 80,000 members of this racial group was found in South Philadelphia, but today there are other important Negro centers, especially in North and West Philadelphia.

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History of U. of P. Is in Preparation For Bicentennial

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 15—A history of the University of Pennsylvania, for publication in connection with the bicentennial celebration of the institution in 1940, is being prepared by Dr. Edward Potts Cheyney, who has served at various times as president of the American Historical Association and as an editor of the American Historical Review.

According to an announcement by Dr. Thomas S. Gates, president of the university, the invitation to undertake the work was extended to Dr. Cheyney by the trustees "in recognition of his international prestige as an author and research worker and his distinguished service on the university faculty."

The new history will be the first comprehensive and definitive account of the development of the university to be written under university auspices in recent years, although a number of histories covering certain periods in its development have been published from time to time.

After 18 years of service on the Pennsylvania faculty, Dr. Cheyney retired from active teaching in 1934. He is now Henry Charles Lea emeritus professor of history, and curator of the Henry Charles Lea library.

'Largest' Aircraft Plant

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

What is said to be the largest aircraft factory in the world covers 46 acres in the Philadelphia Navy Yard. Its buildings contain nearly 1,000,000 feet of floor space.

See our fall collections —replete with news from the Paris Openings
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This store—the largest of its kind in the country—was founded just 50 years after the signing of the Constitution. During that time generations have made this their headquarters for floor coverings. Parents brought their children here . . . these grew up, married, and in turn brought their children. Such a reputation certainly deserves consideration of all those now buying rugs and carpets.
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In Honor of the 150th Anniversary of the Constitution of the United States
Strawbridge & Clothier invite you to see the full-size replica of the Shrine of the Constitution, on display near the Book Department, First Floor.
This is the official replica, endorsed by the United States Constitution Sesquicentennial Commission. It shows exact photographic facsimiles of both the Constitution of the United States and the Declaration of Independence, together with pictures of the signers of the Declaration and many other interesting documents. Every man, woman and child in and around Philadelphia, where these two famous documents originated, should visit this Shrine. See also, the interesting window display in which are featured life-size pictures of George Washington, who was President of the Constitution Convention and of Benjamin Franklin, who signed both the Declaration and the Constitution.
A Handsome 192-Page Book for 10c
This book, "The Story of the Constitution," is published by the Constitution Sesquicentennial Commission and only in this way would it be possible to furnish a book like this for so small a sum. It is bound in boards and the cover is a reproduction in color of the official poster by Howard Chandler Christy. It contains the complete text of the Declaration and of the Constitution and amendments, with events leading up to the Convention and the procedure of ratification; pictures of the signers and many other details. The price of this book is fixed by the Commission at 10c and is sold by us at no profit. For this reason it must be purchased personally at the Constitution Booth, First Floor. Please do not order it by telephone, nor ask us to charge it or make delivery. If you order by mail, include 10c in stamps for the cost of the book. 7c for postage in Philadelphia, 8c for postage within 150 miles, 9c within 300 miles and 10c for over 300 miles. We have already sold several thousand copies of "The Story of the Constitution." Many schools and business institutions have ordered it in large quantities. Be sure to get your copy before the supply is exhausted.
This display is in connection with Philadelphia's celebration of Constitution Week under the sponsorship of Mayor Wilson, a week which presents a wonderfully interesting and varied program of events every day from September 10 to September 18.
STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER
PHILADELPHIA

Italy Rejects Piracy Patrol Unless on an Equal Footing

LONDON, Sept. 15 (AP)—Great Britain and France refused today to delay their patrol of the Mediterranean against submarine piracy because of Italian objections to the Nyon accord and announced that the nine-power agreement would go into effect at once.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Sept. 15—Italy's reply to the invitation to partake in the Nyon arrangements for patrolling the Mediterranean, given last night, is a refusal to join except on a footing of perfect equality with Britain and France. Although the possibility of conciliating Italy's interests in the Mediterranean with those of the other powers still exists, it is assumed here that the chances for negotiations left by the Italian reply are rather small and that Italy's intransigeant attitude toward the Spanish problem will be stiffened as a result of the events at Geneva and Nyon during the last two days.

There is hardly any doubt also that Italy will continue to give General Franco's Spanish Insurgent government all the support it needs to obtain a full victory.

The explanation given of the Italian refusal to participate in the Nyon arrangement is that it has not assigned to Italy absolute parity with Britain and France in patrolling the Mediterranean, which, the Fascists hold, is primarily an Italian sea. Rather than accept a condition of inferiority, Italy prefers to abstain altogether from participating in a plan which was signed and made effective before she had opportunity of making her views known.

The curt tone in which the Italian reply to the Anglo-French communication is couched reflects the hurt feelings of Italy at being faced with what is complained of here as an "accomplished fact." Possibly also, the League's failure to deprive Ethiopia of membership in that body had something to do with Premier Mussolini's flat refusal to subscribe to the anti-piracy plan.

Prior to this, the indication was that the Italian Government was ready to submit modifications and new proposals to the convention agreed upon by the other powers.

Cultural Events For Spanish Defy Dangers of War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VALENCIA, Spain—In the midst of the tension and excitment of civil war in Spain it is astonishing to find that there is still room for intellectual activities.

In fact, interesting events from the cultural point of view take place so frequently and with so little previous announcement and there are so many posters that quickly get pasted one oever another, that it is difficult not to miss some of them. An exhibition of 100 years of revolutionary art in Mexico has just closed; in connection with it a concert of music by Mexican composers was given.

At another concert Ernst Busch, the German actor and singer (who played a leading part in the coal-mining film "Kamerdschaft") sang. The "Barraca" (barn), a kind of theater guild, under the auspices of the students' federation, recently gave a performance of some short pieces by Cervantes.

While the future of Spain is being fought out on the fronts, aspirants for the Workers' Institute are taking their entrance examinations. Some 800 have applied of whom 150 will be able to enter. The first Workers' Institute was opened in Valencia at the beginning of last February. The aim in founding the institutes is to make a just selection of the best intelligences among the people and give them access to higher learning.

Allowance for Maintenance

The economic problem involved is dealt with by making a maintenance allowance to those who live with their families in the neighborhood, and those who come from a distance can live in. If the worker has been earning a salary he receives from the State a monthly allowance as a kind of indemnity, the amount varying according to whether he was the sole or partial support of his family.

The student has no expenses; all the materials he requires are supplied free. During the war the entrance age is between 15 and 18; afterward it will be extended to 35.

The students are taking the first test for the elimination of those who do not show adequate talent and general knowledge. During the first term those who have entered take another test to determine if it is worth while for them to continue their studies. Those who have talent but lack an adequate basis of primary teaching take a special intensive course to fit them to enter for a degree.

Flexibility in Courses

The bachelor's course is supposed to take two years but is very flexible. All courses are not obligatory to all students. The professors' councils are responsible for allotting work to the students according to their individual preparation and aims.

The subjects are: Spanish language and literature, French, English, geography, history, economy, natural sciences, mathematics, physics, chemistry and drawing.

Pupils who fail to obtain a certificate at the end of term must repeat the course. Two failures in succession mean that the pupil's studies are at an end. There is also a service for helping students to select and train for their vocations. The student is presented by the trade union or anti-Fascist youth organization to which he or she belongs.

The first Workers' Institute, formed in Valencia, has fine spacious buildings, filled with air and sun, sports grounds, comfortable class and recreation rooms. The students are so attached to their school that some of them refused to take summer holidays and insisted on going there to consult the library and work as usual. They had to be told to stay away as some building alterations are taking place during the vacation.

Wider Scope Planned

So far this pedagogical experiment could not have been more satisfactory. Of 110 students only 24 had to repeat the course and only five were dismissed as unsatisfactory. It is hoped to develop and increase the number of such institutes to accommodate more students as speedily as possible.

Spain never had compulsory education. There was some free State education but there were never enough schools and qualified teachers to go round. There was a law against the employment of minors (under 16) but it has evidently never been enforced.

It has never been possible for these young persons to work their way through college as some do in the United States. Class distinctions closed the doors of universities to them. Their failure to study at home was probably in part due to the long hours they had to be at work and in part to the lack of primary grounding which meant that they had not learned how to study for themselves.

Now the motto "Equal opportunities for all" is being put into practice here.

Railroader Retires After Million Miles Traveling on Cars

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OGDEN, Utah, Sept. 15 — "I haven't ridden very far—not over a million miles, I guess—so I'm going to travel," was the way George W. Brandis, veteran railroad engineer, explained his future plans following his retirement here Sept. 1 after 50 years of continuous service with the Southern Pacific Railroad.

Mr. Brandis, who began his railroad career as a trackwalker in 1887 at Terrace, Utah, said he and his wife were to leave here today on a rail tour which will take them to Omaha, Chicago, Kansas City, St. Louis, Utica, New York City, Washington and Boston.

But this time he'll be riding "on the cushions" instead of in the cab.

"One of the improvements I notice most is in the engine cab seats," he said. "These modern engines all have spring cushioned seats for the engineer—pretty nice.

"There've been lots of other changes in 50 years. Why, when I was promoted to engineer 40 years ago an engine had only 120 pounds of steam pressure, just about enough to pull one modern passenger car, and the smokestack was its biggest part. I remember when they started using rock ballast on the roadbed. It was a great thing. Block signals, air brakes, air conditioning and many other improvements have come into use since I went to work for the railroad."

Born at Franklin Springs, N. Y., Mr. Brandis came of a railroad family, his grandfather having aided in construction of the New York Central Lines. His son, Albert Brandis, is now a conductor on the Nevada Northern Railroad. Another son, Claude, has an olive farm at Oroville, Calif.

For many years Mr. Brandis has operated the Overland and Pacific Limited trains, and recently the Streamliner, between Ogden and Carlin, Nev.

Trailer Chickens Get Folding Coop

DES MOINES, Iowa, Sept. 15 (AP)—A collapsible chicken coop was exhibited today at the National Inventors' Congress' Midwest meeting.

It was invented for trailer travelers who might also be poultry fanciers, farmers under the skin, or just average people who like a change of fare. What the trailerite will do with the chickens after the space-saving coop is folded was a matter left for further consideration.

This and a host of other inventions were displayed regardless of an official pronouncement of the odds against financial success. Vice-President H. E. Taylor of Chicago said the dreams of wealth from inventions result in cold cash for the inventors in only 2 per cent of the cases.

Indiana Curbs Pollution

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 15—Four Indiana cities whose industries pour their waste into Lake Michigan, all in Lake county near the Chicago area, have been ordered to abate this pollution by the Indiana State Health Department. Gary, Whiting, Hammond and East Chicago have been given until Jan. 1, 1939 to clean up pollution in Lake Michigan and rivers in the area.

'Thoughts of Youth Are Long'—

Award of $5000 Scholarships and Winning Automobile Models

Upper—Left to Right, Orville G. Backey, Sheboygan, Wis.; Edward F. Sendek, Monessen, Penna.; Charles Bangert Jr., London, Ohio; Theodore Mandel, Detroit; Charles F. Kettering, General Motors Vice-President; William S. Knudsen, President, and W. A. Fisher, Vice-President, and President of Fisher Body Craftsman's Guild.
Lower: Left—Model Entered by Bangert Youth. Right—Model by Young Mandel

College Education Assured Winners in Motorcar Designing

Motors and Motorways

Four boys from 14 to 19 years of age today looked forward to the prospects of a complete university education and useful careers because of the motor industry's insistence upon improving the automobile in the eyes of a discriminating public.

Rolling over the rails into Detroit the other day at the invitation of General Motors came Orville G. Backey of Sheboygan, Wis.; Edward F. Sendek of Monessen, Penna., and Charles Bangert Jr. of London, Ohio, to receive $5000 university scholarships in the national awards for the best miniature motorcars designed and built by youths under 20 years of age.

Theodore Mandel, now 14 and youngest of the quartet, did not go far to share in the awards. He lives in Detroit, having grown up with the roar of automobile manufacturing machinery sounding in his ears. Probably that accounts for his model being declared national winner in the junior competition.

The awards were made on the basis of advanced ideas in design and skill of construction. Some of the models, ranging anywhere from 12 inches to two feet long, have engines in the rear and air-conditioning units up forward, where the engine usually rests. Proportion and balance, workmanship, painting and color application, practicability and fidelity to scale counted in the judging.

An international jury selected the champions from 18 regional winners. On the jury were deans or presidents of 14 technical schools and universities, and two General Motors officials—Charles F. Kettering, vice-president in charge of research, and Harley J. Earl, director of the corporation's styling section.

Awards were made in a banquet hall decorated to resemble a guild square in Brussels. On a stage a modern city with elevated highways was represented, and over the roads flashed along the little motorcars that won first place in the various state contests which preceded the national competition.

General Motors has adopted the scholarship plan as an annual affair.

* * *

Decorative arrangements for the New York Automobile Show, opening Oct. 27 in the Grand Central Palace, will typify the "streamline age" into which motordom now peers with intense restlessness.

From the nine-foot slowly revolving "world" over the grand staircase, to the 32-foot columns of light dominating the center court, the display will bespeak the grace of line and the symmetry which are to be characteristics of the 1938 motorcars.

Entering the building, the visitor will find himself looking down a broad aisle flanked by a double row of tall glowing columns of illuminated glass bricks, reaching through the center court and mezzanine to the third floor ceiling level.

The revolving globe has a background of fleecy clouds, with a streamlined car apparently racing around its surface driven by a woman operator. In giant letters, written into the skies, is the keynote of the show, "Putting the World on Wheels."

Lobby murals protray in amusing fashion the contrasts in styles between the primitive automobile and the latest streamlined fancy.

* * *

Hupmobile is first to publicly announce its new models, with emphasis on greater roominess and streamlined exteriors.

Two completely new cars will roll off the 1938 assembly lines, bringing flowing lines and greater luxury to Hupmobile's reputation for ruggedness and beauty, officials note. Motor experts attending the previews at the factory return with report that the 1938 models are the most beautiful Hupps ever built.

A dynamic head-on appearance is given by a radiator grille from which the line of the hood flows back to the cowl. Headlights are molded into side sections of the hood, flanking the curved chrome-trimmed grille. Harmonizing with the grille, chrome strips are carried from the sides of headlamps along the hood side panel, decorating the horizontal hood louvres. A "V"-type, divided windshield is intended to enhance the car's beauty as well as its streamline efficiency.

Higher and wider, with a more pronounced rake, the windshield provides improved vision. Vision from the rear seat also is improved through windshield, window and seat arrangement.

The instrument board, a plastic installation, consists of a walnut-grained frame which carries five sections of translucent plastic in a two-tone color combination. The board is set off by two-tone plastic in the steering wheel. Door handles and window cranks carry out the color scheme.

The center panel of the board forms a radio speaker grille about which the instruments are assembled. Provision is made for a built-in windshield defroster which operates from the car heater. Safety glass is standard equipment in all windows as well as in the windshield, and control-air ventilation is provided in both front and rear compartments.

The front seat, 55½ inches wide, is designed to accommodate three persons and is adjustable forward and back four inches, with an elevating arrangement which raises the seat when moved forward.

The new Hupps have extra width in the doors, particularly the rear doors. For safety, all doors are hinged in front, closing with the wind stream.

Shirley Enlists a G-Man

HOLLYWOOD, Sept. 15 (AP)—Shirley Temple pinned a brass badge today on J. Edgar Hoover, chief of the G-men, and made him a member of her own very special police force.

The chief of the Federal Bureau of Investigation left his bodyguard of five detectives outside the Temple bungalow as he visited the 8-year-old star at 20th Century-Fox studio.

Mr. Hoover beamed, Shirley's face fell, when they met.

"I think she expected you to be carrying a machine gun," said Mrs. George (Mummy) Temple.

Shirley, who decided this summer that she'd rather become a woman sleuth than the owner of a pie factory, ran and got a half dozen "Shirley Temple police" badges for the visiting party.

The penalty for not wearing the badge, she warned Mr. Hoover, is a deposit of five cents in the milk bottle which finances a "set" party at the end of each of her pictures.

"The chief," as she is known to her co-workers, was somewhat taken aback when Mr. Hoover, in return, promised to send her a machine gun from Washington.

She tried to get his mind off the subject by introducing him to Ching-Ching, her pet Pekingese, and having him sign her autograph book.

He wrote: "To the sweetheart of the G-Men."

Booker Washington Home Is Sought as Memorial

ROCKY MOUNT, Va., Sept. 15 (AP)—Representative Arthur W. Mitchell, Chicago, Negro Congressman, proposed today to purchase the birthplace of Booker T. Washington as a national memorial for the famous Negro teacher.

If he can obtain at a "reasonable price," the cabin where Washington was born into slavery sometime in the 1850's, Mr. Mitchell said he would donate it to the Federal Government.

Belgrade Faces Serb-Croat Drive To Revamp Nation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BELGRADE, Sept. 15—An important new step has just been taken here toward an agreement between the Serbs and Croatians for reconstruction of the Yugoslav state.

This agreement is among the leaders of the three chief political parties of Serbia—the Agrarians, Radicals and Democrats — which constitute the so-called extra-parliamentary opposition. Their scheme provides tentatively for dissolution of the present parliament, partial suspension of the constitution, election of a constitutional assembly, and conversion of Yugoslavia into a composite state with a large measure of independence and self-government for the various geographical areas.

This decision was communicated to Dr. Vlatko Matchek, leader of Croatians, this morning. He accepted the plan and, in the name of his own Croatian Democratic coalition as well as that of the three Serbian parties, set out in an automobile to Slovenia to see Prince Paul, Chief Regent of the country. The Prince was said to have gone to Belgrade, so Mr. Matchek may not be able to see him today.

Opposition Is Seen

It is certain that the extreme nationalistic and fascistic elements will oppose this project with all their might, but it is the nearest approach to united Croatian-Serbian drive for fundamental reforms that the country has seen in a decade. The masses are in a reforming mood. However, their very ardor and impatience may induce the Regent, the army and other authoritative circles to reject the plan.

Nevertheless, it is significant that after almost two decades of difficulties and crises which have brought the kingdom to the verge of civil strife, responsible spokesmen for very influential Serbian groups have accepted the Croatian viewpoint as a basis for discussion and have agreed to co-operate in reform. These leaders, however, have still to overcome the opposition of the Stoyadinovitch government and the Serbian nationalists.

Attitude of Croatians

When King Alexander ascended the throne in November, 1921, the Croatian party demanded formation of a dual monarchy, with full autonomy for their provinces. They avowed allegiance to Alexander, but opposed further domination by the Serbs.

The King struggled to reconcile the parties and finally, in January, 1929, set up a dictatorship. Under a modified constitution of 1931 he achieved the appearance of unity, although Crotian opposition continued.

Power in Tacoma At Cent K. W. Hour

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TACOMA, Wash.—This city's municipally owned light and power systems retail these necessities to its citizens at what is claimed to be a lower price than obtains in any other city in the United States.

On the great pylons that tower into an imposing gateway at the south entrance of Tacoma, the city fathers announce to the world that power here averages but one cent per kilowatt hour.

Late in August a report of the water system states that while water is nowhere else so cheap, the water department announces that for the seven-month period, beginning January first of this year, it had an operating income of $459,409 and an operating expense of $264,688, leaving a net income of $199,721. The city has reached out into the foothills of the Cascade mountains and turned the Green river into the municipal water pipes.

Site for Shakespeare Theater Acquired by British Sponsors

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—For many years the Shakespeare Memorial Theater has had a name; now it has gone a long way toward acquiring also "a local habitation," for the committee which administers the scheme for the National Theater has purchased an island site in Cromwell Gardens, South Kensington, from the Office of Works for £75,000.

This site is opposite the Victoria and Albert Museum, and is very close to Chelsea, which is one of the richest of all London's districts in artistic and literary associations. In substantiation of the site's advantages for a National Theater it is pointed out that there is a large surrounding population of educated men and women who might be expected to support the productions of such an enterprise.

In the immediate future the present building on the site is to be demolished, but there is no prospect of work on the actual erection of the proposed theater being undertaken for a considerable time. This delay is necessitated by lack of adequate financial backing. During 1936 the income of the National Theater exceeded its expenditure by £4285, £2500 being raised from the sale of Coronation seats and £4486 from a Coronation Ball. But even so, after the purchase of the Cromwell Road site, the committee has no more than roughly £30,000 in hand."

Theater Plan Modified

This is not sufficient to build and endow the theater seating 1250 persons which the committee desires to establish, and an appeal for about £350,000 is soon to be launched. The acquisition of the site has already led to serious modification of the committee's previous plans. It had formerly been intended to build a theater accommodating two stages and two auditoriums, one large and one small, so that plays of radically different kinds could be produced to full advantage. There is not enough room, however, in Cromwell Road, for this scheme to be carried out, and it has therefore been abandoned.

The National Theater aims to produce plays on a repertory basis, presenting at least nine new productions a year. It will draw for its material on Shakespeare, and other classic authors, as well as on new work of outstanding quality. A permanent company of players is contemplated, and tours will be made through Great Britain and the Dominions.

Mr. Lewis Casson, the well-known producer, and husband of Dame Sybil Thorndike, one of England's leading actresses, who is a member of the committee, says that he looks forward to the National Theater being a playhouse which the chief figures in the country could visit in search of inspiration for the carrying out of their duties. He hoped it might be a place where a Prime Minister might see "King Lear" and derive from the performance renewed strength.

Step Toward Nationalization

In Mr. Casson's opinion, the National Theater would be the first step toward the nationalization of the English theater, bringing it into closer resemblance to the Russian stage, which he considers to be the finest in the world today.

The scheme for a National Theater was first seriously mooted 29 years ago, when Sir Carl Meyer gave it a prosperous beginning with a gift of £70,000. The idea was to build a theater for the tercentenary of Shakespeare in 1916, but the European War intervened. A site in Bloomsbury was acquired, but this was later sold at a profit.

When the Cromwell Road site came into the market the committee was anxious to make the purchase, but the Office of Works received a tender of about £83,000 from a commercial source. The Government declined to accept the lower offer of the committee, but the higher bid failed to materialize. After this period of delay, the committee succeeded in attaining its desire.

Rains Delay Japanese Advance in the North; Mud Mires Tractors

PEIPING, Sept. 15 (AP)—The long rainy season has contributed in great part to the delay of the Japanese advance, forcing them to bring in horses to replace their mechanized forces which the muddy roads and fields made almost useless.

The railway from Peiping to the north, fully reconstructed for 100 miles as far as Kalgan, is being used to the limit of its capacity to bring in supplies and troops for the Kwantung Army advancing west into Shansi Province.

The Japanese are preparing a new autonomous government for South Chahar Province at Kalgan. Tu Wei-Yu, former finance commissioner of the old provincial government, will apparently be put in as its head.

The autonomous regime set up in northern Chahar some months ago by the renegade Mongol Prince Teh still is functioning and presumably will continue as it is now constituted with its Japanese advisors.

Los Angeles County Fair Opens in Pomona Valley

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

POMONA, Calif.—Scheduled as America's largest county, the annual Los Angeles County Fair is being held here in Pomona Valley, opening Sept. 17 and continuing through Oct. 3.

Four new steel and concrete structures are being completed for the permanent home of the fair, which in past years has overflowed into many tents and other temporary quarters which are being eliminated.

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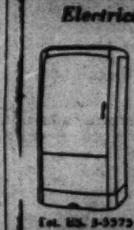
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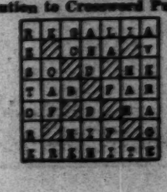

An Ilyat Drives a Droshky

"WHAT'S an Ilyat?" asked Philip.

"Didn't Homer write it?" I returned, brightly.

We were striding out from Kermanshah, across Persia's richest plain, and the glittering cold morning lent itself to brisk conversation.

* * *

PHILIP STARTED IT when he struck a professorial pose: "I am inclined to concur that the metropolis of Kermanshah was founded by the Sassanian king Bahram the Fourth between the years 388 and 399, though there is no concrete evidence to destroy sympathy with the school which lays the responsibility at the door of Qubad the First a century later. Neither can we discount—. What's an Ilyat?" He snorted at my answer. "I-L-Y for Yorkshire pudding; A-T for tsetse fly."

"Oh, Ilyat," I corrected, comprehendingly; and then, in the manner of a parrot-learned guide: "The Ilyats are a tribe of Persian Bedouins whose province for generations has been this very plain across which we have chosen to wander this morning. Watered by the Gamasab river and by the river Kara Su, neither of which is visible to us from a point so close to the town, this pasture-land has served to rear some of the finest of Persia's famous horses, in which industry the Ilyat has no little reputation. Like the proud beast itself, his nobility, his—"

"I was reading a gazetteer last night," said Philip, casually, "and I came across a definition of the word Ilyat. 'Generic term applied in Persia to pastoral tribes of whatever nationality,' it said."

* * *

THERE WAS A moment's silence while I made my choice.

"It is contended on the authority of reliable historians that in the day of Xerxes, and even when Darius marched his invincible hosts across this plain, a specific race of nomads, named Ilyats, dwelt hereon, eked out their living by the breeding of horses, and became a byword for nobility and courtesy. Whether, as would seem possible, they originated in the region of the river Ili, which lies far away to the east, is, so far as my knowledge is concerned, merely conjecture, but the fact remains that the name Ilyat has come to signify the highest degree of honor and chivalry."

The Kermanshah plain was flecked white with winter's touch. Across our path, seven miles out on the rusty-hued plateau, towered the cliff and precipices of Kuh Paro, mightier and more majestic than ever in its snowy shroud. Puffs of powder hung like sails above its summit, forced by the high wind into the cold blue of sky, and in its looming shelter the plain was limitless and silent. Even the oil refinery, with its grotesque towers and tanks, seemed still and deserted as we passed by.

"Merrie England," Philip ejaculated; and, following his gaze, I saw the droshky moving down the road from Behistun. Though it was six miles away, the clarity of the atmosphere made it appear within a stone's throw; and, against the wild grandeur of Kuh Paro, with the tiny tape of road winding up into the snows, this coach, rocking merrily behind its gallant pair, flashed one's imagination right back into an earlier England.

* * *

BETWEEN US AND the coach lay Taq-i-Bostan, the Arch of the Gardens, and we hurried on in order that we might meet the droshky there. Taq-i-Bostan has a harsh and fatalistic legend associated with it, but its somber history does not materially affect the beauty of the white marble columns, nor the artistry of the sculpture adorning the mammoth grottoes; the bas-relief here well deserves its claim to be the best extant example of Sassanian art.

The droshky was still some way off, when Philip glanced at his watch. "If you can devise a method of covering six miles in a minute and a half, we shall not be late for lunch," he said, cruelly revealing an unpleasant dilemma. The invitation was from the American Mission in Kermanshah, and we had no inclination to inconvenience our hosts. Only an automobile could save the situation to some extent. It came.

Philip approached the large Persian behind the wheel.

"Thirty reals," said the driver.

"Thirty reals!" repeated Philip, staggered.

"To Kermanshah—not Baghdad," I put in, making sure there was no misunderstanding.

"To Kermanshah," said the driver, unequivocally. We clicked our tongues disgustedly in the expressive manner of the Oriental.

"Are you an Ilyat?" Philip asked suddenly with interest.

* * *

THE MAN LOOKED bland and drove off, as the droshky came round the corner and disgorged a party of tourists who had been spending the morning inspecting the inscriptions carved colossally across the mighty face of Behistun Rock, twenty miles away.

Philip approached the genial Persian on the box.

"Two reals," said the driver.

"Two reals!" repeated Philip, staggered.

"To Kermanshah," I put in, making sure there was no misunderstanding.

"To Kermanshah," said the driver; and we fell over one another in our anxiety to climb in before he changed his mind.

Back across the chilly plain we rocked, and our driver sang a lusty song.

"Mr. Weller is happy," said I. Mr. Weller turned to take stock of us. "Ja, nein," said he. "Yes, no," said Philip. "Ah, Ingleezi," said Mr. Weller, and took up his song in jollier style.

* * *

STILL SOME WAY from Kermanshah, we drew up beside an old woman trudging slowly along with a weighty bundle. To our driver's question, she displayed an empty purse. Mr. Weller clucked his tongue sympathetically and assisted her into his coach; he took up his reins and his song again, and we jogged ahead in fine spirits.

His coda completed vigorously, Mr. Weller spoke something confidingly to his horses and we halted again while a brief interchange of invitation and sad refusal passed between Mr. Weller and two withered laborers on the roadside. The two pedestrians displayed for Mr. Weller's approval a meager handful of *chai* which would not have purchased the shortest whisker of a Persian cat, but Mr. Weller's wave of generosity was not to be balked by such a trivial excuse, and our droshky added two more to its passenger complement.

With more volume than ever, Mr. Weller's song rang out across the plain and the lightness of his heart seemed to inspire his friends for they, too, albeit with quiet respect, joined in the chorus; and we came into Kermanshah with a jollity which infected the whole town.

"Five reals," said Philip, preparing to hand them over.

"Two reals," said Mr. Weller, jovially but firmly.

"Are you an Ilyat?" Philip asked, suddenly, with interest.

"I live Kermanshah," replied Mr. Weller. "My father, other fathers, make horses long time out there," and he pointed to the plain.

"Then you are an Ilyat," said Philip excitedly, and we left the five reals in Mr. Weller's protesting palm.

"The gazetteer was wrong," remarked Philip as we walked away.

"The name Ilyat has come to signify honor and chivalry," said I.

"Nobility and courtesy," added Philip.

H. G. L.

By Courtesy of the Hispanic Society of America to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN EVANGELIST, ALSO KNOWN AS THE HOLY SIMEON: *A Painting by El Greco*

EL GRECO was slow in being appreciated even by European connoisseurs, who at best relegated him to a secondary place and found him an eccentric. To judgment based upon stable design and precious brushwork, this Spaniard (by adoption) was rough-shod and untamed. It was not until the Impressionists and Post Impressionists broke down established conventions that El Greco's work was seen to hold depth, not shallowness, sensitiveness, not clumsiness. There was method in his odd handling, purpose in his distortions and extravagances. He lived during the Baroque era, an age of exaggeration and elaboration, but he possessed in incomparable measure what his Baroque contemporaries lacked—poetic fervor, mystical imagination, and human sympathy.

His portraits transcend outward resemblance and make of the features symbols of feeling, striving to communicate the mental state of the individual. The free flowing design, with its extremes of accent and suppression, illuminated dramatically, striped with diagonals, is very eloquent indeed.

Cossio, the authority on El Greco, considered that this picture was painted in the later years of El Greco's life. There are variants of the same subject in Spain. It is known, of course, that El Greco's real name was Doménico Theotocópuli.

D. A.

Cape Henry Light

THE fog blows in from the great, grey sea.
Like homing thoughts the gulls fly low.
Borne on the wind's immensity
The marbled waves toss to and fro,
Circle and break in foam on the slope,
Where the white sun shimmers on silver dunes.
An empty shallop tugs at its rope,
And the salt grass whistles old sea tunes.

NANITA MACDONELL BALCOM

The Healing Christ

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE final chapter of the Gospel of Matthew is found the Master's last message to his disciples (Matthew 28:20), "Lo, I am with you alway, even unto the end of the world." It was over nineteen hundred years ago that Jesus walked on the shores of Galilee, but the ever-present Christ is with us here today, dispelling turbulent fear, unrest, disease, sin, doubt, grief, discouragement. In every situation, whether it involves the affairs of an individual or a nation, there the presence of the Christ, the true idea of God, is comforting and healing mankind. Above the turmoil and tumult through which the world has been passing in recent years, the voice of Truth has ever been speaking to humanity's troubled consciousness, calming the waves of error, feeding the multitudes, adjusting differences, healing the people. It matters not how many individuals or nations accept as inescapable calamities the appearance of lack, the rumors of strife, the suggestion of fear, which would enslave men, these elements are unreal. However imminent or overwhelming they may appear to be, the eternal truth of the allness of God, the power of God and His Christ, is ever adequate to still the waves and quell the storm of error.

Feeling the need of a power greater than human wisdom can supply, humanity is instinctively calling for divine help, and today, as in ages past, ever-present Love, the Father of all, is answering that call through Christian Science, discovered and founded by Mary Baker Eddy, whereby thousands are being guided to ever-increasing appreciation of the truth that, regardless of evil's seeming aggression, God, good, is the only Power. On page 288 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mrs. Eddy has given to the world this statement: "When the final physical and moral effects of Christian Science are fully apprehended, the conflict between truth and error, understanding and belief, Science and material sense, foreshadowed by the prophets and inaugurated by Jesus, will cease, and spiritual harmony reign."

Nations today are facing difficult problems. Individuals and groups, whose duty it is to manage public affairs, are striving to find harmonious answers to many perplexing questions. Any assumption that such persons or groups may not have God's constant guidance cannot be accepted. Since God is omnipotent, as the Bible tells us, error has no power. When a Christian Scientist knows that unwise or unfair legislation is being proposed, it becomes his duty to know the truth—to know that the holy influence of the Christ is present to guide the nations, and that error is unreal, therefore not present or to contend. Certainly it is not in accordance with the Golden Rule to condemn those who are striving with these difficult world problems and complications, for such destructive criticism hinders rather than helps in bringing about righteous government. We must look beyond and above any human agency, must realize that the operation of perfect Principle is adequate to solve every mental, physical, and economic problem facing humanity today. Then evil must and will lose its seeming reality in the human consciousness. In the proportion that this change takes place error will cease to confuse, and will vanish from human experience.

God is always supporting all that works for good, tenderly leading men to a clearer vision of the supremacy of good, annihilating false beliefs and reversing age-old fears. The comfort of the Scriptural admonition belongs to us today (Psalms 46:10), "Be still, and know that I am God." The majesty of infinite divine Love is never for an instant threatened by seeming evil. Though ignorance, confusion, corruption, may appear to rule, the Christ-idea is still at the helm, guiding and guarding. It is our part to pray (Matthew 6:10), "Thy will be done in earth, as it is in heaven." And from the heart we can ask for the spiritual vision which will enable us to perceive that God knows nothing of evil—that His creation is perfect, unchanging, and eternal.

Finite sense may argue that it is not possible to recognize the control of Spirit when men are dealing with material problems and passing events. But where is the faith of professed Christians if they doubt the power of the Christ-idea to guide the present affairs of men, to calm the waves of mortal strife and turmoil? The law of God, good, is ceaselessly at work, even as in the time of Moses and the prophets, upholding order as the eternal, spiritual fact, denying disorder of every description either place or identity. Nothing real or true has ever been destroyed, nothing discordant or inharmonious has ever had any real existence.

Today the voice of Christ, Truth, still calls to men. It speaks above the voice of many waters, quelling strife and confusion with the eternal mandate (Mark 4:39), "Peace, be still."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]

EL CRISTO SANADOR

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

EN EL capítulo final del Evangelio de San Mateo se encuentra el último mensaje del Maestro a sus discípulos (San Mateo, 28:20): "He aquí que estoy yo con vosotros siempre, hasta la consumación del siglo." Hace más de diez y nueve siglos que Jesús anduvo por las orillas del lago en Galilea, pero el Cristo siempre-presente está aquí con nosotros, hoy en día, desvaneciendo los temores turbulentos, la desazón, la enfermedad, el pecado, la duda, el dolor y el desaliento. En toda situación,—no importa si atañe a un individuo o a una nación,—allí está la presencia del Cristo, la idea verdadera de Dios, consolando y sanando a la humanidad. Por encima del tumulto y de la tribulación que el mundo ha atravesado durante estos últimos años, la voz de la Verdad ha estado hablando a la conciencia turbada de la humanidad, calmando las olas del error, dando de comer a las multitudes, ajustando las diferencias, curando a la gente. No importa cuántos individuos o naciones hayan aceptado como hechos ineludibles las apariencias de pobreza, los rumores de guerra, las sugestiones de temor que amenazan esclavizar al hombre, todas estas discordias no son reales. Por muy inminentes o apiastantes que parezcan, la verdad eterna de la totalidad de Dios, del poder de Dios y Su Cristo, es siempre adecuada para calmar las olas y sosegar el estruendo del error.

Sintiendo la necesidad de un poder mayor del que la sabiduría humana puede suplir, la humanidad instintivamente pide ayuda divina, y hoy en día, lo mismo que en tiempos pasados, el Amor siempre presente, el Padre de todos, está respondiendo a esta llamada. Por medio de la Ciencia Cristiana, que fué descubierta y fundada por Mary Baker Eddy, millares de hombres han sido guiados a una comprensión cada vez más perfecta de la gran verdad de que a pesar del aparente carácter agresivo del mal, Dios, el bien, es el único poder. En la página 288 de su libro SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON LA CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS) Mary Baker Eddy ha dado al mundo esta declaración: "Cuando los efectos finales—tanto físicos como morales—de la Ciencia Cristiana se hayan comprendido por completo, el conflicto entre la verdad y el error, el entendimiento y la creencia, la Ciencia y los sentidos materiales, predicho por los profetas e inaugurado por Jesús, cesará y la armonía espiritual reinará."

Las naciones de nuestros días están confrontando problemas complicados y de difícil solución. Los individuos y grupos que manejan los asuntos públicos, están tratando de encontrar soluciones armoniosas para muchas cuestiones intricadas. Cualquier suposición de que tales personas no gozan de la dirección constante de Dios no debe aceptarse. Puesto que Dios es omnipotente, según la Biblia nos dice, el error no tiene poder. Cuando el Científico Cristiano sabe que se proyecta cierta legislación que no es prudente o equitativa, entonces es su deber saber la verdad,—es decir, saber que la influencia sagrada del Cristo está siempre presente para dirigir a las naciones, y que el error no es real y por lo tanto nunca presente ni dominante. Por cierto que no está de acuerdo con la Regla de Oro, condenar a aquellos que están luchando con esos difíciles problemas y complicaciones mundiales, porque tal crítica destructiva impide más bien que ayuda el establecimiento de un gobierno justo. Tenemos que mirar más allá, levantar nuestra vista por encima de toda agencia humana, y comprender que la operación del Principio perfecto es suficiente para resolver todo problema mental, físico o económico que actualmente confronta a la humanidad. Así el mal tiene que perder, y de seguro perderá, su realidad aparente en la conciencia humana. En la proporción en que este cambio se lleve a cabo, el error dejará de confundir y desaparecerá de la experiencia humana.

Dios siempre está soportando todo lo que fomenta lo bueno, y, lleno de gracia, lleva a los hombres hacia una percepción más clara de la supremacía del bien, aniquilando las creencias erróneas y refutando temores de muchas generaciones. El consuelo de la amonestación de las Sagradas Escrituras aun nos atañe hoy en día (Salmos, 46:10): "¡Callad, y sabed que yo soy Dios!" La majestad del Amor infinito y divino no puede ser amenazada nunca, ni por un instante, por el poder aparente del mal. Aunque la ignorancia, la confusión y la corrupción parezcan dominar, la idea del Cristo todavía está gobernando,—dirigiendo y protegiendo. Es nuestro deber orar (San Mateo, 6:10): "Sea hecha tu voluntad, como en el cielo, así también en la tierra." Y podemos pedir a Dios desde el fondo del corazón que nos dé aquella percepción espiritual que nos capacite a comprender que Dios no sabe nada del mal, que Su creación es perfecta, inmutable y eterna.

El sentido limitado de las cosas tal vez nos quiera sugerir que no es posible reconocer el dominio del Espíritu, cuando los hombres están manejando problemas materiales y sucesos pasajeros. Pero ¿donde está la fe de los que profesan el cristianismo, si dudan del poder de la idea del Cristo para dirigir los asuntos actuales de los hombres, para calmar las olas del combate y del tumulto mortal? La ley de Dios, el bien, es efectiva, siempre y sin cesar, lo mismo ahora que en los tiempos de Moisés y de los profetas, manteniendo el órden como un hecho eterno y espiritual y negando lugar o identidad al desorden de toda clase y naturaleza. No hay nada real o verdadero que jamás haya sido destruído, nada discordante o inarmonioso que jamás haya tenido existencia real y verdadera.

Aun hoy mismo, la voz de Cristo, la Verdad, está llamando a los hombres. Está hablando más alto que "el estruendo de las muchas aguas," apaciguando la lucha y la confusión con el eterno mandamiento (SAN MARCO, 4:39): "¡Calla! ¡sosiégate!"

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Personal Goods

SEARCH through the leafy boughs of thought
To find the brightly plumaged bird
Whose minstrelsy, when she is caught,
Is music that was never heard
In any other land or tree
That men have known and named for sure—
Your own inviolate melody
That is its own sweet signature.

DAVID MORTON

Concerning Nopal

IT WOULD be an interesting bit of work to reconstruct, if one could, a California garden of the Spanish or Mexican days. Today there are no pure models to build from, though here and there about some of the Mission towns as Monterey, Santa Barbara, San Diego, San Juan Capistrano, San Gabriel, where the Hispanic influence still lingers, one may find Spanish people of the old stock whose women cling in some measure to the ancient traditions, and love the flowers *de muy antes* for the sentiment that is in them. . . . The long dry season in California, including all of the summer and often the half of spring and autumn as well, would naturally encourage the use of drought-resistant plants in the gardens, in which class the Cactus tribe is preëminent. No *anciana* but had her collection, small or great, of these prickly oddities, either potted or supporting themselves against some sunny wall. Mexico, as all the world knows, is the fecund mother of the race—a Cactus is emblazoned on that nation's coat-of-arms—and as no plants are more longsuffering or less exacting under transportation, we may imagine the luggage of Mexican emigrants into Alta California in the old days would include, along with the family goats and parrots and what not, a Cactus or two for the new garden in remembrance of the old. Among such Cacti, an arboreal Prickly Pear, called in Spanish *nopal*, was common, and was among the first of the plants introduced . . . for establishment on the Mission lands. Their purpose was purely economic, the huge interlacing crowns of plants growing side by side, forming ideal hedges in a country where economy of land was not a consideration; and, moreover, the sugary fruits, called *tunas*, formed a valuable item in the bill of fare. . . . Aside from the utilitarian aspect of the matter, however, there is a certain stately beauty of a tropic sort about an old *nopal* that makes it desirable as an ornamental plant in an outdoor corner or against a bare wall, while the satiny flowers have, as in all Cacti, a singular loveliness. As for the pear-like fruits, creamy yellow or crimson, set in compact rows upon the edges of the slabs of stems, they are even more showy than the blossoms, each flat joint bordered with the upright "pears" after the fashion of crude pandean pipes. The ripening of the fruit is awaited with eagerness, even in these days, by Mexicans, who are extravagantly fond of the juicy refreshment of the pulp, in taste not unlike that of a watermelon. The extracting of it without getting one's fingers stabbed beyond bearing by the countless bunches of tiny bristles with which the rind is armed, is nothing less than a fine art. One way resorted to by the Mexicans is to pluck a stem of *romerillo* (our common hill-brush or California sage), or of *guatomote* if that be handier, or double up a trusslet of some stout grass and with this for a brush give the *tunas* a thorough scrubbing. To this treatment the bristles offer little resistance, particularly in the dampness of early morning, and the fruit may then be plucked as a pear or an apple. The juice of the plant itself, by the way, is very sticky, more so than glue, the Spanish people will tell you, and in old times it was customary to mix it in the whitewash used on adobe walls.—From "Trees and Shrubs of California Gardens," by CHARLES FRANCIS SAUNDERS (New York: McBride).

The One Great Typical Novel

THREE centuries ago there appeared in Madrid a novel entitled *Don Quixote de la Mancha*. The book was carelessly printed in poor type on bad paper. It aroused little admiration; most of the great literary men of the age looked down on it contemptuously; it seemed, indeed, to satirise some of the most sacred ideals of serious Spaniards. But, however it might be regarded by orthodox literary critics or narrow-minded patriots, the book was at once read throughout Spain. Outside Spain, also, it was very soon not only known and translated, but highly praised, especially in England, where leading men of letters, great philosophers, and eminent physicians proclaimed their admiration. More happy than its hero or its author, the novel had set forth on a career of adventure in which it finally conquered the world.

There can be no doubt about it, *Don Quixote* is the world's greatest and most typical novel. There are other novels which are finer works of art, more exquisite in style, of more perfect architectonic plan. But such books appeal less to the world at large than to the literary critic; they are not equally amusing, equally profound, to the men of all nations, and all ages, and all degrees of mental capacity. Even if we put aside monuments of literary perfection, like some of the novels of Flaubert, and consider only the great European novels of widest appeal and deepest influence, they still fall short of the standard which this book, their predecessor and often their model, had set. *Tristram Shandy*, perhaps the most cosmopolitan of English novels, a book that in humour and wisdom often approaches *Don Quixote*, has not the same universality of appeal. *Robinson Crusoe*, the most typical of English novels, the Odyssey of the Anglo-Saxon on his mission of colonising the earth—God-fearing, practical, inventive—is equally fascinating to the simplest intellect and the deepest. Yet, wide as its reputation is, it has not the splendid affluence, the universal humanity, of *Don Quixote*. *Tom Jones*, always a great English novel, can never become a great European novel; while the genius of Scott, which was truly cosmopolitan in its significance and its influence, was not only too literary in its inspirations, but too widely diffused over a wilderness of romances ever to achieve immortality. *La Nouvelle Héloïse*, which once swept across Europe and renewed the novel, was too narrow in its spirit, too temporary in its fashion, to be enduring. *Wilhelm Meister*, perhaps the wisest and profoundest of books in novel form, challenges a certain comparison, as the romance of the man who, like Saul the son of Kish, went forth to seek his father's asses and found a kingdom; it narrates an adventure which is in some sense the reverse of Don Quixote's, but in its fictional form it presents, like the books of Rabelais, far too much that is outside the scope of fiction ever to appeal to all tastes. *The Arabian Nights*, which alone surpasses *Don Quixote* in variety and universality of interest, is not a novel by one hand, but a whole literature. *Don Quixote* remains the one great typical novel.—From "The Soul of Spain," by HAVELOCK ELLIS. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

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Dr. Koo Warns Britain and U. S.

GENEVA, Sept. 15 (AP)—The League of Nations assembly laid a basis for discussion of disarmament today. It reconstituted its disarmament committee, long dormant.

There was one dissenter—Hungary. The delegate of that World War loser said he could not sit on the committee "because another year has passed without Hungary being accorded equality of arms."

GENEVA, Sept. 15—While Dr. Wellington Koo, Chinese delegate to the League and Ambassador to France, forcibly outlined China's case against Japan in the general discussion of the Secretary General's report which began in the Assembly here today, legal experts cooperating with the Assembly have been hurriedly searching for a shock-absorber to spare the League from banging its head too forcibly against a brick wall in the Sino-Japanese dispute.

A formula which has found favor particularly in British circles is based on the fact that China studiously avoided any reference to "war," in yesterday's appeal to the League. In these circumstances, say legalists, there can be no question of sanctions. Sanctions are applicable only if a state of war exists.

Relations Still Exist

China and Japan have not broken off diplomatic relations. China apparently wants to avoid the term "war" in order not to bring the American netrality act into force, so there is no war. And when there is no war it appears there's also no application of Article XVI of the League Covenant and so no sanctions.

Some observers here are sarcastic about this obvious subterfuge. Others, however, point out that the League is only a bit of machinery, adding that if the world is not ready to use it is not the League's fault or even the fault of League members only but of the world. Meanwhile, in their opinion, it is better to keep the League in being by means of legal quibbles than to let it fall to pieces.

How China's appeal will ultimately be dealt with is still quite uncertain. The Chinese themselves are full of optimism they will manage to obtain material as well as moral advantages from having laid the issue frankly before the Assembly.

Koo Warns U. S., Britain

Dr. Koo in his speech to the Assembly warned the United States and Europe that Japanese guns might menace them some day if they did not support China now.

He pleaded for urgent League action, asserting that "European and American interests already are feeling the menace from occupation of Tientsin and Peiping by the Japanese army."

"If Japan should succeed in her attempt to dominate Shanghai as well," Dr. Koo continued, "the end of vast commercial interests there of Europe and America could be easily foreseen.

"It is clear that China in vigorously resisting the Japanese armed aggression is not only trying to defend her own territory, but in effect also to safeguard the rights and interests of foreign powers within her borders."

He appealed to the enlightened self-interest of foreign nations to bring them to the support of China and argued:

"If the day should come—which God forbid!—when Japan would be able to lay her hands on a great part of what China possesses in man power and natural resources, then she would feel herself so much stronger as to challenge the treaty rights and territorial possessions of Europe and America in the South Seas and the Pacific as well as on the mainland of Asia."

Three Things Sought

The Far Eastern situation, Dr. Koo asserted, "calls for urgent action by the league." He said he hoped for three things:

1—"That this policy of continued armed aggression in flagrant violation of international law and treaty obligations should be clearly denounced.

2—"That the illegal blockades of the coast of China, jeopardising the established rights of navigation and commerce, should be expressly repudiated.

3—"That the horrors of indiscriminate and deliberate bombing from the air by Japanese warplanes of Chinese and foreign noncombatants in disregard of the sanctity of civilian life may be condemned by every voice in this assembly."

One interesting point which has emerged from the new discussion is that the Assembly consultative committee which was formed in 1933 to deal with the Manchurian episode, has never been dissolved.

Its 12 members include three important non-members of the League—Germany, Italy and the United States. The new Chinese appeal was so worded it would be possible to reassemble this committee without any further formalities. Whether this will be done is believed to rest mainly with the United States.

Editor

Mrs. Frances Parkinson Keyes
The New Editor of the D. A. R. Magazine

Mrs. Keyes Named Editor by D. A. R.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15 (AP)—Mrs. Frances Parkinson Keyes, author of best-seller novels, is the new editor of the D. A. R. Magazine, official publication of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Mrs. Keyes, wife of former Senator Henry W. Keyes of New Hampshire, succeeds Miss Natalie Lincoln. "We will use fiction for the first time," she announced. "Book review and antique departments will be added. Historical articles by well-known authors will be stressed."

Mrs. Keyes gained her D. A. R. membership through eight ancestors who fought in the Revolutionary War.

Ethiopians Fed In British Camps Of Kenya Colony

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Thousands of Ethiopian refugees—many of them women and children—who have of late been pouring over the frontier separating their own war-torn country from what is to them the peaceful haven of the British colony of Kenya—south of Ethiopia, in the equatorial belt—are being cared for effectually by the local authorities in their new surroundings, according to information received in official quarters here.

Almost all of these refugees are in a state of extreme destitution but are now being adequately fed and looked after in special camps that have been provided for them. Hospital treatment has also been made available for the very large proportion of them who are in need of such help.

Their tale is a piteous one of long wanderings in almost waterless country where, after escaping from the invading armies of the Italians, they have had, in many cases, to defend themselves against attacks from marauding tribesmen.

The latest contingent to arrive in Kenya had machine guns and rifles with them, but they surrendered these weapons willingly when they reached safety in the camps that have been provided for them.

Their arrival has been no new experience for the Kenya authorities, who, like those of British Somaliland to the east of Ethiopia, and in British Sudan to the west, have had in the past many similar visitors seeking safety from war conditions at home.

According to news which has reached the Ethiopian Legation in London, the main movement began about four months ago. Most of the parties have been comparatively small, the total numbers now in British Somaliland being put at 1500 and those in the British Sudan at 200. But quite recently in Kenya some 3000 have arrived. They have all been accommodated in camps where the local authorities are providing for them for the time being.

But the Ethiopian Legation here expressed much anxiety as to their future, it not having proved possible to settle them on the land, and little or no other employment being available for them. Some of the men, after depositing their women and children in safety—although now themselves without weapons of any kind—have slipped away in what from the circumstances of the case seems the vain hope of re-establishing themselves in the localities from which they have come.

Ontario Parties Promise Liquor Reforms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Pledges to clean up Ontario's administration of the government-controlled sale of liquor and to lift the controversial question out of the realm of party politics have been made recently from public platforms by both Premier Mitchell Hepburn and Earl Rowe, leader of the provincial Conservative Party. The rival leaders are engaged in a campaign which will end in a provincial election on Oct. 6.

The Premier's plan is to scrap the existing Liquor Control Board of Ontario, operating under one commissioner, chairman Edmund G. Odette, and to establish a coalition body composed of one Supreme Court judge, a Liberal and a Conservative.

The justice would act as chairman with the political appointees as assistant commissioners. The assistants would be responsible to the Legislature and their respective constituencies, the Premier pointed out. Mr. Hepburn challenged Mr. Rowe to accept his proposal for a "non-partisan" controlling body.

The Conservative leader for his part proposes to appoint a Royal Commission to probe the charge that tribute was being exacted from hoteliers and to inquire into the manner in which many houses received their beer and wine licenses.

Both leaders have expressed themselves as being sympathetic to local option and both have signified a desire to see the liquor sale system so organized that abuses would be impossible.

Neither proposal was received with enthusiasm in the ranks of temperance workers and supporters. The fundamental issue of the sale of liquor had been left untouched by both men, it was claimed.

While a Royal Commission might reveal certain abuses and a revamped control board might result in the tightening of the administration, it is felt by the temperance movement that both proposals leave the fundamental issue unanswered.

A manifesto assailing both parties for their "anti-temperance" policies and legislation has been issued by the Ontario Temperance Federation. The following proposals have been made:

1. Abolition of beverage rooms and wine stores, either through direct act of the Legislature, or by a province-wide referendum on a majority basis.

2. Without prejudice to municipal local option, counties to be given power on a majority vote to prevent the establishment or operation of government liquor stores within their boundaries.

3. That with a view to the removal of the temperance issue from party politics, and the co-operation of the best elements in all parties, the candidates be required to assert his purpose to reserve his liberty on the question and to hold himself free from dictation or control by his party, the caucus or his leader.

4. That he promise to confer and co-operate with like-minded members of all parties in the Legislature to secure the enactment of the most progressive temperance legislation that can be obtained.

Rule Lifts Tax on Grower

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—Social Security and pay roll tax requirements do not apply to peach growers who produce their own fruit and pack it on their own premises, Ben M. Gramling, one of South Carolina's prominent orchardists, has been informed by Charles P. Russell, assistant commissioner of internal revenue, who made the ruling at the request of County Agent W. H. Stallworth and Senator James F. Byrnes. However, growers receiving a ruling from the local Social Security office and from Columbia, indicating they would be subject to the Social Security Act, would be required to pay the pay roll tax, it was said.

From 5000 to 10,000 workers were reported employed packing peaches in Carolina during the 15-day peach harvesting season.

Engineer Seeks Gold Hidden In 'Mine With the Iron Door'

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 15 (AP)—Michael Sturdy, mining engineer and member of the Smithsonian Institution, is ready to leave for Tucson, Ariz., to search for "the mine with the iron door" immortalized in legend and history.

In his office in Pittsburgh's downtown "golden triangle," Mr. Sturdy declared he not only hopes to find the mine, but also more than $90,000,000 in gold, stored there four centuries ago by Spanish priests, the legends claim.

In the sixteenth century, so the story goes, Spanish missionaries in the Southwest accumulated great hoards of gold from Indian miners.

The gold was to be shipped to Spain, but Spanish ship captains that could be trusted were rare on the California coast. The priests hid the gold until "safe" ships arrived, then it was transported from Arizona by pack mule.

Maps Preserved

Last of these priests was Francist. Before he could ship his store back to Spain, he was recalled. He stored the metal, the tradition is, somewhere behind the "iron door" of the Escalante mine.

Francist took with him maps of the great Mogul fault which cuts through the Catalina mountains. It was on the maps, that he recorded the amount of his hoard.

"It was 2,500,000 ounces," Mr. Sturdy told the story, a great-great-nephew of Francist came over here from Spain with his uncle's maps. He hired a prospector, known only now as "Old Pearson," and together they searched the mills for months with no success.

A Frenchman, Charleux, spent 40 years looking for the "iron door." His widow and daughter still have the maps.

The 80 acres, on which the mine is supposed to be located, is now valued at $40,000, Mr. Sturdy said. He owns one fourth of it, and the rest is owned by a friend and the Apache Indian Reservation.

13 Years Search

Mr. Sturdy's friend, C. W. McKee, of Phoenix, Ariz., has been searching for the door 13 years.

"McKee and I plan," Mr. Sturdy declared, "to remove tons of rock that has tumbled down from the mountain through the years. All the maps existent lead to one particular mountain. Under these rocks we'll find the door."

Mr. McKee has collected 40 maps, Mr. Sturdy said.

Recently, Mr. Sturdy stated, he got a letter from Mr. McKee, which read:

"I have found the old mission, and the dump of the mine. I haven't yet found the door, but we will, I am certain."

"If we really find the treasure," the Pittsburgh engineer said, "we shall contract with an express company to take the metal in armored cars direct to the United States mint."

Scottish Records Returned After Six Centuries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH—All that has survived of the Scottish national records, removed to England almost six and a half centuries ago, have now been restored to Scotland.

Nine in number, the documents which have been restored were brought to Edinburgh in a brown paper parcel and handed over to the Keeper of the Records of Scotland in the entrance hall at the General Register House.

The return of the documents has been secured by the Public Records Act (Scotland), a recent enactment passed only last session.

The Treaty of Northampton, dated May 4, 1328, stipulated that "all writings, obligations, instruments and other muniments touching the subjection of the people or of the land of Scotland to the King of England . . . be given up and restored to the foresaid King of Scotland at the earliest that they can goodly."

In 1660 an attempt was made to return the Scottish records, but they were sent by sea and were lost in a storm.

The U. S. Still Pays—In Cloth

WASHINGTON Sept. 15 (AP)—The United States is getting ready to hand over six yards of cloth to Evelyn Pierce in consideration of her peace and friendship.

"It's all because of an old, old treaty with my Indian forefathers," smiled darked eyed Miss Pierce. "I've been getting the cloth as long as I can remember, and I suppose I always will."

It should be expained that the United States has Miss Pierce's complete support. In fact, she works for the Interior Department. Technically, though, if the government didn't come through with the cloth, she could hit the warpath.

There are about 2000 other Indians who receive the cloth bounty every fall, along with a small cash payment. It came about like this:

In the 1790's this young republic, decided it would be wise to stop fighting Indians even if it had to pay. It isn't in the record, but historians say sagacious peacemaking chieftains looked at the unstable American dollar of that time and decided something tangible ought to be added to the payment. Cloth was agreed upon.

"We used to get muslin and percale," said Miss Pierce, "But we just get percale now. I don't know why."

Smart as the old chieftains were, the sweep of history has brought evidence that their squaws may have been a little smarter.

"Flowered percale," said Miss Pierce, "is rather unsuited for shirts. Most of the men give the cloth to their wives."

Music Entertains London Travelers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—At two of London's railway terminals, Paddington and Waterloo, the provision of music has been made to entertain those awaiting the arrival and departure of their trains.

Paddington has a band on Saturday afternoons, and Waterloo provides gramophone music through loudspeakers.

Mexico Is Stocking Streams With Fish

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Progress is reported by the Department of Forestry, Hunting and Fishing in its program of stocking Mexico's interior waters with edible fish.

The program is being developed at the express wishes of President Cardenas, who has stated that fish can and should supply a good portion of the nation's food. An excellent quality of fish for table consumption is being stocked in many lakes and streams, reports the department.

League Files Suit Under Saloon Law

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES — Complaining against one of the city's largest restaurants and cocktail lounges, George Y. Hammond, state superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, has entered suit in Superior Court here for a test case of Article XX of the state Constitution against "maintaining and conducting a public saloon, public bar, and public barroom."

All on-sale establishments qualify for liquor licenses on the claim of being restaurants, one of which is Omar's Dome, the defendant, along with Henry, Anna, and Cassie Boos, owners of the property occupied by the restaurant.

In suing for abatement of a nuisance, Mr. Hammond also charges violation of the state Alcoholic Beverage Control Act.

Millions in Subways

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Philadelphia has spent more than $144,500,000 in recent years on extending its subway system.

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After some time Daniel Hays is once again happy to join The Christian Science Monitor family. To mark this very pleasant event we are presenting our pride of this season, the Haymaker Glove! Denying its rustic name, Haymaker combines smart simplicity with a rare perfection of finishing. Of particular interest is the superseam sewing and new type of slit binding which creates a faultless and threadless edge never seen before.

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BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1937

Hurley Names Higgins Superior Court Justice

In Boston Today

Higgins Succeeds Chief Justice Hall

Gov. Charles F. Hurley today appointed John P. Higgins, Democratic Representative in Congress from the Eleventh District, to succeed to the post of Chief Justice of the Massachusetts Superior Court.

The appointment was sent in to the Executive Council for confirmation this afternoon, following the surprise resignation of Chief Justice Walter P. Hall, who wished to take advantage of the recently passed pension law permitting justices to retire after the age of 70 on three quarters of their regular salary.

By law, confirmation of the Governor's appointee cannot be made by the Council until one week has elapsed, at which time the Governor's followers seemed convinced that Representative Higgins would step immediately into the chief justice's chair. The post carries with it a salary of $13,000.

Mr. Higgins is now representing Governor Hurley at a conference of governors in Atlantic City, just another of the Representative's many

(Continued on Page 14, Column 3)

Car Insurance Vote Is Proposed

The first attempt to give the motorists of Massachusetts a chance to say whether or not they want to continue the system of compulsory automobile insurance was launched today by Representative Timothy J. Murphy of Dorchester, who filed a petition for an initiative referendum with the Attorney General's office this morning.

With the petition, Representative Murphy filed a statement to the effect that the state legislature had consistently defeated proposals to repeal the insurance law and replace it with flat rate insurance as now proposed by the Representative. According to the Insurance Commissioner's office today, a flat rate of $32 would be required throughout the State.

If the attorney general approves the petition in its present form, the sponsors will have to obtain 20,000 signatories to place the question upon the 1938 ballot. Then, if the legislature disapproves of the petition, 5000 more signatures will pass it over the heads of the legislators and places the issue before the voters.

At a previous meeting of the legislators, the insurance commissioner announced his approval of flat rate insurance, if not complete abolition of compulsory insurance.

Manser Promises Extravagance End

An end to spendthrift government in the City Hall was promised by Charles L. Manser, "if elected," in his first public statement following the announcement of his candidacy to succeed Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield.

He promised the appointment of a special committee of representative citizens, labor men and industrialists to assist him in lowering taxes and managing governmental affairs.

Ford Plant Layoff Topic at Hearing

The National Labor Relations Board's hearing into C. I. O. charges that 22 men were discharged from the Ford Motor Company's assembly plant at Somerville for union activity went into its third session in the Federal Building today with a parade of former employees telling their version of the layoff last May.

Under examination by Edward Schneider, counsel for the board, William C. White, of Saugus, a 14-year man at the plant, testified that although he had been laid off before, he had never been dropped from its pay roll except when all production at the plant ceased.

Last May, he said, production continued but he was discharged without notice.

Mr. White, who said he was married and the father of four children, stated he worked on cabriolets and earned $34 a week. He disclosed that after he was discharged, three men who had been employed a shorter time than he had, were kept on. He said he had received no criticism of his work.

In a surprise move, the witness pointed out one of the Ford service men who was sitting in the courtroom. He indicated he was a different type from those usually employed as watchmen. The service man was said to have been a sparring partner for Danno O'Mahoney,

(Continued on Page 14, Column 3)

Endeavor I Breaks Tow Line

T. O. M. Sopwith's Endeavour I enroute to England broke her tow line 170 miles east of Nantucket, but does not need aid it was learned in a radio report to Coast Guard Headquarters today.

The yacht Viva advised Headquarters that she lost the tow at midnight Monday and that they are not apprehensive for the big sloop's safety.

Endeavour II, unsuccessful challenger for the America's Cup, left Newport yesterday in tow of the Sopwith yacht Philante. Endeavour I and the Viva left several days ago for the return voyage to England.

Land Payment Protest Planned

Attorney General Paul A. Dever, Lieut. Gov. Francis E. Kelly and Charles J. O'Connor, member of the governor's council from Worcester, prepared today their protest in Superior Court tomorrow against the payment of $38,000 by the State for land takings in the town of Newbury, relative to widening the Newburyport turnpike.

Attorney General Dever was ready to test the payment in court on the question of whether or not the award was excessive and announced he had summoned Mr. Kelly and Mr. O'Connor to appear as witnesses. Previously the Supreme Court overruled a vote of the Governor's Council vetoing the contract for purchase of the land. At hearings before the council charges were made that "the State was planning to pay $38,000 for a duck-pond."

Welfare Experts

By a Staff Photographer

Upper—Arthur C. Meyers, Budget Director, St. Louis

Lower—John Pearson, New England Director of Social Security Board

Security Board N. E. Head Calls For Simpler Law

What was interpreted by some listeners as veiled criticism of the Social Security Act and Federal relief program was made today by John Pearson, New England Director of the Social Security Board, in an address to the Municipal Finance Officers' Association at the Hotel Statler.

Discussing Federal and state laws under which the Social Security Act and other forms of public welfare operate, Mr. Pearson stressed that "laws need to be simplified in order to reduce administrative costs. Administrative procedures prescribed by law are often prohibitive in cost and unproductive values.

"The problem of administrative cost must be faced squarely by public agencies. The habit of juggling and concealing costs, not uncommon among public agencies, must be curbed. Nothing is to be gained by playing ostrich."

Even when changes are made to

(Continued on Page 12, Column 4)

Local Control Urged to Solve Relief Problem

St. Louis Budget Director Calls WPA Failure and Sees Nation Adrift

U. S. Grants Asked

Despite millions spent by the Federal Government through the WPA "no large city in the country can yet see the relief situation as satisfactory," Arthur C. Meyers, budget director of St. Louis, Mo., and well-known authority on welfare problems, stated today in an interview. Mr. Meyers is attending the four-day conference of the Municipal Finance Officers' Association at the Hotel Statler, Boston.

"The whole country is simply drifting in its thinking about the relief problem," he said. Because of the failure of WPA and similar systems, the Federal Government should "drop the job of direct relief administration as soon as possible." The states, by developing new sources of revenue "which they are able to do" should henceforth finance the bulk of welfare and relief from current revenues and leave the problems of administration to cities and towns, he continued.

Network of Politics

One of the strongest arguments first put forward in favor of federal administration of relief, Mr. Meyers recalled, was that this system would be free of snarls from state, and particularly local politics. WPA, however, has convinced Mr. Meyers that it has been "absolutely impossible to keep politics out" of relief as administered from Washington, D. C.

The speaker hastened to point out that from his years of experience in City Hall at St. Louis he is well aware of the political pitfalls that threaten a local welfare and relief administration. Nevertheless, the recent experience of Cincinnati, Ohio, where relief was taken over by a group of citizens and operated more economically and to greater advantage for all, proves to Mr. Meyers that relief reforms must begin "at home."

Other cities in the country can follow Cincinnati's example, he asserted.

A rough outline of what Mr. Meyers' suggestions for a practical way to solve relief problems follows:

1. States should finance as much as possible of the relief load.
2. "Unemployables" should be supported by state funds.
3. The Federal Government could revert to its policy of 1933 and make outright grants for relief, but under a system which provides for increased revenue for relief from states, these grants necessarily would be reduced as compared with the past.

Tax Problem Arises

The manner in which states could raise revenue is "indeed a problem," Mr. Meyers conceded. He believes, however, the states have not exhausted their sources of revenue and suggests that an especially designated state "relief tax" be adopted.

If this were done, relief would be placed on a pay-as-you-go basis, Mr. Meyers said. Policies of some cities, of which Boston is one, of borrowing from current revenues to finance relief would be ended. Likewise, policies of several states which have financed relief from bond issues would be terminated. Relief, year by year, would be financed from current tax yield just as other governmental service is supported.

Turning from finances to administration, Mr. Meyers advanced the second part of his rough diagram of a practical relief program.

Municipalities should appoint committees of integrity, somewhat as Cincinnati recently has done, to make a dispassionate study of relief needs. Efforts should be made to place "employables" now on relief in business and industrial occupations. Relief would be handled, therefore, like any business—to get the greatest benefit for the greatest number and at the lowest cost. Once the needs of a community

(Continued on Page 12, Column 6)

Woolen Workers at the Polls

By a Staff Photographer

Scenes at Lawrence Woolen Mills

Upper—Crowd Waiting to Vote in National Labor Relations Board Poll. Lower Left—Woman Worker Voting. Right—C. I. O. Car Bringing Workers to Polls

Receiver Sought For Race Track At Narragansett

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 15—Today's hearing on the six complaints of the State Racing Commission against Walter E. O'Hara, whose ouster is sought as managing director of the Narragansett track, adjourned abruptly this forenoon when word was brought to the State House that a new court move, seeking temporary receivership for the track, was under way in the Superior Court.

The hearing was adjourned while counsel for O'Hara hastened to Judge Jeremiah E. O'Connell's court, the Superior Court, to learn what lay behind this latest move on the continuance or the closing of the track.

There is was discovered that Judge Henry B. Crowe of Pawtucket, acting for himself as holder of 1000 shares of stock, was closeted with Judge O'Connell, presenting a petition asking the court to place the track in receivership. Judge Crowe's petition recited that the controversy between Director O'Hara and the Governor has greatly impaired the value of the stock of the track.

Four days remain before the close of the current race meeting. Within that time track officials must "show

(Continued on Page 14, Column 4)

Students Strike For Shorter Hours

By the Associated Press

Nashua, N. H., Sept. 15

About 400 Nashua High School and Junior High students, including about 100 girls, went on strike today and paraded about the streets shouting, "We want shorter hours."

Leaders said they were opposed to the extension of the closing hour from 1 p. m. to 2:30 p. m.

While about 900 students declined to join in the "walkout," the strikers insisted they would remain away from classes until their demands were met, despite threats of Principals Walter S. Nesmith of the high school and Murray S. Wright of the junior high that striking students would face suspension.

Quoddy Village Is Governed By NYA Youth Group

EASTPORT, Maine, Sept. 15 (AP)—Approximately 300 youths maintained and governed today the $1,000,000 model colonial village constructed by army engineers during the peak of activity on the now suspended $36,000,000 Passamaquoddy Bay power project.

Since activities ceased, the city of Eastport which doubled its 3000 population in the boom days, settled back into its hereditary business devoted largely to fisheries.

The pretty village, with its extensive shops and warehouses, and four-rock-fill dams jutting into the chill waters of the bay, accounted for the more than $7,000,000 outlay toward harnessing tides for electrical energy.

To prevent deterioration of structures the War Department turned over to the National Youth Administration the equipment and buildings. Today, youths between 18 and 25 years old, guided by NYA officials, see that the Government's property is kept in trim while they find for themselves the best vocation to which they may be adapted.

The boys are housed in a 40-apartment dormitory. Single houses in the village are occupied by others, including the NYA staff, headed by Col. Henry M. Waite.

The present work experience project, in effect throughout the summer, concludes Oct. 31. Whether it would be continued remained for national heads of the NYA to decide.

No authority had yet been given, said Colonel Waite, for a second group of boys to succeed the current 300.

Through a duly elected "mayor" and "council," the youths govern the village, including policing and fire prevention. By the vocational plan employed, each boy has a six weeks' trial in three of the 20 trades available, including machinery, auto repairing, blacksmithing, carpentering, in addition to outdoor trades. Each works a half a day at a particular

(Continued on Page 13, Column 6)

Bridges Silent On Mention For Vice-Presidency

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 15—New Hampshire's 40-year-old United States Senator, H. Styles Bridges, who was elected on the Republican ticket last fall when President Roosevelt carried the State, refused today to discuss the story of Washington origin that he is a probable G. O. P. vice-presidential candidate for 1940, with Senator Arthur Vandenburg as his suggested running mate.

This is not the first time that speculation has associated Senator Bridges with the Vice-Presidency. It was prevalent last year before and during the Republican National Convention. It is rumored that when Alabama passed to New Hampshire for Vice-Presidential nominations, the southern state's delegates had expected a Granite Stater at that time to introduce Governor Bridges' name rather than for Governor Bridges to nominate Col. Frank Knox. Delegates who attended the convention claim that Mr. Bridges greatly increased his prestige there.

He has long been prominent among the organized Young Republicans, and this connection is believed of great importance. The organized younger element is becoming an increasingly important factor in the G. O. P. and it is felt that it will ultimately demand a more important part in naming candidates. By virtue of Senator Bridges's popularity with this group it is apparent that his selection would please them.

During his first session in Washington Senator Bridges has been far from silent. This has appealed to G. O. P. leaders in various sections of the country and he has been filling many speaking engagements. Before the end of this month he will address the American Legion Convention in New York City and the statewide session of Pennsylvania Republicans.

Mr. Bridges' followers point out that he is not a conservative but an odmitted liberal Republican, though expressing distaste for the New Deal interpretation of liberalism. His schooling in politics in New Hampshire was obtained in circles outside the so-called "Old Guard," of which former Senator George H. Moses is the accredited leader.

Farrell Is Out; To Help Curley

Henry J. Farrell of 47 Carey street, Charlestown, withdrew as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for mayor today, to throw his support to Candidate James M. Curley.

"I have no desire to promote the chances of the Republican Party by continuing in the fight," he said, "since my candidacy might take votes away that might otherwise be cast for Curley."

This leaves 13 candidates in the mayoralty race.

Lawrence Poll Starts as C. I. O. Meets Attacks

Woolen Workers Hear Appeals to Vote Against the Organization

Talks Radiocast

Opposition Comes From Speakers of American Civic Federation

By John R. Blackmun Jr.
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LAWRENCE, Mass., Sept. 15—Embers of long smoldering anti-Communist fire that had its tinder within the American Federation of Labor flamed again here today as the Committee for Industrial Organization encountered surprise last-minute opposition in its drive to put the 11,000 workers of the American Woolen Mills here under its banner.

The opposition came just as the National Labor Relations Board was starting its poll of workers to ascertain whether a majority wished to make the C. I. O. its collective bargaining agent. First intimation of the fight came last night in a three-quarter hour radio broadcast over station WLLH here. It was sponsored by the American Civic Federation.

The broadcast presented two speakers, Vittoro Orlandino and Vernon W. Marr, former Republican State Committee chairman. They exhorted the woolen workers to vote against the C. I. O.

It is recalled that the National Civic Federation, which grew out of the old Chicago Civic Federation, has been active in labor affairs for nearly four decades. It has been opposed to the spread of Communism in labor ranks, and for a long time enjoyed a direct connection with the American Federation of Labor in that Samuel Gompers once served as its first vice-president. Mr. Gompers was succeeded in office by Matthew Woll, who also was an A. F. of L. vice-president. Two years ago, at the insistence of John L. Lewis, Mr. Woll resigned from the civic federation.

During the day yesterday the civic federation, making its initial bow in the Lawrence area, announced that Judge Felix Forté, Republican candidate for attorney general a year ago, would be the chief speaker at the evening broadcast.

Mr. Forté failed to appear, and the C. I. O., which mustered a broadcast in reply, made much of this fact, claiming that Judge Forté had never agreed to participate in the broadcast. The C. I. O. broadcast was made by Valery Burrati, publicity chief for the organization in New England.

The Civic Federation broadcast was the second item in the C. I. O. opposition. The first came last week-end from pamphlets signed by Fred E. Beal, former organizer for the National Textile Workers Union.

Cruising Squads

It was disclosed today that cruising squads of C. I. O. workers, out to halt distribution of the pamphlet, had accosted three men engaged in the work. These men, the C. I. O. claimed, were members of the A. F. of L. teamsters union.

Timothy H. O'Neil, head of the teamsters' union, however, called on C. I. O. leaders to assure them his union was not officially involved in the distribution.

In the meantime this morning, voting started very light. Although the labor board had expected to poll the 8000 workers in the Wood mill before 9 tonight and the remaining 3000 in the Ayer Mill tomorrow, only 300 had voted by 10 this morning.

Dr. A. Harold Myers, regional director of the NRLB, said he thought the polling would speed up as soon as election workers became more familiar with the process. One obstruction seemed to be that many of the woolen workers do not speak English, necessitating interpreters. These interpreters were furnished both thy the C. I. O. and the company. They found it necessary to explain the whole issue of the vote to many of the non-English-speaking wokers.

The poll is being held in the Boston and Maine freight house, opposite the Ayer mill of the concern. Some 2300 workers who are eligible to work, but who are temporarily laid off because of the seasonal slack, appeared to be the object of much C. I. O. solicitation. Some 75 automobiles, all placarded with appeals to vote C. I. O., were sent out to bring these workers to the polls.

Those actually at work were sent over in small groups by foremen so that the mills need not suspend operations.

Except for the CIO campaigning, it was not easy to sound sentiment of the workers. While many seemed to favor the CIO, at least one large group of girls standing in line to vote booed quite lustily whenever a CIO machine appeared.

Exchange Pastor Returns

The Rev. J. Harry Hooper, pastor of the "Old Ship" Church in Hingham, has returned this week from England, after having participated in the international exchange of pulpits arranged by the Unitarian Church. Mr. Hooper occupied the pulpit of the Rev. Arnold H. Lewis of Hull, England, during July and August. In the period of the exchange they used each other's house and automobiles. Mr. Hooper termed the exchange a "great success."

Bridges Warns Against Lower Exports

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 15—In an address before the 15th annual convention of the Telephone Association of New Hampshire at Hampton Beach last week H. Styles Bridges, United States Senator from New Hampshire, declared that United States is gradually losing its world markets with the result that this year imports will over-balance exports for the first time in 44 years. He declared that imports for the first half of 1937 were $147,000,000 above exports. Senator Bridges fears that the high standard of living in this country will be imperiled if we lose our export business.

Pays $113,201 Taxes

Amoskeag Industries, Inc., the firm formed by Manchester bankers and business men to bring about an orderly liquidation of the huge properties of the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company in that city has paid the city $113,201 as its taxes. In making the payment before the first of October the firm took advantage of the special discount offered by the city to taxpayers. Acquisition of the property involved $5,000,000. From the sale of the water power and hydro-electric plant $2,250,000 was realized. Considerable more of the property has been sold yet Amoskeag Industries, Inc., still has property assessed at $3,000,000.

Betting Law Attacked

In an address before the fifth annual retreat of the New Hampshire Baptist ministers at Colby Junior College in New London last week, Edgar H. Hunter of Hanover, prominent state lawmaker, declared that the pari-mutuel betting system now employed at Rockingham Park in Salem is "a stain on the granite of New Hampshire." He called the race track business "legalized stealing." Many people believe that sentiment about the state is crystallizing in opposition to the race track with the possible result that the 1939 session of the state legislature may fail to extend the law under which the pari-mutuel system is operated. The session just ended gave the track a new two-year lease on life but not without opposition.

Vacancies Filled

A. J. Connor, city solicitor of the City of Manchester, has been named to fill the vacancy in the state Superior Court caused by the retirement of Chief Justice William Sawyer. Dudley W. Orr, assistant attorney general, has been named to the state Tax Commission to fill a vacancy left by a resignation. Governor Murphy now finds himself with two important posts to be filled. There is the assistant attorneyship and the Insurance Commissionership left vacant by the passing of John E. Sullivan. The insurance post is one of the highest paid state posts.

The Week in New Hampshire

Waterway Endorsed

New Hampshire state officials appeared before a hearing conducted by United States army engineers at Salisbury Beach to voice their approval of the proposed inland waterway which would connect Portsmouth and Boston harbors when completed. Those representing the state included United States Sen-

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Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Generally cloudy and unsettled weather tonight and Thursday; slightly colder Thursday; moderate southwesterly winds, shifting to northwest on Thursday.

Maine and New Hampshire: Mostly cloudy probably showers Thursday and in the interior tonight; slightly warmer tonight; cooler Thursday.

Vermont: Showers probably tonight and Thursday; cooler Thursday and in north portion tonight.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Mostly cloudy tonight and Thursday; cooler Thursday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh to southwest winds tonight, shifting to northwest Thursday; overcast tonight and Thursday; probably showers over north portion.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	52	65	Minneapolis	48	72
Bermuda	76	86	New Orleans	70	88
Chicago	56	74	New York	62	68
Denver	54	80	Norfolk	66	76
Helena	52	76	Philadelphia	60	70
Kansas City	64	90	St. Louis	64	82
Los Angeles	68	86	San Francisco	54	64
Miami	76	88	Washington	58	72

A—7:30 a. m. D. S. T. Sept. 15.
B—Maximum Sept. 14.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 2:06 p. m.; height, 2.8 feet.
Thursday, 2:41 a. m.; height, 2.1 feet.

Light all vehicles at 7:24 p. m.

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

Plymouth—
"You Can't Take It With You," by Moss Hart and George S. Kaufman. 8:30 daily with matinees on Thursday and Saturday at 2:30.

Shubert—
Arthur Hopkins presents "Blow Ye Winds," by Valentine Davies. Starring Henry Fonda. Daily at 8:20 with matinees on Wednesday and Saturday at 2:20.

Movies

Fenway and Paramount—

"Souls at Sea," with Gary Cooper, George Raft and Frances Dee. Fenway: 12:40, 3:50, 7:05, 10:15. Paramount: 9 a. m., 12:10, 3:30, 6:30, 9:40. Also "Mr. Dodd Takes the Air," with Kenny Baker. Fenway: 2:30, 5:30, 8:45. Paramount: 10:38 a. m., 1:48, 4:58, 8:08.

Boston—
Richard Dix in "It Happened in Hollywood." 10:55 a. m., 1:45, 4:50, 7:35, 10:25. Stage: Ina Ray Hutton, Mitzi Mayfair, Stan Kavanaugh and Buster Shaver. Tomorrow: "40 Naughty Girls," featuring James Gleason and Zasu Pitts. Stage: Ozzie Nelson and his musical swingsters, Harriet Hilliard and others.

Exeter—
"A Day at the Races," with the Marx Brothers. 1:50, 5:20, 8:50. Also "Thunder in the City," festuring Ed. G. Robinson. 3:40, 7:10.

Keith Memorial—
"Thin Ice," starring Sonja Henie and Tyrone Power. 10:21 a. m., 1:19, 4:17, 7:15, 10:20. Also "Annapolis Salute." 11:53 a. m., 2:51, 5:48, 8:47.

Colonial—
"The Life of Emile Zola," starring Paul Muni. 2:30 and 8:30 daily.

Radio Programs
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Metropolitan—
Fred Waring and his Pennsylvanians in "Varsity Show." 10:30 a. m., 1:30, 4:10, 7, 9:30. Stage: Mal Hallett and his orchestra. Also Virginia Lee and Lathrop Bros. Tomorrow: "That Certain Woman," starring Bette Davis and Henry Fonda. Stage: "Cameo Capers," starring Mary Small.

Coolidge Corner—
"Crack-Up," with Ralph Morgan, Brian Donlevy, Helen Wood and Thomas Beck. 2, 5:05, 8:10. Also "You Can't Have Everything," with Alice Faye, Rubinoff and the Ritz Brothers. 3:25, 6:30, 9:45.

State and Orpheum—
"Broadway Melody of 1938," starring Robert Taylor and Eleanor Powell. Orpheum: 9:25 a. m. Both theaters: 12, 3:30, 5, 7:35, 10:05.

University—
Irene Dunne in "Showboat." 2:45, 6, 9:20. Also "Down the Stretch," with Mickey Rooney and Patricia Ellis. 1:30, 4:45, 8:05.

Tremont—
Ann Harding, Herbert Marshall in "The Lady Consents." 10:20 a. m., 12:55, 3:45, 6:50, 9:50. Also "Fifty Roads to Town," with Don Ameche and Ann Sothern. 9, 11:35 a. m., 2:10, 5:15, 8:15.

Arts and Sports Events

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Sports events are listed in a daily column on the Sports Page.

South Station Theater—
"Marsellaise, Song of Revolt," "Rocky Mountain Travel," "Life of a Wild Seal," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Fine Arts—
Charles Boyer in "Le Bonheur." 1, 4:15, 7:45. Also "Les aux Dames," featuring Simone Simon. 2:45, 6:15, 9:35. Tomorrow: New England premiere of "The Spanish Earth." 8:30.

Uptown—
"The Toast of New York," with Edward Arnold, Cary Grant, Frances Farmer, Jack Oakie and Donald Meek. 1:05, 4:40, 8:15. Also "You Can't Have Everything," featuring Alice Faye and the Ritz Brothers. 2:50, 6:30, 10:05.

Modern—
"Love Under Fire," with Loretta Young and Don Ameche. 10:10 a. m., 1, 3:50, 6:40, 9:30. Also "Blonde Trouble," featuring Eleanore Whitney, Johnny Downs and Benny Baker. 8, 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20.

Hub—
"The Shadow Strikes," with Rod LaRocque and Lynn Anders. 9:30 a. m., 12:15, 3:05, 5:55, 8:45. Also "Something to Sing About," starring James Cagney. 10:35 a. m., 1:35, 4:15, 7, 9:50.

Other Events

Adult Recreation Project—

"Sportlights," talk by Hyman Borax; State Trio; Grantland Rice Sport Reel. Norfolk House, 14 Eliot Square. 8

Community Discussion—
Informal discussion on "The Care of Winter Gardens." 4 Kendall Street, Roxbury. 8:30.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance and lecture on Japanese Prints by Mrs. Tanner. 11.

Women's Charity Club—(60 Women)
Regular Meeting, Hotel Touraine. 2.

Lowell Man Is Killed in Auto Crash

Lowell, Sept. 15 (AP)—Joseph Lavoie, 30, was killed and his wife and two children were injured in an automobile accident on the Lowell-Dracut line today.

Lavoie was driving his car when it struck a tree. He was thrown out and died instantly.

Mrs. Lavoie and the children were taken to the Lowell General Hospital.

Early American Books Sought In Historical Records Project

Out from musty depositories where they have lain for many years, the storied accounts of early Americans are again being brought into the light, as the Federal Historical Records Project inaugurates a new survey to catalogue all books, pamphlets and broadsides which came from presses in this country prior to 1820.

Part of a nation-wide program to calendar early publications of the various states, the survey will deal with such romantic figures as Capt. John Smith, whose adventures with the Indians have thrilled schoolboys for generations, and Mary Rowlandson, whose capture by the Indians in 1682 forms an indestructible link in early New England lore.

The survey will be conducted by Douglas C. McMurtie of Chicago, regarded as one of the country's leading authorities on early printing and publishing. In preparation for the work, Mr. McMurtie has already visited a large number of libraries and other depositories which contain material to be examined and catalogued by the Historical Records Project.

Large Collections

One of the largest collections of early imprints in the United States, it is believed, is held by the American Antiquarian Society of Worcester. Other large collections are held by Harvard University, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the Boston Athenaeum and the Essex Institute.

While seventeenth century publications are known to be relatively few in number, it is thought that sufficient were produced in this period to be of interest today because of their quaint wording and philosophy.

From preliminary searches by workers on the project it has been found that early Colonial writers in most cases seldom did more than produce impressions of their experiences in the New World and of the characters who lived in that period.

In regard to these early publications, particular stress is laid on the tale written by Capt. John Smith, first governor of the first large colony in the western world. In his story, the Captain tells of encounters with the Turks, and of his meeting with Pocahontas, who saved him from the Indians. This tale, project workers said, was published in London in 1609, and has come to be regarded as a pioneer book of American literature.

Other books published in these early days include William Strachey's "The Wreck, or the Redemption of Sir Thomas Gates." It is a story of a shipwreck on the island of Bermuda, and some think that Shakespeare based "The Tempest" on it.

Indian Encounters

At a slightly later time, there was issued Winslow's narrative of the first encounter with the Indians by Capt. Myles Standish and Capt John Mason of Pequot war fame. And not the least stirring of early New England narratives is Mary Rowlandson's story of her adventures with the red men.

In 1677 William Hubbard wrote "The Trouble with the Indians," and in 1720 John Woolman wrote numerous tracts, among which were his "Journal of Experiences" and "Story Without End." Another pioneer author of this period who helped keep glowing the flame of American literature was Mather Byles, who corresponded with Alexander Pope.

Many other pamphlets were published in the 17th and 18th centuries, most of which were political or controversial in character. Even before the advent of "Publick Occurrences," first New England newspaper, pamphlets had been issued and frequently created widespread discussion.

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Deane Winthrop House Marks Three Centuries

House in Winthrop built by Capt. William Pierce and later bought by Deane Winthrop, son of first Governor of Massachusetts Bay Colony, is now headquarters of the Winthrop Historical Society.

Deane Winthrop House in Winthrop and New Home of Winthrop Historical Society

By Carl Greenleaf Beede

One of the oldest houses now standing in New England is the Deane Winthrop house on Shirley Street, Winthrop. Erected in 1631, it became associated with the Winthrop name 10 years later when Deane, the youngest son of Gov. John Winthrop, bought it from the widow of the builder, Capt. William Pierce.

For most of the time since then it has been owned by this man's descendants and was acquired in 1908 by the Winthrop Improvement and Historical Association, which now occupies it. Now plans have been made for celebrating the tercentenary of its building by holding a banquet in the principal auditorium of the town on the evening of Oct. 25.

The preservation of this old farm house, important because of its early date and its association with people prominent in the history of Colonial Boston, is an accomplishment which is fortunate for the town and as an example which many communities may profit by.

The sharp roof angles of this old residence and the long slope of its rear portion are characteristics that promptly hold the attention of all who are interested in old architecture. Within, the immense central chimney with its five fireplaces is of great interest, and the exposed oak timbers in the finished rooms and throughout the attic are other obvious evidences of its extraordinary age. Paneling and flooring of native pitch-pine, some boards 27 inches in width, are also noticeable.

Captain Pierce, the builder of the house, was one of the ship masters best known to the Massachusetts settlers, and Captain of the Mayflower on her voyage from Salem to England in 1629. He was on the first Board of Selectmen of Boston, and is credited with the first book published in the Colonies—An Almanac for the Year 1639.

Later associations of this house with the Winthrop family introduce leaders in different phases of the community life. Deane Winthrop, youngest son of the Governor, was 24 when he bought the place and was already married to the step-daughter of President Dunster of Harvard College. In his revealing diary Judge Sewell writes of attending the wedding of Deane's daughter Mercy, held in the west room of the house in 1699.

Winthrop increased his holdings until they extended two miles along the shore and included some 700 acres. He made this his home while his public interests extended to the founding of Groton, Massachusetts.

Security Board N.E. Head Calls For Simpler Law

(Continued From Page 11)

simplify and improve the administration of public welfare, such changes must rest primarily on local units—"the most important link in the local state-federal chain," Mr. Pearson advised.

Changing Method

Turning to changing methods of administration of organized public welfare, local, state or federal, Mr. Pearson declared: "Public assistance is now in the realm of big business. It requires the same intelligent and efficient direction as big business. The figures will support these assumptions."

On August 1, this year, about 2,000,000 people were receiving old-age assistance, mothers' aid and aid to the blind from local, state and federal funds in the United States, Mr. Pearson continued. The combined funds paid out for such assistance under the Social Security Act up to June 30, this year, totaled $334,060,600.

"These are large figures," the speaker continued. "We can no longer manage operations on this scale with peanut-stand methods. The days of conducting organized public welfare on the cuff are past."

Without any direct reference to the recent resignation of Edward F. McGrady as assistant secretary of labor to accept a position in private business at much higher salary, Mr. Pearson declared: "A low administrative cost is not necessarily indicative of efficient operation. Salaries of public officials must be high enough to attract the ablest workers."

Regret Expressed

At the time of Mr. McGrady's retirement regret was expressed in many sections of the nation that the Federal Government had not provided sufficient salary for one of the most able labor leaders in the country. Mr. Pearson today emphasized to the Municipal Finance Officers—men representing almost every large city in the United States and Canada—the need for retaining the finest calibre of personnel in the field of public administration.

Following Mr. Pearson to the speakers' stand was Roy A. Knox, director of the bureau of budget and efficiency of Los Angeles. The key to practical and efficient municipal government today, he said, lies in "a good budget and an adequate budget system." Both are necessary, he emphasized. A budget, according to Mr. Knox's definition "is a formal document setting forth the financial plan" of a city. A budget system is "a system of administration that has for its governing factor a budget." He placed the responsibility for the formation and administration of a municipal budget in the hands of the city's chief executive, either the mayor or city manager.

The Week in New Hampshire

(Continued From Page 11)

ator H. Styles Bridges, Executive Councilor Charles M. Dale, representing Gov. Francis P. Murphy, Maj. Charles E. Greenman of the Governor's staff and Daniel H. Dickinson, chief highway engineer.

Those backing the inland waterway proposal justify it with three reasons: first, its use for coastal shipping, recreational possibilities, and as an aid for coastal defense.

* * *

Young Republicans

The G. O. P. battle in New England to obtain more seats in Congress at next year's election got underway last weekend when the New England Young Republicans in convention at Hotel Wentworth-by-the-Sea, Newcastle, formulated plans for developing organizations for action in each of the states. The conference served as a between elections opportunity for the younger element in New England Republicanism to take count of stock and lay the ground work for next year's election. G. O. P. leaders believe that the future of the party depends upon the younger element so the "oldsters" in the G. O. P. are glad to see the younger people make extensive plans to spread their doctrine. Speakers at the conference included United States Senator H. Styles Bridges, Republican National Chairman John D. Hamilton, Representatives Charles W. Tobey and Arthur B. Jenks, Gov. Francis P. Murphy, and Robert P. Burroughs, Republican National Committeeman from New Hampshire.

* * *

Police Academy

The second and final group of the New Hampshire State Police has taken over space at the University of New Hampshire for their training session. At the so-called Police Academy the police are being trained for the varied activities of the new department. No little time is being devoted to the study of state law as well as modern means of criminal detection.

Although the State Police was only created less than two months ago Superintendent George Colbath is out to make it in keeping with the needs of the state. Cramped by the lack of funds, Superintendent Colbath has worked out the problem of communication with the co-operation of Massachusetts State Police and the various local police departments in the state. A teletype hook-up has been established between the New Hampshire and Massachusetts State Police headquarters and the system will be further extended as those police departments in New Hampshire, that so desire, join the hook-up.

The Manchester Police Department has become the first in the state to decide to join the system. If the other important communities in the state do likewise an effective coverage of the state will result. The tie-up with the Massachusetts State Police and the Manchester department is of great importance as both of these organizations will broadcast such messages as the New Hampshire department desires over their police radio system, that of the Massachusetts department reaching the cruising cars maintained by the New Hampshire department.

* * *

Firemen Meet

The New Hampshire Firemen's Association held its 40th annual convention at Littleton last week and elected officers as well as considering a suggestion that a new office of state fire marshal be created. Chief Charles H. Colby of the Littleton department was named president to succeed Chief George E. Lewis of Newport, who with 38 years' service is the oldest fireman in the state and who, in addition, finds time to serve as treasurer of the Newport Savings Bank. Capt. Daniel Cantara of Nashua, Chief Jeremiah Casey, Oscar Benoist and Capt. Allan Piper, vice-presidents; Oscar P. Stone of Manchester, secretary, and Chief A. C. Melendy of Nashua, treasurer.

* * *

Legion Meeting

More than 10,000 members of the New Hampshire Department of the American Legion and their families took over the City of Manchester last week end for the department's annual convention. There were banquets, many speakers, business meetings, sporting events, drum corp contests, and parades for the entertainment of the legionnaires.

Quoddy

(Continued from Page 11)

trade and devotes the other half to observance of an expert in the trade at work.

The village maintains a trade library of some 800 volumes.

The youths have some time off for the pursuit of pleasure in the city itself, or in neighboring communities.

Eastport residents themselves still retain hope the vast Quoddy project may some day be resumed, as predicted by President Roosevelt during a 1936 visit.

Government expenditures for the project, up to the time of its suspension, were $2,000,000 for engineering, $2,000,000 for field construction, $1,500,000 for housing and $1,500,000 for plant and materials.

Relief

(Continued from Page 11)

were determined, the committee might accept the responsibility of administering relief as a regular job.

How Plan Would Work

All cities and towns in a state, while reducing relief administration to a simple, efficient nucleus, would notify the state of their financial needs for this purpose. Governors, in turn, would draft legislation—perhaps through a committee—to finance the local programs from the suggested state wide "relief tax." Finally, this might be supplemented by some form of outright federal grant.

Under local administration there would be fewer huge relief projects than are existent under the WPA programs. This emphasis on large WPA relief projects, Mr. Meyers believes, was one of the "most serious mistakes of the Federal Government." It came about in the change from FERA to WPA and brought "a large scale of employment without the facilities to regulate the relief load."

In St. Louis in this period—and St. Louis probably had experiences similar to other cities of the country Mr. Meyers indicated—a "serious relief crisis occurred in the WPA period because "there was no way to provide for the needy in spite of millions spent."

When the program started, Mr. Meyers explained, it was thought in St. Louis that "employables" would constitute the WPA load. The state and city were to take care of the "unemployables."

As this plan of co-operation actually worked out "no one could give a definition" of either classification. The majority of relief applicants in the city — employables and unemployables—preferred WPA to municipal welfare, but despite the throngs supported by WPA, St. Louis' relief bill continued high. "This is proof to me," Mr. Meyers concluded, "that if the Federal Government stays in on the relief problem, it must revert to a policy of outright grants and let the localities do the administering."

Lecture Series to Open

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—A long and imposing list of prominent world figures will be heard in San Francisco this winter on the newly organized Town Hall Forum Series, which opens Oct. 19.

Here and There in Boston Shops

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

There are perhaps occasions in everybody's life when they are called upon to wear a particular type of clothing that's foreign to their personal wardrobe. Such occasions, by those who have already been initiated, and are "in the know," are immediately taken care of with very little trouble and expense. How? Merely by renting (yes, we said renting) dress clothes (and other types) from an established firm like Read and White, at 111 Summer Street.

Now you may get a smile, and maybe a good laugh out of this thought, and relegate the whole idea to somebody's younger brother who has just been invited to his first formal . . . but we assure you that you might get more than a big surprise if the names of Read and White's customers were ever printed. And regular ones, at that. Not just transients although there are, of course, a lot of those. But people like bankers, brokers, senators, and yes, very likely your own congressman; avail themselves of this service. And unlikely as it may seem to you, there are no end of public speakers who, though they can't honestly say they own dress clothes, always wear them.

* * *

Women Included In Rental Service

Now this service isn't for men only by any means. Women are included. And they can doll up the bride, or her mother, the woman who is about to be installed in office, and the girl who's going to act as bridesmaid, or who has a bid for the junior prom. It doesn't make any difference . . . there are clothes of every type.

Read and White keep something like 2000 suits in stock all the time, with around six or seven hundred going out every night. (We didn't realize Boston had so much social life!) Naturally they're all sterilized before and after, and perfectly immaculate. Everything but the underwear may be rented . . . garters, ties, studs and whatnot. So if a man arrives in town totally unprepared for some dressy function, everything is taken care of.

Naturally they accommodate a great many bridegrooms; and even brides. The idea being that the practical girl of today realizes that, after wearing the gown, there's no further use for it. Not being the old lavender and lace type who packed it away and took it out to sigh over ever so often, she feels it much more sane to rent her bridal gown . . . and use the money saved on something she'll get a lot of use out of daily . . . dish-towels, for instance. And, though you may not believe it in this day and age, Mr. White insists that bridegrooms-to-be actually do stammer and blush as they explain their needs. Furthermore, he says, that while the average bride-to-be goes in to make all the arrangements, at least a couple of months before the scheduled wedding date, her fiancé usually doesn't appear until a day or so ahead of time; and then he invariably rushes the suit right back the minute he's finished with it!

* * *

Giving Your Bath a Pine Needle Flavor

Your vacation days may be over, . . . but the melody of pine needles and fresh air lingers on . . . in your bath. That is, it does if you use Swiss Pine Needle Bath Oil, which is sold at Slattery's or T. D. Whitney's, at Temple Place. This particular bath oil comes from the mountain pines of the lofty Alps in Switzerland, and they have a particular way of bottling the whole business up in such a manner that the last drop is just as potent of pine as the first. Which is more than something! It takes only a spoonful for a bath. The heavier odor is called Balneo and may be purchased in the introductory size for 75 cents. Or eight ounces for $2.50. The lighter odor is Balpine, and is but 45 cents for the introductory size; $1.50 for the regular.

Janet Frost

A Regular Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday Feature.

10,000 Visit Art Show

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—More than 10,000 persons wandered through Chicago's Charter Jubilee art show at the Navy Pier during its four-weeks exhibition. More than 900 paintings and 200 pieces of sculpture were shown in what was believed to be the largest one-room art gallery ever set up, according to Chauncey McCormick, head of Chicago's jubilee art committee.

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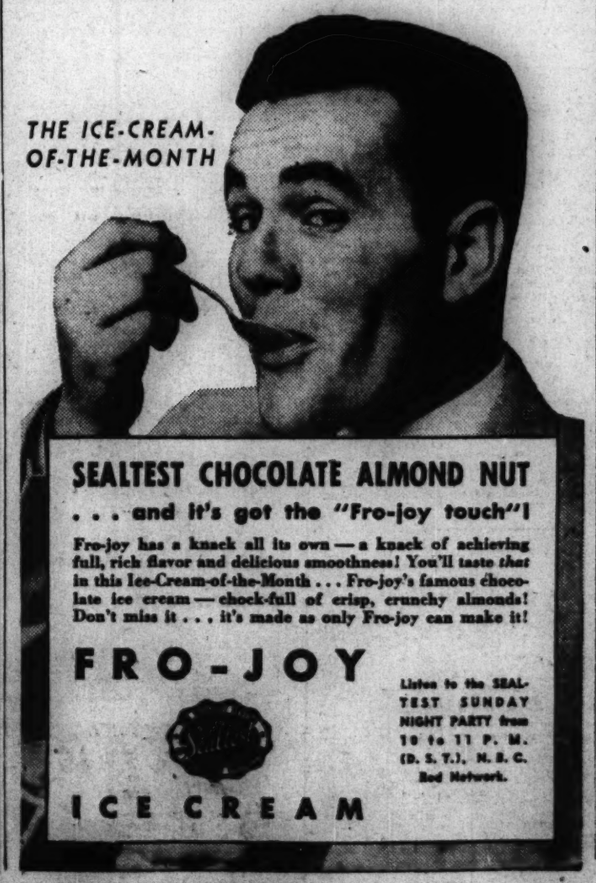
RUG DEPARTMENT—FIFTH FLOOR—ANNEX



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Connery and Sirois Winners In the 7th District Primaries

A hard fought special election struggle to fill the Seventh Congressional District seat formerly held by the late Representative William P. Connery (D) of Massachusetts, opened today following the nomination of Lawrence J. Connery (D) of Lynn and State Representative Edward D. Sirois (R) of Lawrence in yesterday's primaries.

Mr. Connery, brother and secretary to the late Representative Connery, won the Democratic nomination by an 18,693-vote margin, receiving 19,658 to 1965 for State Senator Joseph A. Langone Jr., of Boston. Representative Sirois became the Republican nominee when he led C. P. Nelson Pratt of Saugus by 1572 votes. Representative Sirois's total vote was 7136 to Mr. Pratt's 5564. Leonard C. Atkinson of Winthrop polled 1542 votes, while Senator Langone, who also ran in the Republican primaries, received 778.

Mr. Connery's nomination was expected but his margin of victory was larger than anticipated. It was evident that the organization built up by his brother during his 16 years in Congress worked for his nomination.

Only G. O. P. Hope

The nomination of Representative Sirois was viewed privately by Republican leaders as their only hope for victory at the special election Sept. 28. The Republicans hope to benefit by the desire of Lawrence citizens to send a Lawrence man to Congress rather than continue choosing the district's representative from Lynn. Lawrence is the second largest voting community in the district, Lynn being the largest.

Mr. Pratt, who was defeated by Representative Sirois, ran against Representative Connery in 1934 and 1936 and was soundly defeated each time. Furthermore, Mr. Pratt was considered too close to former Gov. James M. Curley during the latter's Beacon Hill administration.

To win the special election, Representative Sirois must overturn the 25,000 vote majority obtained by Representative Connery in 1936. In fact the latter piled up majorities of 20,000 or more for several successive elections. Thus the district has been Democratic for some time.

Watching Election

Leaders of both parties are watching the special election closely. Any sizeable decrease in Democratic strength, even if Mr. Sirois does not win, will be seized upon by Republican leaders as indicating a shift away from the New Deal and President Roosevelt. Few Republican leaders, however, expect Representative Sirois to be victorious, but they hope to slash the vote margin considerably.

A third nominee will run in the special election, Dr. Fred G. Bunhold of Lawrence who was unopposed for the Union Party nomination. Only 11 votes were cast yesterday for him. Yesterday marked the first time that the Union Party, founded upon the political policies outlined by the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin, Detroit Roman Catholic priest, appeared in a Massachusetts primary. Dr. Bunhold also sought to run as an independent but his plan was vetoed by the State Ballot Law Commission.

State Senator Langone announced he will run on stickers at the special election.

Mr. Connery's election pleas are based upon experience gained in Washington as his brother's secretary. Mr. Sirois is basing his campaign on his labor and war records.

The vote cast yesterday was extremely light, being less than one-third of the 130,000 ballots cast in the 1936 election. Of course, the special election ballot total is not expected to equal the 1936 count inasmuch as 1936 was a presidential election year.

Whether Jim Town— Or Break of Day, N.H. Likes 'Em

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 15 (AP)—It begins to look as if billboards in New England may one day carry such slogans as:

"Begin the day at Breakfast Hill, lunch at Fish Market and sleep at Happy Valley."

The State Planning Board today released a survey listing 142 communities bearing what it considered "distinctive names." Breakfast Hill, Fish Market, Happy Valley, Break of Day, Cowbell Corners and Jim Town were among the lot.

Twenty others have names of animals, four are listed as having names of fish, four more carry names of fruit and 21 have names of various trees. Twenty-eight communities still retain old Indian names.

Worcester Voters Get Information

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 15—Worcester voters will find something new on their ballots at the city primaries next month in the fact that the names of two mayoralty candidates will be accompanied by the information that they have at various times acted as mayor of the city. This was revealed following a ruling by the City Solicitor, requested by the City Clerk, to the effect that because the City Charter recognizes the office of acting mayor candidates who had served in that capacity were entitled to make the fact known on ballots, provided that not more than eight words were used in telling the same.

Under the city Charter, when the mayor is absent from his office for any reason over a specified period of time, the president of the Board of Aldermen assumes the position of acting mayor. William A. Bennett, president of the Board of Aldermen and lone Republican candidate for the mayoralty nomination, and Harold D. Donohue, former president, one of three Democratic candidates, have both served as acting mayor, and the ballots will so state.

Radiologists Name Berlin

CHICAGO, Sept. 15 (AP)—The International Congress of Radiology voted today to hold its sixth meeting in Berlin, Ger., in 1942. Dr. Herman Holthusen of Hamburg, Ger., was selected president of the congress succeeding Dr. Arthur C. Christie of Washington, D. C. The gold medal of the American Roentgen Ray Society was awarded Dr. Aubrey O. Hampton and Dr. J. Maurice Robinson of Boston.

Coast of Maine Searched for Sailing Vessels

Spurt in pulpwood trade sends old-time sea captains after abandoned craft for refitting and putting into active service.

PORTLAND, Maine—With the present spurt in the pulpwood trade, schooners are much in demand, and the entire Maine coast from Portland to Eastport is being searched for these old-time sailing vessels.

Many old hulks that have lain idle for years in isolated coves and inlets have been refitted and pressed into service. A considerable number of veteran captains, rakes and able seamen who thought that their sailing days were over forever, are again tacking along under sail on old windjammers.

Two-masted and three-masted schooners are becoming a common sight again in Maine waters. An average of 25 a day sail up the Penobscot River to the big pulp mills of the Eastern Manufacturing Company at Brewer, where the rough spruce logs are transformed as if by magic into fine bond writing paper, and fluid pulp for the manufacture of silk rayon. Recently a round dozen of old-time schooners, loaded with pulpwood, were anchored in Fort Point Cove, Stockton Springs, awaiting a favorable tide to negotiate the up-river trip.

Pulpwood Trade

Penobscot Bay has become a flourishing center for the pulpwood trade because of the hundreds of islands in the bay that have thick growths of spruce. Many of these islands are now resounding to the ring of axes and the buzz of saws in the operation of getting out pulpwood for transportation by schooner to the Brewer mill.

One of the old-time Maine skippers who was quick to respond to the opportunity presented by improvement in the pulpwood trade, was Capt. Ralph H. Hall of Cape Jellison. The captain began an exhaustive hunt for a schooner, searching without avail way downeast as far as Eastport, and then probing among the three hundred or more islands of Penobscot Bay. Finally, he located the two-masted schooner, William C. Pendleton, lying in Pulpit's Harbor, Vinal Haven, the property of Capt. Parker Hall of Sandy Point. He purchased the vessel, sailed her to Stockton Harbor, and immediately began the job of recaulking, painting and making other necessary repairs.

The William C. Pendleton was built for the brick carrying trade 90 years ago on Long Island Sound. She is 57 feet in length, 19 feet of beam, and has a draft of four feet, eight inches. Despite her age, the schooner is still seaworthy because of her stout construction. Her frame is of walnut, and her hull is timbered with white oak planks that still look almost as solid as iron.

Seaworthy Craft

"I have recaulked her," said Captain Hall, "from the garboards to the waterways, and have given her a whole new set of sails. I wouldn't be afraid to go to South America on this vessel, for she was built of good materials and is as seaworthy as any craft I ever saw. I am confident that she could ride out a heavy gale without any trouble.

"My first load will be a cargo of pulpwood from Turtle Head, Islesboro, to the mill at Brewer, and after that I shall transport pulpwood for Ira Reed, who is cutting several thousand cords on Monroe's Island off Rockland. There is considerable pulp activity now among the islands off the Maine coast, and I expect to be busy all summer and well into the fall. There is work for a lot more schooners but the trouble is that sailing vessels are hard to find nowadays."

Captain Hall began going to sea when he was 14 years old, and he has owned and skippered a dozen or more of vessels.

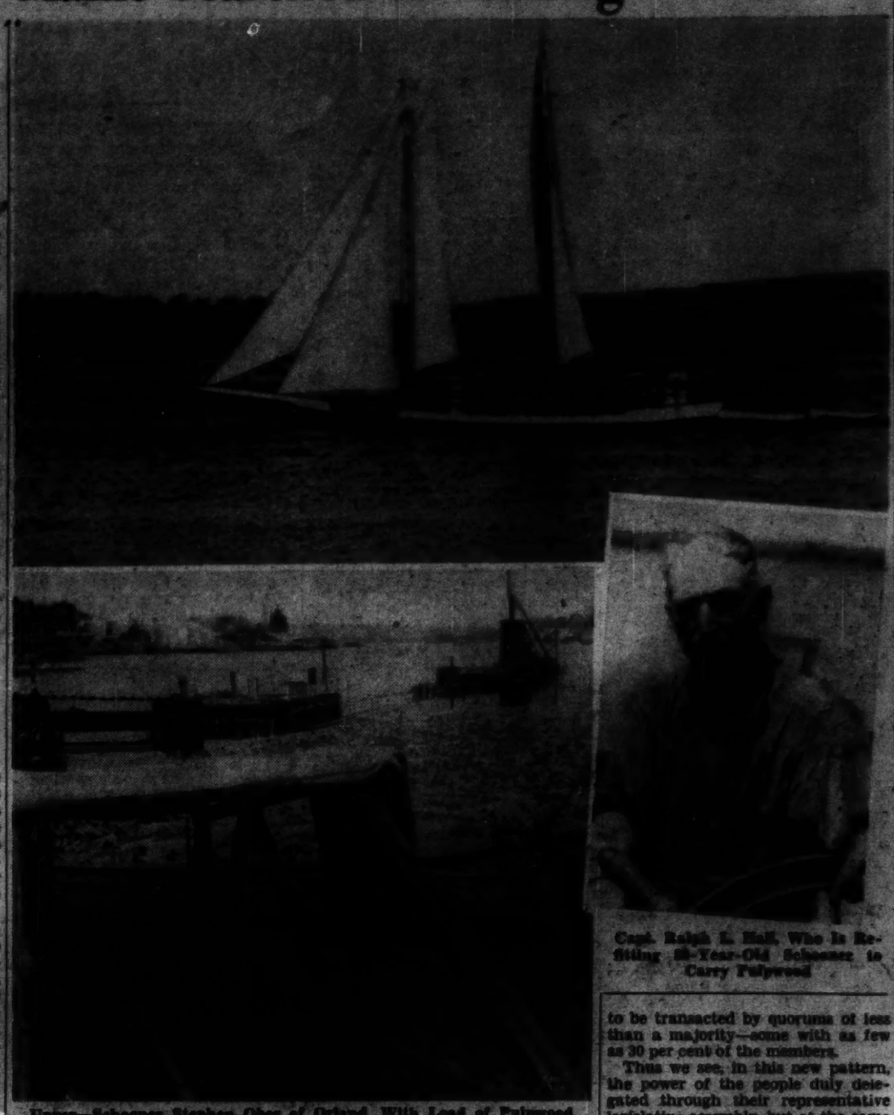
"Sailing vessels," he said, "are coming back because they can be operated cheaply, and the word economy is going to loom large in this country before very long. Right now there are more windjammers in operation along the Maine coast than at any time since the World War. In addition to the Maine-owned craft many Canadian schooners are bringing pulpwood to Maine from New Brunswick and Nova Scotia."

Pickup in Trade

A visit to the mill of the Eastern Manufacturing Company at Brewer reveals something of the tremendous pickup in the pulpwood trade. Peeled spruce logs are unloaded into the water from steam and sailing vessels, and then transported by means of a carrier to the peak of a veritable mountain of logs. At the present writing this mountain of wood contains 40,000 cords, and it is constantly being increased in size as dozens of vessels bring in their pulpwood cargoes. From the top of the wood mountain logs are pushed via a slide to the "log pond" in the factory where they are washed in steaming hot water.

Pulpwood must be cooked before it becomes paper or rayon, and before it is cooked the wood must be cut into chips. First, the logs are forced up against a rotating knife to take out the knots, and when this is done the wood is chipped into pieces an inch square. These pieces go from the chipper through screens which remove the sawdust, and then they are ready for cooking in huge "digestors" of 14 tons capacity.

The Eastern Manufacturing Company owns and controls in the state of Maine timberland 1000 square miles in extent, or equal to the area of Rhode Island—a vast forest empire which has been harnessed to the purpose of modern progress and civilization. More than 1200 men and women are employed in the mills of this company, and these do not include the large force of lumberjacks and millmen working in the woods, nor the crews of the many schooner and steamer pulpwood carriers from all parts of the Maine coast, and from New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.



Upper—Schooner Stephen Ober of Orland, With Load of Pulpwood.
Lower—Carrier Which Draws Pulpwood to Peak of "Mountain of Wood" at Plant of Eastern Manufacturing Company at Brewer, Maine

Capt. Ralph H. Hall, Who Is Refitting 88-Year-Old Schooner to Carry Pulpwood

Limited Town Meeting A Result of Congestion

Town Government in Transition

The historic New England "town meetin'" has developed a new form —"representative town meeting government." What is it? How does it work? Is it a permanent and democratic form of government? This is the third in a series of five articles dealing with these questions.

Brookline, Mass., frequently called "the largest town in the world," was in 1915 the first in the old Bay State to relinquish the old town meeting, becoming, not a city, but setting up a "representative" or "limited" town meeting form of government.

Instead of a town meeting consisting of all voters, the representative town meeting consists of delegates elected by the people by precincts. Usually a town is cut into from 7 to 12 precincts which choose an equal number of "representatives" —as a rule, between 30 and 40 from each precinct. The people thus elected become the "town meeting," qualified to sit and transact as a legislative assembly all the business formerly transacted by the old-fashioned town meeting.

As under the old system, the people at the general election vote for several executive officials and boards—the selectmen, the town clerk, the members of the school committee, the library trustees and for that important presiding officer, the moderator.

New Departure

Essentially, then, the representative form appears to be merely a literal limiting of the old form. It is, however, a new departure in American government, largely because never before had a local government entrusted its affairs to a delegated legislative assembly comparable in size and in representative character to a state legislature.

In another important respect, representative or limited town meeting government differs from traditional American practice. The Brookline plan, as well as the plans adopted under special legislative acts by the other 25-odd towns following Brookline's lead, provides that certain designated officers of the town shall be, by virtue of their office, town meeting members "at large," with all the powers of the popularly elected town meeting members.

Thus Brookline admitted to town meeting membership, in addition to the elected precinct representatives, all members from Brookline of the state legislature, the moderator, the town clerk, all the selectmen, the town treasurer, and the chairmen of these boards: assessors, school committee, library trustees, cemetery trustees, water board, park commissioners, planning board, tree planting, gymnasium and baths, and registrars of voters.

The other Massachusetts towns following Brookline's example imitated this pattern with minor variations. One town alone, Swampscott, refused to allow officials of executive departments to be town meeting members, unless specifically elected as such by their precincts.

Quorum of Meeting

The special legislative act creating Brookline's system provided that a quorum of the town meeting should be not less than one half the elected members. Many if not most of the towns later adopting the same type of town meeting, permitted business to be transacted by quorums of less than a majority—some with as few as 30 per cent of the members.

Thus we see, in this new pattern, the power of the people duly delegated through their representative legislative assembly, but at the same time with important modifications.

The feature of the new pattern that causes some students of popular government to question its stability is the deliberate abandonment of the independence of the executive and the legislative branches of government. The admission of executive officers to the legislative body may be compared to the situation which would exist were the President of the United States and some dozen to 20 members of his official family to be permitted to serve as members of either House or Senate, passing as legislators on their own executive acts, proposing and voting to accept, as law makers, ordinances and appropriations which later, as executive officers, they must administer.

Modification of the representative town meeting to eliminate this criticism has already taken place in one or more communities. But in several, as will be shown by specific example in the next article in this series, the new pattern has given the political machine an hitherto unknown place of power and advantage in local affairs.

Walsh Calls for Speedy Action To Check Mounting U. S. Debt

With the country staggering under a mounting national debt, there seems room open to the Federal Government—new taxes, drastic expenditure cuts, or an entirely [illegible] in 1938—U. S. Senator David I. Walsh declared at the 39th annual outing of the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange at the Belmont Country Club last night.

"The National Government is the ultimate custodian of credit for the entire country," he said. "If we are to avert another economic crisis, action should not longer be delayed."

Turning to the question of taxes, the Senator declared, "When the Government decides it needs more money, it will turn to its one source of revenue, and that is your pocketbook. . . . Soaking the rich will be necessary, but the low income group will have to make up the deficit."

Debt Problem

Speaking before 300 members of the Exchange, Senator Walsh outlined the national debt problem. After six years of this administration, he said "the gross accumulated deficit is $19,641,000,000. The increase in the debt during the six years is $17,000,000,000. The national debt, including contingent liabilities, is now $20,000,000,000, an increase of 132 per cent in these six years, representing a debt of $1400 to every family in the United States. . . .

"How few people realize that when we talk about taxpayers, no one is excepted. Our citizens pay more for taxes than they do for food, or for rent, and twice as much as they spend for clothing. This is true whether one pays income tax or not. The earnings of three months' full work a year, or 25 cents out of every dollar one earns, is what one pays to be governed.

"Congress alone cannot do the job of reducing expenditures and removing inefficiency and waste. Indeed, it can do nothing without the vigorous support and leadership of the administration. . . . The President must lead the way."

Real Estate Issue

Declaring that taxes on real estate were chiefly responsible for the incomes of local governments, the Senator continued with the statement that real estate has been subjected to an ever increasing burden. Unfortunately, he said, there appears to be little immediate relief in sight.

"What are we going to do about it?" he asked.

"I recommend first and foremost vigilant and united action on the part of real estate owners for the maintenance of efficient and honest local governments; a courageous policy against expenditures that are beyond the immediate needs of the people, and especially those that enter into the field of entertainment; an insistence that the budget be reduced and kept at a reasonable figure.

"The Federal Government has been entering the real estate field through its housing activities. The consequences of such action, unless strictly limited and definitely restricted in scope, is bound to be harmful to every owner of real estate. Unless carefully guarded, it will destroy private initiative. Not only the individual who desires a home, but private capital, will be frightened away from the housing field by the shadow of federal government competition, through grants and subsidies."

Cost to Train Cadets

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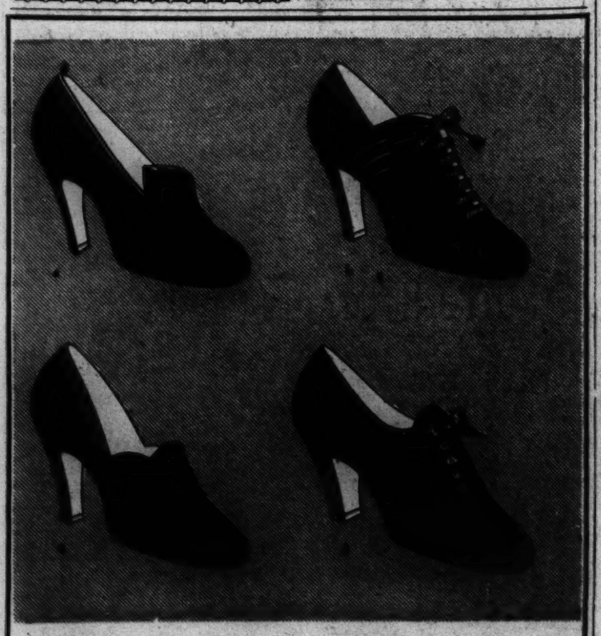

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Aquitania	Sept. 18	Cherbourg	Sept. 22	Sept. 15 8:00 pm	Sept. 16 8:00 am
*Amer Merchant	Sept. 17	Plymouth	Sept. 26	Sept. 16 8:00 pm	Sept. 17 12 noon
†Caledonia	Sept. 17	Belfast	Sept. 26	Sept. 17 1:00 pm	Sept. 17 3:00 pm
‡Franconia (Bos)	Sept. 17	Glasgow	Sept. 25	Sept. 16 3:00 pm	Sept. 17 1:00 pm
Britannic	Sept. 18	Southampton	Sept. 26	Sept. 17 8:00 pm	Sept. 18 8:00 am

Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Manuiani	San Francisco	Sept. 22	Sept. 23 4:00 pm	Sept. 23 8:00 pm
Niagara	Victoria	Sept. 29	Sept. 24 4:00 pm	Sept. 24 8:00 pm
Mariposa	San Francisco	Oct. 13	Oct. 7 4:00 pm	Oct. 7 8:00 pm
Mariposa	San Pedro	Oct. 14	Oct. 9 4:00 pm	Oct. 9 8:00 pm

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Pres. Hoover	San Francisco	Sept. 22	Sept. 17 4:00 pm	Sept. 17 8:00 pm
Pres. McKinley	Seattle	Sept. 24	Sept. 20 4:00 pm	Sept. 20 8:00 pm
Pres. Madison	San Francisco	Sept. 23	Sept. 20 4:00 pm	Sept. 20 8:00 pm
Niagara	Victoria	Sept. 29	Sept. 24 4:00 pm	Sept. 24 8:00 pm

*Except No. Ireland and Scotland. †No. Ireland only. ‡Scotland only.

Air-Mail Service

Extensive air-mail service to major points in Central and South America, the Caribbean and the Canal Zone includes planes for which the closing time (except for registered mail) at the General Post Office, New York, is 6:30 p. m. Mondays and Fridays (not including holidays).

Air mail to Hawaii, Guam, Philippine Islands China, and Oriental points leaves San Francisco on Wednesday by "Clipper" planes, mail closing at the South Postal Annex, Boston, at 12 noon on Tuesdays and at the GPO, New York, at 3 p. m. on Tuesdays.

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RADIO

Listen to Marjorie Mills', "New England Kitchen"—WEEI, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 9 A.M.

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Women's Better Dresses, Sixth Floor

Boston Distribution Parley To Draw 500 Business Heads

More than 500 business leaders from all sections of the country will attend the two-day Boston Conference on Distribution at the Hotel Statler beginning on Monday and running through Tuesday, Sept. 21.

The conference is sponsored by the Retail Trade Board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce in cooperation with Harvard University, Boston University and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Daniel Bloomfield is director.

The complete program, which contains speakers of international note including Secretary of State Cordell Hull, follows:

Monday, Sept. 20

Morning Session 9:30 a. m. Sharp

Address of Welcome—P. A. O'Connell, General Chairman, President, E. T. Slattery Company, President, Retail Trade Board, Boston.

The Trend in Taxes on Distribution—Alfred G. Buehler, Professor of Economics, University of Vermont.

Effects of Fair Trade Legislation on Distribution—E. P. Learned, Associate Professor of Marketing, Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration.

The Long Term Trend of Retail Profits—Lawrence H. Sloan, Vice-President, Standard Statistics Company.

What Price Distribution?—Oswald W. Knauth, President, Associated Dry Goods Corporation.

Luncheon Session 12:15 p. m.

James Roosevelt, chairman, Secretary to the President of the United States.

The Trend of Retail Distribution—General R. E. Wood, President, Sears, Roebuck & Co.

The Effects of Trade and Labor Regulation on Distribution Costs and Prices of Goods—Paul H. Nystrom, President, Limited Price Variety Stores Association.

International Trade Pacts—Cordell Hull, Secretary of State.

Afternoon Session 2:10 p. m.

Robert F. Elder, Chairman, Mgr. Advertising Research, Lever Bros. Co.

Cosmetics and Fashion—Elizabeth Arden, President, Elizabeth Arden, Inc.

Standards for Consumer Goods—Jules La Barthe, Mellon Institute, Pittsburgh, Penna.

Manpower and Distribution—Robert Amory, Treasurer, Nashua Mfg. Co.

Advertising and the Consumer—Charles Coolidge Parlin, Manager, Div. Commercial Research, The Curtis Publishing Co.

Labor Relations From the Retailers' Standpoint—Vincent D. Kennedy, Managing Director, California Retailers Assoc.

Tuesday, Sept. 21

Morning Session 9:15 a. m.

E. C. Johnson, chairman, president, H. A. Johnson Company.

Distribution Cost Analysis by Commodities—N. H. Engle, assistant director, U. S. Department of Commerce.

The Trend of Commodity Prices—Melvin T. Copeland, professor of marketing, Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration.

New Factors in Research Affecting Distribution—Daniel Starch, Daniel Starch and staff.

The International Capital Market and Trade—Marcus Nadler, vice-president, American Institute of International Finance.

Selective Selling—Its Effects on Social and Economic Standards—George E. Whitewell, vice-president, Philadelphia Electric Company.

Luncheon Session 12:30 p. m.

Louis E. Kirstein, chairman, vice-president Wm. Filene's Sons Company.

Some Random Reflections of a Retailer—Percy S. Straus, president, R. H. Macy & Co., Inc.

Education and Business Leadership—Karl T. Compton, president, Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Afternoon Session, 2:10 p. m.

Bernard Lichtenberg, chairman; president, Institute of Public Relations, Inc.

City-wide Distribution on a Nation-wide Scale — Col. George A. Burrell, vice-president, Atlantic States Gas Co., New York.

The Economic Effects of the Air Conditioning Industry—L. S. Boulware, vice-president and general manager, the Carrier Corporation.

Housing Developments in Relation to Distribution — Arthur R. Herske, vice-president, American Radiator Co.

The New Era of Consumer Goodwill—Harford Powel, Kimball, Hubbard & Powel, Inc.

A Graphic Picture of Distribution today—Vergil D. Reed, assistant director, U. S. Bureau of Census.

Higgins Succeeds Chief Justice Hall

(Continued From Page 11)

favors to Mr. Hurley which have placed the two on a completely harmonious basis. Mr. Higgins is serving his second term in Congress, having been elected in 1934. He formerly served in the state legislature for 10 years, from 1924 to 1934, and obtained his education at Harvard, Boston University, and Northeastern. Recently, he was mentioned as a possible candidate for Mayor of Boston.

Within 15 minutes after Governor Hurley had submitted the name of Representative Higgins to the Council, two present Representatives on Beacon Hill announced that in the event that Mr. Higgins is confirmed as justice, they would seek election to Congress from the 11th Congressional District.

The two were Joseph A. Langone and Thomas A. Flaherty of Charlestown. Representative Langone, who resides in the Eleventh District, is already a candidate for the Congressional post from the Seventh District recently left vacant by the passing of William Connery.

In the event that Representative Higgins is approved by the Council as justice, a special election will be declared in order by Governor Hurley in the Eleventh District.

Acting upon the resignation of Chief Justice Hall this morning, Governor Hurley expressed his regrets in a letter to the justice that "his long term of service (Justice Hall entered the Superior Court in 1911) must be terminated."

Justice Hall's resignation became effective today. During the interim between the retirement of Justice Hall and the coming of the new justice, Marcus Morton, associate justice, will serve as acting chief justice.

Two other appointments were sent in by the Governor today, one that of Frank G. Allen, as a member of the Unemployment Compensation Commission at a salary of $6000 and the other that of Joseph McKenny of Boston as member of the state ballot commission.

It was also learned that Harold Burke, Brockton lawyer, would be named by the Governor as executive secretary of the newly established State Labor Relations Board.

Ford Plant Layoff Topic at Hearing

(Continued From Page 11)

former world's heavyweight wrestling champion.

In cross-examination, in attempting to prove that the men were laid off because of a decline in production, rather than for union activities, Arthur J. Santry, attorney for the Ford Company, brought out that 20 cars a day was the average production on the day and night shifts for cabriolets.

"If production were cut in half," he said, "wouldn't that call for a corresponding reduction in the number of men working on the cars?" The witness agreed that it would.

The hearing opened this morning with Joseph T. Wyskill of Dorchester, former stock department man at the plant, taking the stand. He testified that he was a charter union member and had passed out union cards to fellow employees outside the plant.

He, too, he said, was "fired" last May 27 and later found out that three men of the 20 in his department, who had worked a shorter time than he had, were kept on.

40 Acres Added To Springfield College Campus

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 15—The purchase by Springfield College of 40 acres of land from the Springfield Ice & Fuel Company was announced at the college this week.

The sale occurred along with the issuance of a final decree of reorganization of the former Springfield Ice Company, subsidiary of the Southern New England Ice Company, by authority of the United States District Court in Hartford, Conn.

An important contribution to beautification of the college campus is achieved by the purchase, as the property bordered the campus on two sides. It extends the college campus a considerable distance along the shore of Watershops Pond, or as the college more euphemistically calls it, Lake Massasoit.

Twenty acres of the land adjoins the college camp site on the lake where the freshmen class spend a week at the end of the first college year, and which is the scene of many college activities.

The purchase price was $52,000, which has been borrowed by trustees of the college in anticipation that alumni and friends will donate the money in appreciation of obtaining an improvement long desired by the college.

A municipal bathing beach site on the property sold by the ice company will be taken over by the college, but another suitable location on college property will be offered to the city. The college plans to erect a new house for Ernest M. Best, president of the college, near the site of the municipal beach.

O'Hara

(Continued from Page 11)

cause" why their license should not be revoked.

On resumption of the hearing this afternoon, the Racing Commission denied a motion by Narragansett Racing Association counsel that Francis J. Kiernan, commission chairman, disqualify himself as an active member on grounds that he has publicly expressed bias.

At the opening of today's session, the racing commission granted two motions made by Attorney General John P. Hartigan that certain allegations against the association be removed from the record.

These allegations were that O'Hara had alleged that the head of the racing division could "be bought for $1.50" and that O'Hara allegedly called several state officials "foul and abusive" names.

Waterfront of 37 Miles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Philadelphia's total water-frontage on the Delaware and Shuylkill rivers, within the city limits, is about 37 miles.

Truck Strikers Of Connecticut Spurn Peace Bid

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 15 (AP)—Truck drivers pressed their week-old strike today with greater intensity after voting down a proposed settlement plan offered by the State Board of Mediation and Arbitration.

Several hundred strikers balloted last night after hearing a report from union representatives who attended a meeting called by the board for both sides in the controversy.

Amid a thunderous chorus, the men turned thumbs down on a program which would have left the matter of arbitration to the board.

Union's Demands

The union has demanded 10 cents more an hour, longer hour hauling and a closed shop. The board under its plan would have settled the first points on a basis of living costs during the last year and the capacity of the industry to pay, besides checking salaries paid at other terminals.

The negative vote on possible arbitration also left the way open to the halting of through trucks, heretofore unmolested. So far food and newspaper deliveries have been permitted.

Arbitration Rejected

John J. Murphy, secretary-treasurer of the union local, said, "we're going to redouble our efforts to tie up everything. Under no consideration will we submit to arbitration at the present time."

Prof. Clyde O. Fisher, chairman of the state board, said the strikers' decision "speaks for itself."

"We have done all we can do at the present," he said. ". . . we have no power to compel them (the union) to accept anything."

Miles W. Illingworth, executive secretary of the Motor Truck Association of Connecticut, said a meeting of the operators probably will be called soon.

Customs Workers Get Pay Advance

Today was a red-letter pay day at the Customs House. There was great rejoicing when the staff discovered that pay envelopes not only contained a raise but that the raise was retroactive to July 1.

This increase, which has a minimum average of $80 a year, with a few instances of a slightly larger amount, is in accordance with an Act of Congress and applies to all employees in the customs service who have been engaged in this work for at least six months.

The pay advance covers laborers, watchmen, elevator operators and the mechanical staff, firemen, electricians, etc. It is understood that the laboring force, prior to the increase, received approximately $1000 a year.

Romance in Shangri-La

Ronald Colman and Jane Wyatt in "Lost Horizon," Which Comes to the State and Orpheum Theaters Friday

Water Color—Two Styles

Water colors by two artists are shown in the first display of the season at the Federal Art Gallery, 50 Beacon Street. Russell West and Arthur Wilde are the exhibitors and their works are seen side by side, arranged in alternation.

Russell West, we learn, has done all the pictures on display within the last year. There is evidence of concentrated effort and increasing depth of understanding of the use of paint. This is a splendid characteristic in a young artist.

His water colors treat New England subjects and he seems to have been particularly interested in the problem of painting street scenes with epmhasis upon recession of buildings and street in space. The preoccupation is with depth, the illusion of which he gains very efficiently. In other pictures, abstractions in one Picasso manner in which the Frenchman sought to recreate texture without giving it any reference to a special surface, such as fabric or wood. Mr. West has benefited by his study of the relation of surfaces, of tones, of textural qualities to one another. Abstraction has clarified his vision, given him a finer discernment, an ability to be selective. One feels the abstract basis in most of his outdoor scenes which emphasize design.

Arthur Wilde's water colors share the medium with drawing, for Mr. Wilde often outlines his subjects in luminous black. He gets some interesting characterizations in his concise manner, sometimes emulating the restricted drawing, the detached attitude of contemporary classicists. It all leans toward the Parisian and makes us wonder a little to what end this style leads; or are these sketches ends in themselves? Mr. Wilde has a flair for the decorative and it would be interesting to see how he would carry on in reference to some setting.

D. A.

Somerville Rate To Be Announced

Horace A. Lewis, chief assessor for the city of Somerville, said today he believed the much delayed tax rate could be announced Friday morning. He said he was not in position to comment whether there would be any increase over the rate of last year which was $41.90, a city record. The delay now, according to Mr. Lewis, is caused by waiting for official word from the State Emergency Finance Board.

The board this week approved all of Mayor Knox's borrowing program with the exception of $150,000 which was intended to reimburse the city for money already expended on relief projects. The latest bond issues for Somerville approved by the state totalled $550,000. There were welfare and old age assistance loans, $275,000; sewer loans, $55,000 plus appropriation of $29,000; water loan, $82,000; and a highway loan of $80,000, plus appropriation of $29,000.

Primary Ballot At Springfield Bears 159 Names

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Sept. 15—A record number of 159 names appear on the ballot in the municipal primary as prospective candidates in the municipal election. Ultimately, 32 of this number will be elected to public office.

Mayor Martens, seeking a third term as Republican Mayor, must maintain his position in the face of opposition from four other candidates, three of whom offer serious opposition.

In the Democratic primary the choice rests between Roger L. Putnam, nephew of A. Lawrence Lowell, former Harvard University president, and Dr. James A. Redden, the party candidate two years ago.

The overwhelming preponderance of candidates results from the desire of many voters to gain a City Council seat this year in anticipation of a favorable referendum vote on accepting legislation approving pay for City Council members in the future.

Three Republican members of the School Committee are assured of re-election as no Democratic candidate filed in the primary to provide opposition.

The United Labor Party, a third party group creating an unprecedented situation in a municipal campaign, has entered a slate of 14 candidates in an uncontested primary.

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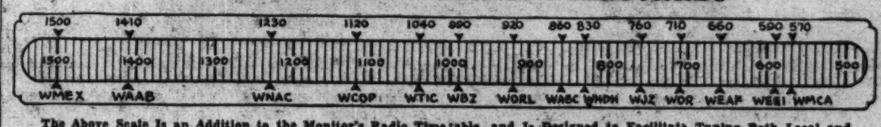
The Monitor Radio Timetable



The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 Organ recital	Animal News Club	Talk: music	Sports; recordings	Sport reports
5:15 "Song Stylists"	Organ recital	While the City Sleeps	Sports; recordings	Sport reports
5:30 The Boston Hour	"The Singing Lady"	Don Winslow; sketch	Sports; recordings	Sport reports
5:45 The Boston Hour	"Four of Us"	Piano recital	Sports; recordings	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sport talk	News; Little Show; so-	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 Dinner Time Revue	loist; orch.; sports	Sport reports	Talk, Mayor Mansfield	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Music; sport talk	News; music	"Musical Roundup"	Scores; comment	Sport reports
6:45 Dramatic sketch	Lowell Thomas, news	Jack Smith's Orch.	Sport reports	Sport reports
7:00 Reader and orch.	"Easy Aces"; sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Colonial News Service	String ensemble
7:15 "Song Time"	Nola Day; orchestra	"Uncle Ezra" sketch	Symphony orchestra	Bob Parker, songs
7:30 Gazette; news	"Lum and Abner"	Popular variety	Serenade: popular	"Five Star Final"
7:45 Boake Carter, news	Jack Randolph, songs	"Jimmy Valentine"	Jackie Duggan: organ	DiPietro's Orchestra
8:00 Cavalcade of Music;	Mary Small Junior Re-	"One Man's Family";	"Along Gypsy Trails";	"Wordcaster"
8:15 soloist; orchestra	vue; soloists; orch.	dramatic sketch	soloists; orchestra	Camera Club
8:30 Ken Murray; Os-	"The Clouds Look	Serenade: Wayne King	Dick Stabile's Orch.	Music of the Masters
8:45 wald; Gluskin's Or.	Down"; sketch	and orchestra	Dick Stabile's Orch.	"Success Stories"
9:00 F. Parker, tenor;	Frank Black and NBC	"Town Hall Tonight";	Fred Waring's Orch	Detective drama
9:15 Kostelanetz's Orch	Symphony Orchestra	Walter O'Keefe; solo-	"Crime Clinic"; sketch	Detective drama
9:30 Jessica Dragonette;	Frank Black and NBC	ists; quartet; Van Stee-	Ed Fitzgerald and com-	"Musicalogues"
9:45 soloist; orchestra	Symphony Orchestra	den's Orchestra	pany; soloists; orch.	"Rhythm Rhapsody"
10:00 Gang Busters; net-	Eliza Schallert	"Your Hit Parade";	"How About It?"; Sam	"Rhythm Rhapsody"
10:15 work drama	Jean Edwards, songs	Himber's Orchestra;	Hammer's program	Dance orchestra
10:30 Charles Edison	NBC Minstrel Show:	soloists; quartet	Melodies from the Skies:	Dance orchestra
10:45 Ass't Sec'y State	end men; soloists; or.	Sport comment	vocal soloists; orches-	Al Pierotti, sports
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; Roundelay	Yankee News Service	tra	"Amateur Night in
11:15 T. Dorsey's Orch.	Sport comment	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	DeCourcy's Orch.	Harlem"
11:30 Roger Pryor's Or.	Slumber Hour	Russ Morgan's Orch.	Ted Weems's Orch.	"Amateur Night in
11:45 Roger Pryor's Or.	"Waltz Interlude"	Russ Morgan's Orch.	Ted Weems's Orch.	Harlem"

Thursday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; Musical Clock	Sunrise Special: organ	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:15 Top o' the Morning	Musical Clock	News Service	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:30 "Let's Go"; music	Musical Clock	"Good Morning"	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:45 WEEI news	Musical Clock	"Good Morning"	"Chapel Singers"	
8:00 Forecasts; music	Serenade; music	Musical Clock	News Service	"Musical Timetable"
8:15 Caroline Cabot	Musical Clock	George & Juanita, songs	Morning Carnival	"Musical Timetable"
8:30 "Radio Almanac"	Musical Clock	Recorded program	Morning Carnival	"Musical Timetable"
8:45 "What's New?"	Musical Clock	Recorded program	Morning Carnival	"Musical Timetable"
9:00 Kitchen of the Air	"As You Like It"	"Houseboat Hannah"	Morning Carnival	"Musical Timetable"
9:15 Kitchen of the Air	"As You Like It"	Household talk	Morning Carnival	Morning Melodies
9:30 "Mr. Sunshine"	"As You Like It"; news	Marimba Melodies	Morning Carnival	Studio speaker
9:45 Bachelor's Children	Dramatic sketch	"Musical Roundup"	"Charm Mirror"	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Pretty Kitty Kelly	Mary Marlin; sketch	"Mrs. Wiggs"; sketch	"Singing Strings"	"Daily Inspirations"
10:15 Myrt and Marge	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	John's Other Wife; sk.	"Choir Loft"; organist	Book Reviews
10:30 "Instrumentalists"	Pepper Young's Family	Just Plain Bill; sketch	"Marriage Clinic"	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Instrumentalists"	Viennese Ensemble	Today's Children; sketch	Bachelors; quartet	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor	"The O'Neills"; sketch	'David Harum"; sketch	"Get Thin to Music"	Don Richards, songs
11:15 Dramatic sketch	"The Road of Life"	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	Recorded music	"Fashion Congress"
11:30 Big Sister; sketch	"Vic and Sade"; sketch.	"Half Past Eleven"	Shopping talk	Organ recital
11:45 Real Life Story	Edw. MacHugh, hymns	"Hi Boys"; vocal	Information Service	New England news
12:00 "Merry Makers"	News; Noonday Show;	Organ recital	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 Edwin C. Hill, news	soloists; orch.; stocks	The Goldbergs; sketch	Poultry talk	Italian Radio Review
12:30 Helen Trent; sketch	Strollers Matinee	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Italian music program	Music; weather
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Strollers Matinee	Studio interview	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "Betty and Bob"	"Harvey and Dell"	News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 Hymn recital	Hal Gordon, tenor	"Joyce Jordan"; sketch.	Agricultural talk	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 Grimm's Daughter	National Farm and	Zimbler string quartet	Organ recital	Song recital
1:45 Hollywood in Person	Home Hour: talks;	"The Hemingways"	Concert orchestra	Music of the Masters
2:00 "Page From Life"	reports; Homestead-	NBC Music Guild	Voice of Experience	"Melodic Tones"
2:15 Jack and Loretta	ers Orchestra	NBC Music Guild	Sport reports; music	"Street Forum"
2:30 WEEI news	Home Forum: talk	"The Wise Man"	Sport reports; music	"Classical Album"
2:45 Between Bookends	Home Forum: talk	"Musical Roundup"	Sport reports; music	"Classical Album"
3:00 Theater Matinee	NBC Light Opera; solo-	Pepper Young's Family	Sport reports; music	Federal Theater: "Por-
3:15 Theater Matinee	ists; orchestra	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Sport reports; music	traits in Oil"
3:30 Do You Remember?	"El Caballero"	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Sport reports; music	Sport reports
3:45 "New Voices"	"Swing Serenade"	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Sport reports; music	Sport reports
4:00 Stocks; bulletin	"Club Matinee"	"Lorenzo Jones"	Sport reports; music	Sport reports
4:15 Community news	"Club Matinee"	"The Guiding Light"	Sport reports; music	Sport reports
4:30 U. S. Army Band	"Club Matinee"	Mary Marlin; sketch	Sport reports; music	Sport reports
4:45 U. S. Army Band	"Club Matinee"	"The Road to Life"	Sport reports; music	Sport reports
5:00 Polo semifinals	"Lucille and Lanny"	Popular variety	Sport reports; music	Sport reports
5:15 Polo semifinals	NBC vocal recital	Don Wan Wart, piano	Sport reports; music	Sport reports
5:30 The Boston Hour	"The Singing Lady"	Don Winslow; sketch	Sport reports; music	Townsend Movement
5:45 The Boston Hour	"Four of Us"	Song recital	Dramatic sketch	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sport review	News; Little Show; so-	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 Popular soloists	loists; orch.; sports	Sport reports	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Football Forecasts	News; Tony Russell	"Musical Roundup"	Scores; comment	Sport reports
6:45 Dramatic sketch	Lowell Thomas, news	John Griffin, tenor	Sports reports	Sport reports
7:00 Reader and orch.	"Easy Aces"; sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	String ensemble
7:15 Popular soloists	Hawaiian music	Vocal Varieties	Lou Bonick's Orchestra	"Five Star Final"
7:30 L. Browne, news	"Lum and Abner"	Adrian O'Brien, songs	Orrin Tucker's Orch.	"Melodies of Old"
7:45 Patti Chapin, songs	Mystery contest	"Jimmy Valentine"	Orrin Tucker's Orch.	D. Marshall's Orchestra
8:00 "Victor Bay Takes	"Gun Smoke Law";	Vallee Hour: Maurice	Music by Lindsay Mc-	"Wordcasting"
8:15 the Baton"; Co-	western drama	Evans; Willie Howard;	Phail; soloists; orch.	"Movie Stardust"
8:30 lumbia Concert	Music of Arthur	Helen Stansbury; T.	Bernie Cummins' Orch.	"Dance Melodies"
8:45 Orchestra	Schwartz; soloists; or.	Riggs; comedy team	Bernie Cummins' Orch.	"Dance Melodies"
9:00 Major Bowes's Hour	Green Brothers' ma-	Charles Winninger with	Joe Sanders's Orchestra	"Blues Serenade"
9:15 Major Bowes's Hour	rimba orchestra	Show Boat; comedy;	Joe Sanders's Orchestra	"Sweet and Hot"
9:30 Major Bowes's Hour	Saratoga festival	vocal soloists; Mere-	"Sinfonietta"; orchestra	Worthy Hill's Orchestra
9:45 Major Bowes's Hour	Saratoga festival	dith Willson's Orch.	"Sinfonietta"; orchestra	D. Marshall's Orchestra
10:00 "Your Adventure";	"U. S. Constitution,"	Music Hall: Bob Burns;	"Witch's Tale"; sketch	D. Marshall's Orchestra
10:15 Floyd Gibbons	address, Senator Wil-	Glenda Farrell; Francis	"Witch's Tale"; sketch	"Dance Melodies"
10:30 Dramatized news	liam E. Borah, Idaho	Lederer; Dalies Frank;	"Curtain Time"; drama-	"Dance Melodies"
10:45 Dramatized news	NBC vocal recital	chorus; orchestra	tization; soloists; pop-	"Today in Sports"
11:00 E. B. Rideout; news	News; Roundelay	News Service	ular orchestra	"Request Serenade"
11:15 F. Dailey's Orch.	Sports Review	Lou Bonick's Orchestra	F. Martin's Orchestra	"Request Serenade"
11:30 O. Olsen's Orch.	Slumber Hour	Lee Gordon's Orchestra	Network music	M. Ayres's Orchestra
11:45 O. Olsen's Orch.	Eddie Varon's Hour	Lee Gordon's Orchestra	Network music	M. Ayres's Orchestra

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Thursday, Sept. 16

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
4:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc

Shortwave

6:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

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SUITS—THIRD FLOOR

Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

When the Girl in Business 'Budgets Her Wardrobe'

Fashions—Food
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Dressing Within One's Income A Project in Planning

For Girls in Business and for Young Teachers Here Are Helps in Buying That Well-Dressed Look

By Helen Johnson Keyes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Clothes bear an important relation to jobs. They are sometimes the motive power by means of which young women manage to pull themselves out of unsatisfactory circumstances onto a high road leading to success. I am not claiming that clothes can substitute for training, intelligence and good manners, but I do believe that training, intelligence and good manners will fail, in many cases, to bring the success they deserve if they are expected to win against the handicap of bad dressing.

Fortunately, it is possible to dress attractively at low cost. This statement is not theoretical or a burst of kindly optimism, but is made soberly after a day spent in so-called budget shops.

Girls who wish to shop economically at the height of the season should do so in budget shops, whose stock is selected for their particular needs by skilled buyers. Different stores locate on various floors these departments, and some of those placed "downstairs," that is, in what we used to call the basement, are among the best. Don't be afraid of the level below the street. Usually it is air-conditioned and spacious and the writer has found there pleasant and helpful sales clerks, competent buyers and attractively styled merchandise.

Buying Style

Except during off seasons, when excellent values are made available by mark-downs, budget shops are preferable to the garments of lowest price range in the more expensive departments. And for this reason. The latter may be slightly démodé or reduced because they have proved unpopular, whereas the items in budget shops have been designed in particular for young things with little to spend but great need for up-to-date styles and durable materials. Of course, one has no right to expect from a ten-dollar dress all the qualities possessed by one costing thirty dollars. What one does not get at the lower price are the handsomer weaves, the more intricate detailing, the more distinguished trimmings, and the neatest and strongest finishing on the wrong side. The last deficiency can be, to a great extent, overcome at home by a patient needle and such correction may add several months to the wear of a frock. Style, however, one can buy and sound, interesting fabrics.

The trip to a store to purchase one's outfit should be the third step in the process of accumulating what one needs. The first step is to decide what proportion of one's salary can be spent for dress. Shelter and food one must have first of all, and one cannot escape sundries, such as soap and postage stamps. In metropolitan centers, that is, in cities of 500,000 and over, the girl who must look well at her job needs to spend from fifteen to twenty per cent of her income on her clothes. Unless she can sew, either making some of her frocks herself or adding details to those that are ready made, she is likely to be crowded up to the twenty per cent standard. These amounts are intended to cover accessories, and the cleaning and repairing of garments, but not beauty parlor services.

Making an Inventory

The second step should be to examine what remains from the past season, for one always hopes it will not be necessary to build from the ground up. Winter garments are the most expensive that one's budget incurs and the total allotted annual sum must be distributed with this in view. The survival of a warm coat greatly eases the problem. Even a pair of sound goloshes or a pair of gloves releases an appreciable amount for other needed items. In order, therefore, to acquire the most attractive wardrobe possible for the amount one cares to spend, "haves" must be listed on the credit side of a memorandum sheet and "have-nots" on the debit side.

Arriving in the budget shop thus fortified by information and a plan, what can the shopper see which will satisfy her needs and also her natural feminine love of pretty clothes?

Let us suppose that this is her difficult winter, her left-overs including no coat and little beside trifles, and that she has listed her requirements as follows:

One fall-weight suit } or a three-piece suit
One winter coat }
Three office dresses
Two date dresses
A set of accessories

Beginning With the Coat

She had better begin her purchases with her outdoor garments, for they will be her major expense. For approximately $20 are offered well-cut and interestingly detailed coats of tweeds, both monotone and flecked, woolens in several weaves, and fleeces, all in the season's most popular silhouettes, such as the full-length coat, the seven-eighths coat, the coat cut in princess style, the fitted reefer, and that new model which is square and hangs straight from broad shoulders to hemline. They are nicely, though not elaborately detailed with pleats, yoke effects and panels. A model with one broad, straight, flat-hanging panel in the back was very dashing. Shoulders are moderate, sleeves straight.

Coats of this same type, sometimes identical models, are priced at about $40 when collared with persian, wolf, raccoon or beaver. However, I found an extremely attractive fleece reefer in the new butterscotch tone, wearing a wolf collar; and a gray fleece reefer wearing one of racoon, which were priced at about $30.

Everywhere I was told that coats in these categories were all-wool. They were not labeled as to fiber content.

Two-Piece and Three-Piece Suits

Smart little classic suits in early-fall weight of tweeds, men's suitings, wool novelties and shetland, in dark, neutral and high colors are available for so little as $9 and $12. Ensembles consisting of a wool dress and a jacket matching it are offered for less than $12.

Three-piece suits are high style; and, although at first thought their price seems high, in view of the fact that their units are divisable and the coat is appropriate for wear with all the other daytime units in the wardrobe, they often turn out to be the best possible purchase. At this season they are fashioned definitely for warmth, and, if we eliminate the fur coat, these street costumes are about the coziest thing one can acquire. Their prices range from about $30 to $80 in budget shops. Two of the best values discovered by the writer were the domestic herringbone tweed suit illustrated and a dressmaker tweed suit with a furred tuxedo top coat, each of which was priced at about $40.

Dresses a Basic Need

One- and two-piece dresses are the basic need of office workers, salesclerks and young teachers. For them no collegiate sweaters, mad jackets or contrasted skirts of dizzy plaids are in order. And what a variety of smart, interesting models are ready for their inspection!

Wools and wool-and-rayon mixtures are leading materials. Homespun types, shepherd checks, plaid tweeds, jerseys, novelties are all popular. Such frocks are tailored, but with that dressmaker softness which characterizes contemporary tailored styles. Shirtwaist types and also draped, and molded bodices are shown. Skirts are straight, pleated or gored. Many sleeves are "bracelet length," that is, they end midway between elbow and wrist. Others are long and a few, for immediate wear, are short. Pleated "action" backs are recommended for typists. Jewel studs; composition buttons carved into dogs' heads or other appealing forms; carved leather buttons; baby python crushed belts, zipper closings (sometimes straight down the back), creating lines of color matched by pipings elsewhere; high, curved slot pockets; horizontal bands of narrow ribbon and flat bows, are all used for detailing and trimming on bodices. Such models can be bought from about $6 to $12.

Many date dresses are made of crush-resistant transparent rayon velvet, and are priced at about $14. Such frocks of acetate crepe sell for as little as $8. Some, promoting variety of effect are supplied with removable collars and vestees. Horizontal rows of silk fringe and "gold" necklaces and buckles add to the importance of the bodice.

In selecting an outfit, it is important to establish a basic color to be used, in its various tones and shades, for all the major garments, for this will permit the economy of getting along with one set of accessories. Colored accents can give variety.

Photos: Van Nes—DeVos; Lincoln McCabe; Zoltan S. Farkas

Upper Row, Left—Three-Piece Suit of Domestic Herringbone Tweed, With Fitted Jacket in Cardigan Style and Boxy Topcoat With Vent in Back. Brown-and-Beige or Gray-and-Black. Topper of Wool Fabric, Stitched. Matched Calf Bag and Gloves. From Lord and Taylor. Right—"Tommy Tucker" Dress Developed in Wool Jersey, Wool-and-Rayon Plaid, Rayon Faille or Rayon Printed Chalis, in Wide Color Ranges. Thin and Three Below From John Wanamaker. Lower, Left — Double-Breasted Reefer of Herringbone Tweed With J-Shaped Pockets and Tucked Sleeves. Center—Tailored Dress for Immediate Wear in Light-Weight Woolen. Right—Frock of Botany Flannel in Chinese Rug Blue, Evergreen, Black or Natural.

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For the Men of the Family

By A. Stanford Bridgland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London.

Increased interest in horse-riding is affecting everyday clothes. Country jackets and some town ones are made with slits at the side. Trousers in the West End tend to become narrower. Even in hats the same influence is at work, for derbies are now decorated with a hand-tied bow at the back. Equestrian vestiges can be seen in other directions. The opening at the back of all tail coats is a reminder that our forefathers were horsemen, a long slit being necessary so that the skirt could fall over the horse's flanks. Buttons at the back recall the fact that riders looped their coat tails for freedom, or to protect the lining from sweat.

Motor Cars Mould Fashion

Yet the motor car also plays a part in moulding fashion. There is at present a demand for big, handsome ulsters, cut four or five inches longer than the usual overcoat. They have four buttons a side, with bold revers and a deep adaptable collar to roll low or button to the neck. A belt at the back has two holes and buttons, so that coats may be held close when required; while straps on the cuff allow for adjustment. Woolen check material lines the body-part, covered with satin at the neck and shoulders so that it slips on easily. This style is directly due to the convertible car with sliding head.

The double-breasted topcoat, in blue or gray for town, retains its popularity. Length is about forty-six or forty-seven inches, so that it will cover the fashionable dress coat properly. Another revival is the single-breasted style in waterproofed covert coating. This is made straight-hanging and reaches to the knee or a little lower. Edges and seams are double-stitched, and five rows ornament the cuffs. This type is useful for mild or showery weather and for sports gatherings; but looks much better with a derby than a soft felt hat. The Guards style with belt at the back, a pleat on either side and an inverted pleat at the center, is still going strong.

Dashing Opera Cloaks

An exclusive house in Bond Street features opera cloaks with maroon lining for its smart customers. The effect is dashing when the wearer throws it open on entering theater or restaurant. These people specialize in blue, green and plum velvet "smoking" jackets, double-breasted with shawl collar. I also noted that they employ a silk with the twill running down instead of across the revers of dress coats. And have introduced a new fabric for white waist-coats, a piqué with herringbone pattern.

Details on Dress Wear

When midnight blue first came in for dress wear, the silk on the revers and the braid on the trousers were both black. Now they match the color of the cloth. I am often asked whether corded or barathea silk is correct for evening dress revers. Both are right and fashionable. But as a rule if the coat is made from cloth of barathea pattern, corded silk would be used, so that the revers are thrown well up. Barathea silk would be used on cloth of other designs. The present custom is to cut dress coats short-waisted, the back buttons a little below the natural waist. A guide for length is the bend of the knee. Some finish at that point, the majority two inches and others four inches below. Last winter covered buttons took the place of bone. Now most people are returning to the latter because they reflect artificial light and brighten the outfit.

Challenge From Gray

Blue and blue-gray have enjoyed such a long run for everyday suits that it is not surprising some men hanker after other colors. Gray is making a distinct challenge, especially in mid and steel shades; virtually all are lit up by colored stripes or spots. Brown is also steadily gaining favor. While that delightful gray-green mixture called Lovat has become popular for country suits and overcoats. It is seen on the golf links and strongly recommended for shooting and fishing.

Wet Weather Garments

I have observed some interesting wet weather garments recently. One was a double-breasted mackintosh, with all-round belt and raglan sleeves. The original feature was a yoke in front which buttoned at the center and not in line with the rest of the coat. Another took the form of a finger-tip coat of proofed silk with slits at the side. A third proved to be a long cape with apertures for arms at the front.

Eclipsed

Plus fours appear to be suffering an eclipse for the time being. At a golf tournament I attended the other week, out of sixty-eight players no less than fifty-six were trousered. Plus fours are now giving way to knickerbocker-breeches, as the name implies, a cross between two styles.

News Items

News items: For golf—a cotton jacket in white or blue, with four patch pockets . . . For riding a pullover in wide cable stitch with roll collar which fastens high or may be worn open . . . Medium-weight dressing-gowns with window-pane checks.

Measuring Stick for Fruit Juices

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Dear Editor:

I thought that readers of the Women's Page might be glad to know about a gadget which I made for my wife and which she has found most useful during the preserving seasons. It, therefore, gives me pleasure to enclose a description.

Every housewife who does her own preserving knows that after the boiled fruit has been dripping through the bag into a bowl more or less juice is bound to be lost when measuring it in order to ascertain the required amount of sugar, and transferring it into the kettle in which it is to get its last boiling with the sugar to convert it into jelly.

This very simple gadget obviates the necessity of measuring the juice with a cup and transferring it. It consists of a measuring stick which you can make yourself. Get a nice smooth stick, about 18 inches long and ½ by ¼ thick. Then fill your kettle or saucepan with water, measuring carefully with the measuring cup, and, as you go along, mark on the narrow side of the stick the pints, and on the broad side the quarts. It would hardly be necessary to measure to the top of the kettle, but it is advisable to notch the stick with a knife where marked, so the divisions for quarts and pints will always be readily visible.

Equipped with such a measuring stick, all that is necessary after the fruit has had its first boil, is to let the juice drip into the measured kettle or saucepan in which it is to be boiled with the sugar. The measuring stick will tell at a glance, and without having to measure each lot with a cup, how many pints of juice have been obtained.

Inasmuch as we use different vessels, I have marked the other broad and narrow sides for our large kettle, and the other end for the contents of saucepan. Thus one stick will do for four vessels, each side being, of course, plainly marked as to the kettle or saucepan to which the respective markings apply. We have been using our measuring stick for several years and found it to be a very great convenience as well as a time and juice saver.

(Mr.) J. F. M.

Apple Nectar

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Wash and quarter 4 small summer apples. Place in kettle with a quart of cold water. Boil till tender. Sweeten and let boil up. Remove apples for sauce, pour the juice into a can, cool and set in the refrigerator. As needed, pour into glasses with ginger ale to taste. It is a refreshing drink.

(Mrs.) A. P. B.

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Through the Editor's Window

For a Home-Study Course in 'Charm'

By Richmond Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

This seems to be an open season for advertising courses in gaining "charm" or becoming attractive. Almost daily our mail box at home contains some flyer or letter outlining one of these supposedly certain-cure ways of making friends and winning people. Almost without fail we open and read these advertisements for the one and only reason—that we hope the "signs of the times" may reveal that people are offering recipes for charm that pay less attention to clothes, to makeup, to "etiquette," to superficial ways of improving speech, and a little more attention to good thinking and the grace of the spirit. We don't know how many people are registering for such courses, but we do know that any woman with a sincere desire to be charming and attractive could plan a "certain-sure" course of her own and carry it forward through systematic thinking and study right at home, without money or price.

What would you yourself put into such a course? It might be interesting to plot one out. As we study and work with people, we have frequently placed at the top of our own list—one thing. Without it a person somehow has not, for us, reached the threshold which leads into the realm of charm or attractiveness. With it, he or she somehow wins us no matter what else seems still lacking.

♪ ♪ ♪

We put it first. It is: To be so captured by an ideal or a dream or a cause that one identifies oneself with it. Self becomes as nothing. Service becomes synonymous with purpose. No effort is too great. No time is better used, no thinking more sincere, than in its furtherance. Man or woman, when so captured, we ever find utterly winning.

This does not mean that we ourselves are necessarily won over by the ideal or dream or cause. Sometimes it is, comparatively speaking, a poor thing. But the point is that it be bigger than the person, therefore that it take him out of himself, lift him a bit higher. Of course when it is a truly spiritual ideal, the attraction of the individual who thoroughly identifies himself or herself with it is irresistible.

A schoolboy otherwise rather ordinary, became deeply interested in etchings. Not as a collector; that would not be forgetting oneself. But as a sincere student of the art. Through this means he went way beyond himself, claimed as his own through his interest all the art of the ages in this field, became identified with ideas and purposes envisioned by artists whom the world had counted great. We found him tremendously attractive. After many years we recall the charm that this merging of himself into a vast sea of real art brought to him.

♪ ♪ ♪

We are not talking about hobbies. Hobbies are important, and even at times provide first steps toward this genuine, compelling thing that we mean. For example, we know of a man who loves flowers, loves growing a certain kind, better than anything else, better than he loves himself. It might be called his hobby, and he would laughingly and disparagingly name it so; but it goes more deeply with him than that. It is a "soft" spot, an unfailing gentleness in him, through which, no matter how crusty the world may find him, one can always search out the beauty and attraction of his true self. One who cares like that is far along the road to what we mean.

Perhaps it is that one's home—the spiritual interpretations of one's home—means more than oneself. Perhaps it is, often it is, one's job as a parent. Perhaps it is a dream of doing good through a certain kind of writing, or through the business organization of which one is a part. Perhaps it is even higher and more spiritual than any of these. Losing oneself in something bigger than oneself—that is what we love to see happen to an individual.

♪ ♪ ♪

We recommend it as a certain-sure means of gaining charm, the real kind that lasts. We sometimes wish that men who seem unwilling to "give in," to go all the way, where some high ideal calls, could realize what it would do for them if they only would. And when we read the columns and columns written to women, recommending this and that way of becoming beautiful, winning people, attaining charm, we sometimes marvel at the consistent omission of so simple and natural a means as loving something worth while even more than one loves oneself.

Of course it goes without saying, that the higher and more beautiful the ideal or the cause, the more attraction may be claimed as one's own in identifying oneself with it. Yet an interesting corollary to all this is that the "claiming" is never actually done, for by the time one cares so much for something beyond oneself, one thinks not at all about such things. Which is one of the most charming qualities of all.

A Wednesday Column

Send 'em back to school in shoes that will wear and wear and wear

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Bibs From Bath Towels

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Young mothers may be interested in the following idea for economical and easily washed bibs for youngsters. When bath towels begin to wear thin in the center, as they usually do after a time, use the ends to cut bibs for the little tots. These are very attractive when bound with colored bias tape, and easily adjusted with ties attached of the same.

One mother finds such bibs a great saving of the children's clothes, and says they are especially fine, because of the ease with which they are kept fresh and clean. Not needing to be ironed, they are much easier to launder than a whole suit or dress.

They may be varied and made more attractive by the addition of a duck or bunny appliqué.

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Quoted from Carmel Snow, editor of Harper's Bazaar, during her review of Paris style openings
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Added Features in Belmont Open Golf Tournament — Harvard Starts Football

Driving Contest and Exhibition Shots

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

That Belmont International open golf tournament next week is assuming exciting proportions. With almost every leading professional golfer, including nine of the 10 members of the Ryder Cup team, coming, the tournament will exceed in importance anything the local district has viewed in golf.

The prize money, totaling $12,000, a check for which was deposited at the Harvard Trust Co. today, places the remuneration above that of any golf tournament in the world today. A trophy valued at $250 will be presented to the best amateur golfer in the tournament. There will be a $250 prize to the medalist and a $150 special driving contest.

Already the tournament committee, headed by Herman C. Spain, has a list of over 140 names and more are coming by each mail. Of the Ryder Cup team only Gene Sarazen will be absent, the Connecticut gentleman farmer having embarked on a foreign tour. John Montague, the much publicized individual from the Pacific coast, who among countless other athletic achievements, plays a neat game of golf, has been invited. Johnny Goodman, recent winenr of the national amateur crown at Portland, Ore., also may enter.

Wide World
Sam Snead

The tournament really has enlarged into more of a golf carnival. Qualifying play starts next Wednesday, but the practice rounds Monday and Tuesday will, in themselves, be individually interesting and entertaining. Seeing such golfers as Sam Snead, Harry Cooper, Jimmy Thompson, Lawson Little and numerous others in informal practice is something no golfer will want to miss.

On Tuesday plans are under way to hold a carnival of shots. The best of the pros will display their wares in an exhibition of the departments of play in which they are most famous. Snead and Thompson on driving; Horton Smith on putting; Denny Shute and Cooper on iron play; Harold McSpaden and Ralph Guldahl on mashie-niblicks; Paul Runyan on the spoon; Little on the brassie, and others. There will be sound speakers for the exhibitor to explain his shots and possibly a question period will be inserted.

Another interesting feature, which probably will be scheduled for Friday or Saturday, will be a contest for distanee driving. Here such golfers as Snead, Thompson, Little and other long-hitting pros will pound out for distance. Two of our local amateurs, Joe Lynch and Jesse Guilford, may take a fling at this specialty, both of them being prodigious hitters.

The purse money for the regular tournament will see $3000 going to the winner, $2000 to the runner-up, $750 to each of the defeated quarter-finalists, and purses ranging down to $50. The amateurs, of course, will receive suitable prizes in lieu of money.

Tickets probably will be priced at $1.00 a day for the practice rounds; $1.50 for Wednesday, Thursday and Friday and $2 for Saturday, Sunday, Monday and Tuesday, tax included. A special $10 ticket is to be issued which will include everything along with admission to the clubhouse. Sixty-four will qualify for match play.

Connecticut Golf Pros Win Back Hayes Cup

NORTON, Conn. Sept 15 (AP)—A team of 10 Connecticut golf professionals brought the Harold Hayes Cup back to the nutmeg state yesterday defeating a team of Westchester professionals by a margin of five strokes in the second annual John Golden memorial team match tournament at the Wee Burn Club here.

The Connecticut team total for the 18 was 778. While the Westchester pros needed 783 strokes. The cup put up for the first time last year in memory of the late John Golden, Wee Burn pro was won by New Jersey.

Leo Mallory, successor to Golden as Wee Burn pro and Connecticut open champion paired with Percy E. Furber. Wee Burn shared top honors in the big field with Bud Geoghegan, Highland pro and E. B. Norcross, each team carding a best ball of 67.

Cooper Favored To Win Western Open Golf Title

CLEVELAND, Sept. 15 (AP)—"Lighthorse" Harry Cooper, Chicago golf star, rated as the favorite today to capture the western open tournament to be played at the Canterbury course Friday, Saturday and Sunday.

Although the odds on the winner of the recent Canadian open were 5 to 1, three other frequent tourney money winners were counted as almost as dangerous. Heading the list was Ralph Guldahl, defending champion and national open title holder. The other threats were Sam Snead of White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., and Jimmy Thomson, both long drivers and threats in any tournament.

Missing from the 72-hole medal play grind will be Walter Hagen, western open winner here in 1921 and 1932. The colorful "Haig" is on a world tour.

Billy Burke, Cleveland Country Club pro, and Al Espinosa, Akron portage pro, were given chances to come through for both know Canterbury's tricky layout. Burke won the national open in 1931 and Espinosa won the Ohio open three of the last five years.

The schedule calls for 18 holes Friday, 18 Saturday and 36 Sunday.

Cronin Expects Real Help From '38 Rookie Crop

By Edwin Bamill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

"Bob Daughters will probably be the only rookie around Fenway Park during this home stay," said Manager Joe Cronin of the Red Sox yesterday, when queried on the possibility of calling in a few youngsters who will be looked over for the future. "Most of our youngsters are connected with clubs that are in minor league playoffs and of course we would not weaken their chances of making more money by exercising options on them at this time."

The major league player limit of 23 men, which goes into effect annually in May, lifted today, which means that the Red Sox or any other club can have an unlimited number of youngsters in uniform on their squads. However, in the case of the pennant contending clubs, no player who was not on the roster before Sept. 1, is eligible to compete in the World Series.

Cronin Optimistic

"I like the list of young players we have coming along next season," continued Cronin, at the conclusion of yesterday's two-hour batting session at Fenway Park. "Unless I miss my guess, every one of them has a better than even chance to make the grade.

"There are Dickman, Poindexter, Rogers and Midkiff, four fine pitchers from Little Rock," Joe pointed out. "With respect to the veterans on our present staff, I believe these four kids will stay up together. Poindexter and Rogers are lefthanders. Charley Wagner of Minneapolis, who they tell me is the outstanding pitcher in the American Association, is another prospect. Young Jim Bagby, who had a great season with Hazleton in the New York-Penn League, may also be taken to Sarasota in the spring.

"On the other end of the battery we shall recall Johnny Peacock and George Dickey, the catching department of the Minneapolis club. Both have improved considerably since we last looked at them. Leo Nonnenkamp, an outfielder who once had a trial with Pittsburgh in the National League, and Lindsey Deal, our property since 1935, are two Little Rock outfielders who may figure in next year's plans."

Will Play Regulars

Unlike most other big league pilots, Cronin plans to play out the schedule with his regulars. "As long as we've got a mathematical chance to finish second or third, I'll keep my regular team on the field," says Joe.

Today at Fenway the Red Sox close this season's activities with the Chicago White Sox. As this was written, the visitors had an 11-to-10 edge, but with Bob Grove ready to work, the locals should tie it up before nightfall.

Tomorrow is open. On Friday and Saturday the Cleveland Indians come in for two singles. The Sox boast an 11-to-9 edge in this series.

Cronin still contends his club can finish third, with an outside chance at second. This morning there were three games separating the Fenway crowd from the third-place White Sox, who, in turn, are 4½ in back of the Tigers. Cronin makes his final bid in this home stay against the West.

Bees Upset Cubs

The Bees did great work out in Chicago yesterday, winning both games of a doubleheader from the powerful Cubs, 9 to 0 and 4 to 2. Coming as they did while the Giants were dividing two contests with the Pirates in Pittsburgh, these setbacks dropped the Bruins to a position 2½ games behind the leading New Yorkers. Also, the Bees are only four games removed from the first division and their percentage is above the .500 level for the first time since early May.

John Lanning pitched the opener yesterday, a game in which the B's scored eight runs in the fifth inning. John held the slugging Cubs to five hits and left 11 runners stranded. It was his fifth victory and probably his best effort of the season.

Danny MacFayden worked the second, for his thirteenth triumph. Ray Mueller was the batting hero of the day with four hits in five times up in the first game, one of them a triple. Vince Di Maggio met with a slight injury in the second when he made a diving catch of Hack's low line drive, but may be able to play again today. Bobby Reis, Bill McKechnie's handy man, played center field and made two hits after Vince left.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year go

Many favorites, including Hector Thomson of England, Ross Somerville, Canada, Charlie Yates, Reynolds Smith and Walter Emery beaten in second round of U. S. amateur golf championship.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	80	52	.606
Chicago	79	56	.585
Pittsburgh	72	63	.533
St. Louis	72	63	.533
Boston	68	67	.504
Brooklyn	59	74	.444
Philadelphia	54	80	.403
Cincinnati	51	80	.389

Results Sept. 14

Boston 9, Chicago 0.
Boston 4, Chicago 2.
New York 12, Pittsburgh 2.
Pittsburgh 6, New York 2.
St. Louis 9, Philadelphia 8 (14 innings)
St. Louis 1, Philadelphia 0.
Brooklyn 4, Cincinnati 2.
Brooklyn 11, Cincinnati 2.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	89	43	.674
Detroit	80	54	.597
Chicago	78	56	.583
Boston	71	60	.542
Cleveland	71	62	.534
Washington	63	71	.470
Philadelphia	42	89	.321
St. Louis	40	94	.299

Results Sept. 14

New York 17, Cleveland 5.
Detroit 11, Washington 6.
St. Louis 11, Philadelphia 4.
Only games scheduled.

Harvard Kicks Off to Open the 1937 Season

By a Staff Photographer

Upper—(Left to Right) Francis Foley, Francis Harding, Bob Burnett, Torbert Macdonald, Bill Clothier 2d, Vernon Struck and Charlie Houghton

Lower—Varsity Coaching Staff (Left to Right): Jimmie Cox, Trainer; Howdie O'Dell, Rap Crowther, Dick Harlow, Head Coach; Wes Fesler and John Wood

And Talking of . . . Miling

By R. Maillard Stead
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The Four-Minute Mile

LONDON—Will S. C. Wooderson of England, be the first man to run a four-minute mile?

That is the question. And it has risen, to many people's lips since he reduced the world's record for the distance to 4m. 6.6s. at Motspur Park near here Aug. 28.

Wooderson tells me that he is planning to visit the United States in 1938. So it may be that, on a typically fast American track, with atmospherical conditions more favorable for speed than they are in his native land, he will provide the great thrill that the sporting world has speculated upon for so long.

A good many years have passed since someone first posed the query, Is a four-minute mile within the range of human running capacity? For some time, the popular reply was "No." Then the great Finnish champion, Paavo Nurmi, (whose best return was 4m. 10.4s. in 1923) changed the answer to "Perhaps." A word that was altered to something in the nature of a positive "Yes" one sunflooded June afternoon (the sixteenth of the month in fact) at the Palmer Stadium, Princeton, 11 years later, when Glenn Cunningham, of the U. S. A., beat his countrymen, Bill Bonthron and Gene Venzke, in 4m. 6.8s., thereby clipping .8s. off the world mark, set up by the one and only Jack Lovelock, of New Zealand, in 1933.

Fast Opening Half

Now Cunningham, when he did this, revolutionized what I may describe as the time-technique of running a fast mile. The fashion used to be to reel off a steady first half, relax a trifle for the third quarter and then throw in all reserves for the last lap. But Glenn worked to a different schedule. He covered the opening half quickly as a prelude to doing a fast third quarter and a faster final one. As you can see from his times at the end of each 440 yards. They were:

Quarter	Minutes	Seconds
First	1	1.8
Second	1	4
Third	1	1.8
Fourth		59.2

You may be interested to compare those times with what Wooderson did when he beat Cunningham's record by .2s. Aug. 28. The Englishman's intermediate returns were:

Quarter	Minutes	Seconds
First		58.6
Second	1	4
Third	1	4.6
Fourth		59.4

Before Cunningham's great record-breaking run at Princeton, Oscar Hedlund, one-time a mile record-holder and all times an enthusiastic statistician, pursued some investigation which tended to prove that a four-minute mile was physically impossible. He took the four fastest quarter-miles run in the course of all the one-mile races that had produced world's records up to that time and added them together. Thus:—

58 seconds in the first quarter by Norman S. Taber, when he returned 4m. 12.6s.

1 minute 2.2 seconds in the second quarter by Jack Lovelock, when he returned 4m. 7 6s.

1 minute 1.8 seconds in the third quarter by Cunningham when he returned 4m. 9.8s.

58.2 seconds in the last quarter by John P. Jones, when he returned 4m. 1.4s.

Having done this, it seemed fair reasoning that, if a combination of the four best quarter-miles in all the record miles did not produce a four-minute mile, a single human could hardly be expected to produce one either.

After Glenn's great run, however, the theoretical aspect of the case looked different. His 1m.1.8s. came into the calculation as the fastest third quarter-mile, bringing the total down to 4m.0.2s. Which is, to all intents and purposes, a four-minute mile.

Four different men contributed to that aggregate time of 4m.0.2s. And we are still waiting for the exceptional athlete who can do the whole trick himself. Perhaps his name is S. C. Wooderson.

Wooderson, a city clerk of exceptionally slight build, makes a striking contrast with the man whose record he has just put in the shade—the barrel-chested Cunningham. Glenn thunders over the cinders into the last straight with a surging display of muscular power; Wooderson skims along, with nothing in his appearance to indicate the phenomenal reserve of strength that sends him striding ahead of his rivals in the final burst for the tape.

It was away back in June that Wooderson and his trainer, the old Olympic and English champion, Albert G. Hill, decided that Glenn Cunningham's world record had been on the books long enough. They picked upon the Montspur Park track as being the fastest in the country, and a special handicap was framed so that the champion might be fully extended over the whole distance. R. H. Thomas, a former holder of the British mile record, received 10 yards start, and the "limit" man, Wooderson's brother, was 140 yards ahead when the gun barked.

Thomas went off at cracking pace and was eight yards ahead at the end of the first quarter-mile. Wooderson passed him soon after reaching the half-way mark, whereupon Thomas dropped out, having done excellent service as pace-maker. When the bell sounded for the last lap, the record-breaker had six runners still to pass. And he accomplished the feat with one of the most breath-taking "finishes" ever seen. In the last 300 yards he flashed by man after man and passed the last of his rivals, J. V. Powell, within a yard or two of the winning post. An unforgettable sight.

Half a Century After

The announcement of the new record was followed by a great demonstration of enthusiasm, in which Wooderson was "chaired" from the arena by excited officials, spectators and competitors. Nobody looked more delighted, I may say, than that wonderful veteran, W. G. George, who, 51 years and 5 days previously, had, as a professional runner, lowered the world's record for the mile to 4m. 12¾s. George was the last Englishman to hold the record and the span of half a century was bridged as he and Wooderson warmly clasped hands.

Wooderson's run was timed by four official watch-holders from the English Amateur Athletic Association, and, to make sure that the performance was flawless, the track was re-measured at the conclusion of the race. The surveyor entrusted with the job found it to be 2 inches and a fraction short of 440 yards, making an under-measurement of 8⅛ inches for the whole four laps. Fortunately such a discrepancy was anticipated and had been allowed for by Wooderson's starting 10 inches behind the usual starting-line.

Wooderson's previous best time for the mile was 4m. 10.8s., a British record. He has now almost halved the distance between that and the four-minute mile we are all awaiting. His great ambition now is to knock off the odd 6.6s. And the question is, As Mr. Ernest Tryer says,

Drawn by John A. May

"Can it be done?"

Crimsons Wear Pads at Start

Eyes were opened wide at the first practice session for Harvard football this morning. The usual short-jerseyed uniform so comfortable to preliminary conditioning never appeared, some 40 players lumbered out of the Dillon Field house in full regalia including pads.

No time was wasted preparing for the season as the boys were steered directly to the tackling dummy for three tries each. Then they went right after the charging machine for form and divided into groups of linemen, ends and backs for advanced and concentrated work. The session reached its climax when teams A and B ran through several plays under the personal supervision of Dick Harlow.

This afternoon a comprehensive and exhaustive program was mapped out and when the day was completed the Crimson prospects knew that vacation was over and football had started. Capt. Russ Allen, guard; George Roberts, back; Ben Smith, an end; Mike Cohen and Howie Lewinstein, backs, were absent, but are expected to report before the end of the week.

Team A lined up with Bob Green at left end; Al Kevorkian at left tackle; George Klein at left guard; Rick Hedblom at center; Cliff Wilson at right guard; Ken Booth at right tackle; Don Daughters at right end; Francis Foley at right half; Chief Boston, quarterback; Vernon Struck, fullback; and Arthur Oakes at left half.

Team B lined up with Gibby Winter at left end; Bob Barkin at left tackle; Nick Mellen at left guard; Tim Russell at center; Dave Glueck at right guard; Tom Healey at right tackle; Joe Kennedy at right end; Bob Stuart at right half; Fred Jerome at quarterback; Ralph Pope at fullback, and Torbert MacDonald at left half. W. M.

U. S. Track Athletes Sweep Danish Meet

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 15 (AP)—A team of track and field stars from the United States made a clean sweep of the events in which they competed against Danish athletes yesterday.

Archie Sam Romani of Emporia, Kan., set the pace when he won the mile in 4:14.6. Perrin Walker of New York, former Georgia Tech sprinter, won the 200 meters dash in 21.1 seconds, and Ray Malott of the San Francisco Olympic Club took the third flat race, the 400 meters, in 48.7 seconds.

New England Sidelines

Northeastern's line problem may be solved to some extent by the conversion of several reserve backfield men. Harold Kopp, line coach, has his eye on Vin Lebowicz, talented sophomore from Maynard. At present Lebowicz is making a good showing as a wing back position, but he is such a good pass receiver and so dependable on the defense that he may be shifted to end. Coach Jimmy Dunn has not as yet named a first team. As a matter of fact several of last year's regulars are having a hard fight to keep in the running because of the impressive showings made by a group of sophomores.

Coach Earl Blaik of Dartmouth is far from satisfied with the showing of the Indians. The Big Green mentor, after yesterday's lengthy contact workout, said his eleven was "from four to six weeks behind the development of last year's team at this point." Despite his gloomy outlook he did find a bright spot in the work of Lenny Viens. The former Andover flash made the best showing of the season by flinging passes that riddled the defense and which were snared again and again for long gains by Capt. Merrill Davis and the speedy Warren King.

Amherst's football squad had its first contact work of the year yesterday. Capt. Bill Michell was outstanding with his broken field running. Coach Lloyd Jordan named a tentative first team in preparation for a practice tilt with the American International College on Saturday.

Boston College grid forces were due for a shake-up today as Head Coach Gil Dobie expressed dissatisfaction with the showing of his team in yesterday's scrimmage session. The B. C. coach, in referring to yesterday's workout, said it was a pretty ragged exhibition.

It is double drill from now until Sept. 25 for the Yale football squad which started pre-season training at Gales Ferry, Conn., today. The squad will then go to New Haven where one workout a day is scheduled. Headed by the All-America Capt. Clint Frank the Yale squad numbered more than 70. Coach Ducky Pond hopes to have the boys in shape for a scrimmage by the end of the week.

Al McCoy, Colby's new head coach, is having his line difficulties. Definitely dissatisfied with the showing of his guards, the former Northeastern coach moved Capt. Normie Walker of Dedham, and Charlie Maguire of Brighton, to the guard posts. Walker has been a varsity back for two seasons and Maguire as a freshman last season played both in the backfield and at end.

Brown's first string eleven went on a scoring spree against the seconds yesterday, four touchdowns to one. This was the Bruins' first real scrimmage. In the varsity backfield were Sophomores Charles Blount and John McLaughry, son of Brown's head coach, Tuss McLaughry, and lettermen Irving Hall and Frank Foster. Their work as a unit was outstanding.

Dr. Eddie Anderson, Holy Cross head coach, today made plans to make several line-up changes as a result of yesterday's long scrimmage between the first and second elevens. Bill Shield, the only experienced wingman on the squad, has permanently been shifted to right tackle and it is likely that Paul Bartolomeo and Ceddie Burns, who have been second stringers, will take over the varsity halfback posts.

A pre-season practice game between the Rhode Island State Rams and the Boston University Terriers was staged at Nickerson Field yesterday. Pat Hanley's charges came out on top, 6-0, but found the going hard. During the second half the coaches stopped play at various intervals to run the play over in order to point out mistakes.

Tufts grid squad was increased by five yesterday as two promising linemen and three backfield candidates reported. Coach Lew Manly devoted most of the practice session to familiarizing the players with signals and assignments.

American Association Playoff

Milwaukee 5, Toledo 4.
Columbus 11, Minneapolis 8.

Where to Dine

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THE HI-DA-WAY
starring: BOSTON'S MOST UNIQUE EATING PLACE
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THE HI-DA-WAY — NEAR COLONIAL THEATRE
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AT THE SIGN OF THE RED APPLE
APPLES
The ever increasing number of orders for Waldorf apple pie, and baked apples amount to astonishing figures. Last year we used nearly eighty thousand bushels of Baldwin, Gravensteins and Greenings . . . which together made a lot of delicious desserts.

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18 Conveniently Located RESTAURANTS
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Food that is really food, properly prepared to retain the necessary elements of food value.
Why not have the best?

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The GATEWAY RESTAURANT
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Our Excellent Food served at Comfortable Counters, or Tables.
Breakfast Specials 10c to 40c
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Boston's Famous Dining Place
280 HUNTINGTON AVENUE
Special Luncheons and Dinners Served Daily — Also a la Carte

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The gardens are a delightful setting for luncheon, tea, and dinner.
222 Newbury Street, near Exeter Street

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NEW YORK, N. Y.

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147 W. 45 ST. — 152 W. 44 ST.
At Times Sq., N. Y. C
Tempting variety of fresh vegetables, delicious meats, fish, etc., skillfully prepared and served; 2000 satisfied patrons daily.
7 Course Dinner 75¢ 6 Course Luncheon 50¢

LITTLE OLD MANSION
61 EAST 52ND ST — ELDORADO 5-7888
Unusual Food Served in One of New York's Delightful Old Houses
Luncheons from 50c
Dinners from 1.00
Catering — No Liquor Served

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A typical New England Inn of the 1760 period, where old fashioned hospitality still prevails.
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PENNSYLVANIA R. R. STATION
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LUNCHEONS—35c-60c
DINNERS—75c
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SEELEY'S COLONIAL TEA ROOM
DAILY 60c — Excellent DINNERS — SUNDAY 75c
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Good Food and Restful Beds
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MRS. CECIL ADA SMITH, Mgr.
Famous for Food in Annapolis
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VOUNKERS TEA ROOM
A Delightful Place for Luncheon, Tea or Dinner
Fifth Floor, Eighth Street
DINNER — DANCING

WOBURN, MASS.

Shaker Glen House
Old historical house — Built in 1804
Chicken or Steak Dinner $1.25
300 yards from junction Route 3 and Route 128, Woburn, Mass., on Route 128
For reservations call Wob. 0240

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Today 10 A.M. TO 10 P.M.
ESSEX COUNTY FAIR at TOPSFIELD
Big Flower Show
NEW THRILL / FEATURE / DAILY
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PLYMOUTH—Tonight 8:30
YOU CAN'T TAKE IT WITH YOU
Pop. Mat Thurs.

NEW YORK, N. Y.

SENSATIONAL TRIUMPH!!
MAURICE EVANS
IN SHAKESPEARE'S
KING RICHARD II
NEW YORK St. James Theatre, Now Playing
BOSTON OPERA HOUSE, Week of Oct. 18
COAST-TO-COAST TOUR FOLLOWS

Business and Industry

Bankruptcy Figures Most Favorable in Nearly Score of Years

Commerce and Finance

Advertising Body Elects Southern Banker as Head

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—William H. Neal, vice-president in charge of public relations of the Wachovia Bank & Trust Company of Winston-Salem, N. C., was elected president of the Financial Advertisers Association at the association's convention here. Mr. Neal has been active in the organization for the last 10 years. He is a member of the Faculty Graduate School of Banking at Rutgers University.

Speaking on the general subject of newspapers as molders of public opinion, William A. Thomson, director of the Bureau of Advertising of the American Newspaper Association, said in part:

Court of Public Opinion

"The newspaper is referred to frequently as the great court of public opinion. That is a high-sounding phrase, yet it is so basically true that no one who believes it need apologize for uttering it.

"Today, thanks to their foresight in making bankers out of advertising men, instead of trying to make advertising men out of bankers, banks are doing a job that points the way to other institutions in need of public understanding. When Wall Street catches some of the modern banker's enlightenment about constructive publicity, many a successful politician will have to change his act or his job. If banks could induce the life insurance companies to emerge from their marble palaces long enough to tell the public that life insurance—the greatest of all our securities—depends for its security upon the welfare of business generally, they would have sown some mighty seeds indeed.

"I am more optimistic now than I have ever been over the prospect of this eventual understanding of American business by the American public, brought about by the determination of individual enterprises to meet the problem through educational advertising.

"I believe the public that has heard only one side for so long is becoming more and more receptive to a reasonable and frank presentation of the other side.

"If advertising men believe in themselves and in their ability to sell a product or an idea, let them help business to bring its case before this great court of public opinion—not forgetting to see that business is freshly shaved, has on a clean collar, immaculate linen and a well-washed pair of hands before it begins to gesticulate before the bar of justice."

Fourth Estate Viewpoint

Lester Gibson, associate editor of the American Banker, New York City, also addressed the convention from a newspaperman's point of view, saying in part:

"We have left the era of purely commercial banking. Today our banks hold not only the deposits of the borrowing business world, but the accumulated savings of the mass of the people as well.

"Use whatever technical arguments you will, no institution, only 10 per cent of whose operating funds are the trusted deposits of the public, is a private institution. No bank which converts the deposits of the public into bank or check 'money,' the currency by means of which the greater part of our business is conducted, can be called a private institution. It is a public institution.

"Though this may not be recognized by some bankers, it has been abundantly recognized by the lawmakers and definitely written into the statutes which increasingly supervise, regulate and control the banking business in the interest of public protection.

"Effective public relations will not be developed until this conception of a bank as a public institution has been embraced.

"Believe it or not, any newspaper reporter will welcome sincere aid from a banker or anybody else who will help him present an accurate story based on facts and an understanding of them.

"Reporters do not ordinarily make the banks part of their regular 'beats.' Partly because of the nature and mystery of the institutions and partly because they have not been encouraged to do so, they are inclined to avoid them. Break this barrier down."

Benjamin J. Buttenwieser, a partner in Kuhn, Loeb & Co., investment bankers of New York City, speaking on "public relations in investment banking," declared that integrity should be the foundation of the relationship between the lending public and investment bankers.

"From 'caveat emptor' to the Securities Act and from 'the public be damned' to the rules of fair practice of the investment bankers conference seem to me to represent a metamorphosis in the public relations philosophy of investment banking which is as highly commendable as it is ultimately profitable," he explained.

"The success of any investment banker is predicated primarily on the public's appraisal of his integrity. To be sure, intelligence and the general record of the securities which such bankers sponsor are also of vast importance in gaining the public's esteem. All these, however, are attributes which can be but slowly demonstrated to the investing public, and I should think that no amount of advertising can demonstrate these qualities so forcefully as can the actual empiric test which the public makes of investment bankers," added Mr. Buttenwieser.

'Ad' Men's Choice

William H. Neal

Winston-Salem, North Carolina, Bank Officer Handling Public Relations Duties, Elected President of Financial Advertisers Association, in Convention at Syracuse, New York

TVA in Proposal Hits Barriers In Railroad Rates

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Tennessee Valley Authority, declaring that the basic principle of railroad rate-making should be "the prevention of rate barriers against regional or territorial development," makes public three suggestions for changing the method of fixing charges.

"Discriminatory or preferential rates unduly favoring some regions as against others," it said in a report to the President, "will surely operate to lower the future living standards of the American people by interfering with economic readjustments which are necessary for the national welfare.

The suggestions are:

(1) "Establish a definite rule to the effect that interterritorial rates (A) shall be governed by the same freight classification as that which governs the rates in the territory of destination, and (B) that the level of interterritorial rates shall not exceed, distance considered, the level of rates in force and in effect in such destination territory."

(2) "Reorganize or revise the intraterritorial freight structures so as to bring them closer together in both level and scheme and then blend the interterritorial rates with the intraterritorial structures."

(3) "Amend section 15A of the (Interstate Commerce Commission) act so as to bring definitely within its purview the idea of an interregional and national flow of commerce, coupled with an amendment to section 3 which would make it apply with controlling force to discriminations between regions and territories."

The authority said "the most serious aspect of the problem arises through a heavy concentration of population in one particular region or territory in which the lowest level of rates in the United States applies."

This region was identified as lying north of the Ohio and Potomac rivers, east of the western boundary of Illinois, south of the Canadian border and west of the Atlantic ocean.

Imports of Gold Drop; Shipments Newly Arranged

WASHINGTON, (AP) — Gold imports dropped precipitately in August, reversing a trend that has poured $5,000,000,000 of the metal into the United States in less than four years.

The Commerce Department reports fell to $67,000,000 by comparison with monthly totals that had not been less than $121,000,000 since the first of the year and had ranged as high as $262,000,000.

The cause, officials said, is difficult to determine, but they suggested as one reason that Europe's supply of "floating" gold, gold available for such shipment, has been sharply reduced by the huge imports of the last several years.

Despite the drop last month, the total for the first eight months of this year, $1,272,000,000 is already greater than that for the 12 months of 1936.

NEW YORK — Engagement of $12,426,000 gold abroad for shipment here, $7,436,000 in England and $4,988,000 in India, is reported to the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

These are the largest gold engagements in several weeks and resulted from the combination of larger offerings of the metal in London and a lower price for sterling which made purchases of the metal profitable.

Machine Tool Orders Gain

NEW YORK (AP)—New orders in the machine tool industry for August pushed the National Machine Tool Builders index up to 179.8 compared with 171.1 in July. Domestic orders were principally responsible for the increase, it was reported.

Drop in Business Failures In Week to a 17-Year Low

NEW YORK (AP)—Behind the drop of business failures last week to a 17-year low stands a story of greater managerial effort and more attention to conservatism.

For the five days ended Sept. 9, failures were 96, compared with 151 for the preceding week and 110 in the like 1936 week, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

The sharp week-to-week decline was attributed partly to shortening of the reporting period owing to the Labor Day holiday. None the less, figures still were impressive to business analysts who consider insolvencies an important barometer of trade conditions.

Failures Since 1933

At the bottom of the depression, the year 1932 witnessed 31,822 failures. Since then the number steadily diminished. In 1936 concerns which went under numbered 9185. This year, business experts estimate, bankruptcies will drop further to around 7000 or 8000.

While general recovery momentum is held responsible for this trend, observers with long memories insist the improvement is in no small measure ascribable to the fact business men have paid more attention to their jobs and less to the stock market and at the same time have been more conservative in credit policies.

Back in the boom days of the late 1920's it was no isolated thing for the business man to run his enterprise with one eye on the stock ticker. In that era of heavy stock exchange volume, sweeping day-to-day market swings, extra dividends and stock split-ups, the imagination of many was captured.

Adverse Effect

This had a double-barreled adverse effect. While it tended to deprive many businesses of necessary supervision, at the same time the spectacle of big paper profits put many in such an expansive mood that credit lines were unduly loosened. Speaking of this today, one veteran recalled that in the late 30's some executives were failed to check up on customers' credit.

The crash and subsequent lean years put an end to most of this. So painful was the job of getting the financial house in order, the lesson of moderation is likely to stick for some time, credit experts say.

An example of the more temperate view of prosperity swings is seen in recent pleas of credit executives for tightening lines on instalment selling.

Steel Operations Decline Slightly To 80 P. C. Capacity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A moderate improvement has been shown in new steel business thus far in September over the like period of August, although the gain has not yet been sufficient to prevent the further shrinkage of mill backlogs and a slow decline in operations to an estimated 80 per cent, which, while above the Labor Day week rate, is three points below the pre-holiday output, according to Iron Age.

Tonnage received by the mills this month is variously figured at from 15 to 30 per cent over the first half of last month. A leading producer, for example, has had a gain of about 16 per cent, while another's total has risen 23 per cent. However, steel business in early August was approximately at the low point of the summer.

What actually is happening now is a gradual adjustment of operations to the current demand. Consumption remains high in a number of important industries, including can making and farm equipment manufacturing, with automobile production in a rising trend that will call for more steel soon; but at the same time a good many consumers and jobbers have fairly large stocks which they are liquidating before placing replenishment orders. With a probable rising trend in new business from now on and some further drop in operations, a balance between supply and demand is expected to be reached within the next few weeks.

CLEVELAND (AP)—The steel industry and farming are the high spots in American business and industry in 1937, says Col. Leonard P. Ayres, economist for the Cleveland Trust Company, in his monthly review.

Iron and steel have replaced the automobile industry as the leader out of the depression, Mr. Ayres said. Steel production has been a third greater than in 1936 and it seems certain to exceed the record of 1929.

Western Union Co. Defers Payment On Quarterly Dividend

NEW YORK (AP)—Payment of the quarterly dividend on the stock of the Western Union Telegraph Co. has been deferred by the directors.

The announcement, made after the close of the stock exchange Tuesday, where the share showed marked weakness in the face of general gains, said the volume of business was substantially the same as last year, but "it has been affected some during the past few months by the general slowing down of trade and inactivity of the security and commodity markets."

Directors deferred consideration of the dividend until later in the year, "when it is hoped that the business trend can be more accurately appraised." The company had been paying 75 cents a share quarterly.

Office Fittings Trade Prospects Are Excellent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The office equipment industry is entering its seasonally most active period, with prospects excellent. After a first half that brought it the largest sales and profits since 1929, and a summer which saw most companies holding a larger percentage of their early-year gains than is normal, observes Standard Statistics Company.

Most producers indicate that unfilled order backlogs are still sizable and in some cases close to the largest in history. A number are planning the introduction of new or improved types of equipment. It is doubtful, of course, that the relative improvement in the second half will match that of the first six months, if only because comparisons will be with the excellent levels attained in the final half of 1936.

SEC Chairman Resigning, Hits Back at Wall St.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15—James M. Landis, for two years, chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission, is going to be the dean of the Harvard Law School. Yesterday, he walked off the stage of the Washington-New Deal drama, where he has taken one of the principal roles. Washington, in many respects, is a sort of continuing performance with shifting dramatis personae, and Mr. Landis spoke a last line, in complete conformity with his character.

Typical to the Last

As he walked off the stage of federal affairs he denounced "those people who have to live by inducing other people to gamble on the stock exchange."

And so the young man of missionary stock, who served as member of the Federal Trade Commission and chairman of SEC, and is still young though going to head the law school at Cambridge, made his exit.

He goes back as dean to the school from which Prof. Felix Frankfurter dispatched him to Washington in 1933 with a recommendation to President Roosevelt that he was the sort of youth for which the New Deal was angling among the bright young men of the American colleges.

Born in Tokyo as the son of missionaries, Jim Landis never saw the United States till he was 13, and then took the hard path of absorbing an education at the same time that he helped pay for it. It was this young man who helped finance a Princeton degree by preparing and selling course digests to well-to-do fellow undergraduates, who rose quickly to be the chief whip-snapper of the Federal Administration over the lions of Wall Street, from his position as SEC chairman.

Grips With Exchange Head

Mr. Landis' "exit line" dealt with Wall Street.

He replied yesterday to charges made by Charles R. Gay, president of the New York Stock Exchange and other financiers who imputed recent fluctuations of the exchange to the "thinness" of the present market due to governmental regulation.

"What is thinness?" asked Mr. Landis in his final press conference. With his brow wrinkled and the customary thoughtful scowl on his face which Washington has come to attribute to the new Harvard law dean, he said that if "thinness" meant there was a smaller volume of speculative buying and selling than the big operators want, "the situation may really be very desirable."

Figures of the SEC show that the real "cushion" in the flounderings of the market last week came from the little man. He took the brunt of the decline and the knocks; it was his losses which made more comfortable the riding of the big operator, according to SEC.

"The cushion last week came from thousands of buying orders from the small man throughout the country and not from the short-term speculators," Mr. Landis said.

Hits Speculators

He denounced the "panicky speculators" who "know that Wall Street is bounded on the east by Long Island but forget that it is bounded on the west by the United States."

He also denounced those who "live by inducing other people to gamble on the market"—then "start to cry when the country as a whole refuses to play the market, and then dress up their outcry by talking about the thinness of the market, picturing their plight as due to government regulation."

The "thinness complaint," he asserted, "comes from those who want to liquidate large blocks of stock swiftly."

"When someone wants to sell 3000 shares of Bethlehem Steel at 85," Mr. Landis said, "that means that someone wants $255,000 in a few minutes. Why does that person want a quarter million dollars in five minutes? What is the need for it?"

Mr. Landis wrinkled his brow again as he gave his final comment to friends of the press. Newsmen have watched him curiously since he arrived as one of the Frankfurter "hot dogs" in 1933, aged 34. He came to the capital guaranteed as a man who could make security market legislation airtight as to constitutionality. He worked quietly in the background at first, and when he was done the President gave him a job as member of the Trade Commission, which administered the original Securities Act for a year. Then he helped draft the 1934 Stock Market Act and the Utility Holding Company Act.

And so Mr. Landis, who once was clerk to Mr. Justice Brandeis, has left Washington. Left with a Roosevelt letter in his pocket praising him as "a scholar in government."

World Industrial Production Holds To an Even Level

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—During the month of July, world industrial production showed little change from the level of the preceding month, according to the National Industrial Conference Board.

Output, says the report, advanced moderately in Canada, Germany, Austria, Belgium, Holland, Poland, Japan, Australia, and a number of South American countries; declined in Great Britain, and France; and remained at the June level in the United States and Italy.

In France, business activity receded for the third consecutive month. Uncertainty as to the scope of the recent price-fixing legislation was disturbing to business, but modification of the original restrictions has enabled the export industries, especially iron and steel, to derive some advantage from the devaluation of the franc. Other industries, notably manufacturers of textiles, have found the lower franc an added protection against heavy imports.

International trade advanced during June, bringing the gold value for 74 countries (Spain excluded) to the highest level since December, 1931. Foreign trade in these countries during the first six months of this year showed a gain of 26 per cent over the corresponding period of 1936, but remained 55 per cent below the first six months of 1929.

Common stock prices on the world's leading exchanges recovered substantially during July and the first two weeks of August, but then declined. Although the advance was chiefly confined to the New York, London, and Amsterdam markets, the ensuing recession was experienced by all of the leading exchanges. As a result of the hostilities in the Far East, Japanese securities declined sharply.

Canadian General Business in August Continues Upward

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Ont.—That August general conditions in Canada again showed a continuation of the upward trend which has been apparent since the early spring of 1933, is the conclusion of a review by the Dominion Securities Corporation. The business index rose from 110.5 on July 31 to 113.7 as of August 28.

The review says in part:

"The revenues and expenditures of the Dominion Government for the four months ended July 31, 1937, showed a very substantial improvement over the corresponding period of 1936. Total revenues amounted to $205,113,498, which was $36,598,705 more than all expenditures including unemployment relief, the deficit of the Canadian National Railway and loans and advances.

"During the same period of 1936, in contrast to the current surplus of $36,598,705, there was an overall deficit of $25,713,008. The ordinary revenues increased approximately $36,000,000 while ordinary expenditures were at practically the same level and total expenditures lower by about $26,000,000. If this trend continues during the remaining eight months it is very likely that Canada may again have a real surplus and possibly reduce its debt."

Cranberry Output Ahead of Last Year

The cranberry crop in the United States this year is estimated at 648,100 barrels, compared with 504,300 barrels harvested last year, the New England Crop Reporting Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics reports. The five-year average for 1928-32 is 593,023 barrels. The estimated production for this year is 29 per cent greater than the 1936 crop and 9 per cent above the five-year average.

Growing conditions have been favorable in each of the five commercial states. In Massachusetts the cranberry crop this year is estimated at 400,000 barrels compared with a revised estimate of 346,000 barrels in 1936, based on available records of utilization. For the five-year period 1928-32 production averaged 407,800 barrels. The majority of growers in both Barnstable and Plymouth Counties are expecting larger crops than were harvested last year.

Retail Collections, Credit Sales Rise

By the Associated Press

St. Louis

The National Retail Credit Association reported 14,189 stores in 49 cities experienced average increases of 3.2 per cent in collections, 6 per cent in credit sales and 5.1 per cent in total sales in August as compared with the same month a year ago.

Amarillo, Texas, reported the greatest increase in collections, 23 per cent; in credit sales, 27 per cent, and in total sales, 23 per cent. Major decreases reported were: Collections, Mount Clemens, Mich., 3 per cent; credit sales, Omaha, Neb., 12 per cent, and total sales, Fon du Lac, Wis., 10 per cent.

Japan Has Large Economic Stake In Shanghai Area

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—Japan's large economic stake in Shanghai has been an important factor in bringing about the decision to make a stand there, instead of pursuing the policy of evacuation which was followed in Hankow and in other towns along the Yangtse River and in the interior of China. Japanese investments in the textile industry of Shanghai are estimated at 230,000,000 yen (about $65,000,000).

The physical expression of this investment consists of 30 textile mills, employing about 50,000 Chinese laborers. These mill represent approximately three-quarters of the entire Japanese textile industry in China. The 10 other Japanese mills are located mostly in Tsingtao and Tientsin.

Under Japanese Control

The latter city, for the time being, at least, is essentially under Japanese military control, while at the moment of writing strained relations between the Japanese and Chinese authorities prevail at Tsingtao, main port of entry into Shantung Province.

While it may be possible for the Japanese, through military action, to safeguard the physical properties of their Shanghai mills, production and trade have been thoroughly disrupted and are likely to remain in this condition for the duration of hostilities. Many of the mills are located outside the limits of the International Settlement and hence are more difficult to defend. Some of them have been targets for Chinese air and artillery bombardment, although it is impossible to say how much damage has been or will be inflicted. The Chinese labor force has dispersed.

Even if it were possible to obtain workers for the mills few Chinese buyers could be found for their products, at least so long as the present conflict continues. The Yangtse River has already been closed to navigation. With the spread of hostilities any kind of intercourse between Shanghai and the interior of China seems certain to become increasingly difficult.

Many Refugees

Any hope that Japan would carry out a localized action in North China without exciting repercussions in other parts of the country has been thoroughly and definitely disappointed. By Aug. 18 7000 Japanese had already been registered as refugees; and a still larger number, mostly women and children, were awaiting evacuation from troubled Shanghai. Japanese trade and shipping in the Yangtse Valley were completely suspended; indeed the Chinese suceeded in sinking several Japanese river steamers which were lying at anchor near Shanghai.

The Sino-Japanese conflict has dealt a heavy, if not a permanent blow to the economic fortunes of the 74,000 Japanese residents of China, the great majority of whom were engaged in some form of trade and business, ranging from executives of large corporations to small shopkeepers, restaurant owners and barbers.

G. M. to Reopen Saskatchewan Plant

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Sask.—News of the reopening of the $1,500,000 General Motors plant in Regina, closed since 1931, has brought new cheer to all of Saskatchewan. Only 400 men will be regularly employed at first. The company plans to spend $700,000 on modernizing equipment.

As a result of the announcement a nationally-known tire company is considering plans for opening a new plant in Regina, a plate glass company is expected to reopen around Nov. 15, the time the motor car plant is scheduled to open, and a large paint company expects to more than triple its Regina staff.

It has been suggested in Regina the firm is reopening its western plant because of the local freedom from union difficulties. Previous employees of the company will obtain the first jobs, the company has ruled.

Big Industries Are Planned For South Australia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, S. Aus.—The aim of the revised policy of both Commonwealth and State Governments to decentralize industries is having immediate effect in South Australia, where important plans are afoot for the establishment of factories and an extension of smelting operations.

The expenditure will run into several millions of pounds and the Government is encouraging industrial development by taxation concessions. The Commonwealth Cabinet has just given to Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., an assurance that protection will be provided for the alkali works which have been started at Port Adelaide with an outlay of £1,100,000 on plant and machinery.

Extensive areas of land in proximity to the factory site have now been flooded for the first time, and the products will include soda ash, caustic soda and bicarbonate of soda, displacing eventually large imports from overseas.

The Federal Minister in charge of Development (Senator James McLachlan), on a recent tour of South Australian industries, informed the company that if the present exchange rate moved toward par, the Commonwealth Government would see that the necessary adjustment was made.

Important developments in connection with the paper industry are of special interest in relation to alkali production.

Progress being made by Australian Paper Manufacturers Ltd. and by Associated Pulp & Paper Mills, Ltd., will have a big bearing on the volume of requirements. If these paper companies expand, as seems likely, Imperial Chemical Industries would need to expand its operations at Port Adelaide.

The Broken Hill Associated Smelters Proprietary and the Electrolytic Zinc Company have announced that extensive slag dumps at the Port Pirie smelters may become one of the largest zinc mines in Australia.

The managing director of the first-named company, Sir Colin Fraser, during a visit to Adelaide said that officers had been sent abroad to make investigations at first-hand into the process of slag de-zincing.

If the present prices for zinc continued the great capital cost involved in the establishment of the industry would be well justified.

It was ascertained later that the dumps contain 2,500,000 tons and the estimated contents include 430,000 tons of zinc, 550,000 tons of lead, and 800,000 ounces of silver. The annual production of granulated slag at the Port Pirie smelters is approximately 140,000 tons.

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JAMES V. TONER, Treasurer
Boston, September 14, 1937

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Extra money for you! Housewife earned $350 in few weeks, student $480 during evenings. Complete line Personal Christmas Cards with sender's name inscribed, in attractive sample book furnished Free. Easy to sell friends and others. Profits paid weekly. Also $1.00 bargain Box Assortments. Get details. JOHN A. HERTEL CO., 305 W. Adams, Dept. 930-B, Chicago.

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WOMEN TO SELL COSMETICS—Full or part time, good commissions; see our advertisement on Women's Page today. JENNE D'OR, 545 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

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MAN WANTED by shoe manufacturer established 34 years, for sales work; good commission daily and free shoes as bonuses to producers; no experience needed; your own shoes at factory prices; complete line, showing 300 styles including famous Velvet-Eez Air-Cushion mailbox insole shoes, sent free. Write MASON SHOE MFG. COMPANY, Dept. D-9, Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin.

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ESTABLISH a profitable, permanent, dignified business in your own home town, representing this famous line of California sportswear; complete sales training and field assistance; previous sales experience not necessary, but desirable; commission basis; women with cars preferred; producers win rapid promotion to managerial positions; source, well-rated company; many Monitor readers are already successful and valued Caltex representatives. Write for complete information. CALTEX SPORTSWEAR CO., 2120 Beverly Blvd., Los Angeles.

EARN cash quick! Sell Double Value Christmas Cards, Master Creations Personal Cards, Stationery 7 different assortments, retail 60c up. Make liberal commissions. Experience unnecessary. Samples free. WALLACE BROWN, 225 Fifth Ave., Dept. 312, New York.

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Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

ANIMALS

WOLLASTON, MASS.—Pedigreed black Persian kittens, males, 7 weeks; also pair of grown blacks. LEE, 238 Norfolk St., QUI. 1298-J.

ANTIQUES

CONSTITUTIONAL antiques. David Rittenhouse clock, recently exhibited at a Philadelphia museum. ELSA McCAUSLAN, 1727 Locust St., Philadelphia, Pa.

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(Continued)

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On Commonwealth Avenue hill, 8 large airy rooms and thoroughly up-to-date building, $65. Apply to: Superintendent, 1480 Commonwealth Ave., or Boston Management Corp., 78 Westland Ave., Boston. KENmore 8335.

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N. Y. C.—Sublet apartment, Park Ave. (62nd St.), 11th floor; six rooms, two master bedrooms, maid's room; attractively decorated and furnished; available October for entire year reasonable rental. Phone for appointment, Circle 7-5430 extension 24.

N. Y. C., 25 W. 76th—Share spacious three rooms; grand piano; moderate rent; will rent studio for tea-bing. Sun. 7-0764.

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JOURNALS, Sentinels, Pamphlets; Textbooks, Bibles, Concordances. Write for definite appointment. F. KLABA, 301 E. 92nd St., New York City. (New address)

CONTINUED ON PAGE 20

Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Will Be Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 1,210,000
Previous day 1,262,630
1937 sal. to date 284,615,000
1936 sal. to date 237,403,205

Numerous Stocks Up Fractions To A Point or More

NEW YORK, Sept. 15 (AP)—The stock market recovered from an early sinking spell today and moved up for net gains of fractions to a point or so.

Advances were well scattered through the list with specialties favored. Motors and steels were draggy.

Brokers reported short covering and said the market owed some of its energy to reaffirmation by observers here and there of hopes for fall gains in business.

Transactions ran at the rate of around 1,150,000 shares for the full session.

Some Steels Rise

Mild improvement was most pronounced in Bethlehem, Crucible Steel, General Motors, Yellow Truck, Goodyear, Montgomery Ward, Macy, Case, International Harvester, Douglas Aircraft, United Aircraft, Consolidated Edison, Electric Power & Light, Kennecott, Johns-Manville, General Electric, Seaboard Oil, Texas Corp., Pure Oil, Santa Fe, Coca-Cola and Allis Chalmers.

Up from early lows but lacking energy around the fourth hour were U. S. Steel, U. S. Rubber, International Telephone, Anaconda, International Nickel, National Lead, American Can, du Pont, Radio and American Steel Foundries.

Western Union was under active pressure much of the time as the aftermath of failure of directors to act on the dividend.

Bonds Lower

The bond market slid fractionally lower today on dwindling turnover. Federal loans were lifeless, but managed to hold yesterday's gains. Domestic corporate obligations settled into a narrow groove following yesterday's forward push.

Announcement that Western Union had deferred payment on its quarterly common dividend and that the Missouri-Kansas-Texas Railroad would omit interest payment on its 5 per cent adjustment bonds had little effect on either company's obligations.

Foreign dollar loans were jarred out of their apathy by a break of 6½ points in French 7½s following word the franc had dropped around 14 points in foreign exchange markets. Other sections of the list were narrow with the exception of Japan 6½s, which fell around a point.

Widest swings in the corporates were scored by Great Northern 4 and Studebaker 6s, which dropped around a point. Lifting minor fractions were Loews 3½s, Utilities Power & Light 5s, U. S. Rubber 5s, American & Foreign Power 5s and Rock Island 4s.

Slightly lower were Armour 4s, St. Louis San Francisco 4½s, Western Union 5s, Illinois Central 4½s and Goodyear 5s.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15 (AP)—Curb stocks swung a little higher today on light volume and most of the list showed gains of fractions to around a point.

Gaining substantially were Northern States Power "A," Pan American Airways and Pittsburgh Plate Glass. Utilities and oils found support.

American Gas & Electric, American Light & Traction, Electric Bond & Share, United Gas, Creole Petroleum, Gulf Oil, International Petroleum, United Wall Paper, St. Regis Paper and American Cynamid "B" lifted fractions.

Newmont Mining came under pressure and dropped around 2½ points.

French Franc Off To 3.407-Cent Level

NEW YORK, Sept 15 (AP)—Heavy sales of French francs abroad were reported in cables to bankers here today, although the business in New York itself was small.

Quotations ranged around 3.41 compared with the closing Paris rate of 3.407 cents to the franc. This contrasted with a final rate of 3.566 cents in New York yesterday.

The franc closed at 29.35 to the dollar and 144.75 to the pound sterling. In terms of the dollar that is 3.407 cents. The government currency stabilization fund has abandonedattempts to bolster it for the timebeing, and some observers of it may go eventually to 30.00 to the dollar.

WASHINGTON, Sept 15 (AP)—United States Treasury authorities said today they felt no concern over the sharp drop in the franc. They said the treasury still was holding to its previously-announced position that movements of the franc are "a French problem."

Officials added the decline today apparently resulted from a French decision to permit the franc to fall to its "natural level" in international exchange.

Some informed persons said that, from France's point of view, it would be both unwise and uneconomic to sustain the franc at an artificial level.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: Prices were generally weak in the late dealings in the stock exchange and selling pressure was evident throughout the oil and industrial groups.

Paris: International stocks were in better demand in an otherwise mixed session of the Bourse. Suez Canal rose sharply for a net gain of 455 francs.

Liverpool: Cotton futures closed 3 to 5 points higher, a steadier tone being reflected by the fact that recent prices were below the level of the American cotton loan basis. Bombay and trade buying absorbed a lighter volume of hedging.

Baldwin Locomotive Orders

NEW YORK (AP)—August orders taken by Baldwin Locomotive Works and subsidiaries including the Midvale Co., totaled $4,234,568 against $1,844,545 in the same month last year. Bookings for the first eight months amounted to $26,217,029, compared with $21,372,767 in the like 1936 period, the company announced.

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
55	41	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	2	43	42	43	+2
65	63¾	Acme Steel (4)	2	72¼	72¼	72¼	Sep 14
22⅞	14⅜	Adams Exp (.20g)	30	15¼	14⅞	15	+ ⅛
28⅝	22	Adams-Millis (2)	4	23¾	23¾	23¾	
30	26½	Addressograph (1.40)	5	28	27⅞	27¾	— ⅛
4½	1⅞	Advance Rumely	1	1	2	2	
80¼	61⅛	Air Reduction (1a)	10	68	67	68	+ ⅝
5¼	1⅝	Air-Way El Ap	8	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
15⅞	9⅞	Alaska Jun (.80a)	35	11	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
5¼	1⅝	Allegheny	41	2	1⅞	2	
58½	23	Allegr pf xw	3	23½	23½	23½	Sep 10
59¾	19	Allegr pf $30 ww	5	21	21	21	
60	23	Allegr pf $40 ww	1	21	21	21	—2
52¼	20¼	Allegr pr pf	3	22	21¼	22	Sep 14
45⅝	25	Alleg Gtl (1.20g)	12	28¼	26⅝	27¼	
27⅞	13	Allen Indust (1)	10	14⅝	14	14⅜	+ ⅞
256½	200	Allied Ch & Dye (8)	3	206	204	206	+4
17½	14¼	Allied Kid (1a)	1	14½	14½	14½	
33½	18⅞	Allied Mills (2g)	6	20⅜	19¾	20	
21⅜	13⅜	Allied Stores (.20a)	21	15⅜	14⅝	14⅞	+ ¼
85	70	Allied Stores pf (5)	2	70	70	70	Sep 14
83½	53½	Allis-Ch Mfg (2g)	28	59¼	57½	58	— ½
39¾	17½	Alpha P Cem (1)	1	18½	18½	18⅝	+ ⅛
8¾	2½	Amal Leather	4	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	+ ⅛
52¼	35¼	Amal Leather pf (3)	1	35	35	35	Sep 13
114⅞	71¾	Amerada (2)	2	76½	75½	76½	+1¼
101½	78	Am Ag Ch Del (6½g)	1	79	79	79	Sep 14
41⅜	20	Am Bank Note (¾g)	5	21½	20⅞	21	+ ⅛
80¾	45	Am Brake Sh (1¼g)	2	49	49	49	—2
121	90¼	Am Can (4a)	3	98	97	97	—3¼
174	152½	Am Can pf (7)	1	158	158	158	Sep 11
71	32	Am Car & Fdy (¼g)	10	34	33	34	— ⅛
104½	63	Am Car & Fdy pf (4g)	1	63	63	63	
33¾	24¼	Am Ch & Cable (1g)	6	27½	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
150	115	Am Ch & Cable pf (5)	3	150	150	150	Aug 27
112	98	Am Chicle (4a)	3	101½	101⅛	101½	Sep 14
23⅝	10	Am Colortype	8	13¾	11¾	12¾	+ ⅝
30¾	17¾	Am Coml Alcohol	2	19½	19¼	19½	+ ⅜
33⅜	20¼	Am Crystl Sug (3½g)	11	22⅜	22	22	
13½	5⅜	Am Encaustic Tiling	9	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
17	9⅜	Am European	3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	Sep 11
13¾	4¾	Am & Foreign Pow	43	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
58⅞	25	Am & For P $6 pf	4	28¾	28	28¾	+ ⅝
68⅞	34½	Am & For P $7 pf	7	37½	36	36⅝	+ 1⅛
38⅛	13¼	Am & For P 2 pf	6	16⅝	14⅛	15⅝	+ ⅛
21	13	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	3	13¼	13¼	13⅛	+ ⅛
11¼	5	Am Hide & Leather	10	6⅛	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
55⅜	35	Am Hide & L pf (3)	1	35	35	35	Sep 13
52⅜	39½	Am Home Pr (2.40)	45	39¼	39⅛	39½	Sep 13
4¾	2⅛	Am Ice	8	2½	2⅜	2½	+ ⅛
27⅜	17⅛	Am Ice pf (1½g)	1	21	21	21	+1
17⅜	10¼	Am International	7	11	10⅝	11	+ ⅛
58⅛	29	Am Locomotive	17	33¼	32½	33	— ¼
125	91⅜	Am Locomotive pf	2	93¼	92	93	+1¾
29⅜	18⅜	Am M & Fdy (¾g)	4	17⅝	17½	17¾	+ ⅜
13⅜	6⅞	Am M & Met (.60)	1	7	7	7	+ ⅜
69¾	41	Am Metal (¾g)	14	46⅝	45	45	— ⅝
129½	106	Am Metal 6% pf (6)	1	106	106	106	Sep 14
16½	7	Am Power & Light	33	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	— ⅛
87⅛	49½	Am P & L $6 pf (6)	12	53⅜	52¼	53½	+ 1⅛
72½	40¼	Am P & L $5 pf (5)	7	46	44	46	+2
29½	15⅜	Am Rad & St S (.60)	81	17⅜	16⅝	17	+ ⅜
45¼	31½	Am Roll Mill (2)	43	34¼	33⅛	33½	— ⅜
101⅜	89¼	Am Roll Mill pf (4½)	21	92	91	91	—3
36	23½	Am Safety Raz (2)	1	23⅝	23⅞	23⅞	Sep 11
29	19½	Am Seating (¼g)	4	22	22	22	— ¼
105⅞	77	Am Smelt & R (2¼g)	28	83	78⅝	81	
154	138½	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	1	138	138	138	— ½
67½	51½	Am Snuff (3a)	3	51½	51½	51½	Sep 14
73¼	32	Am Steel Fdrs (1½g)	22	39⅛	38⅛	39	—1
26½	14	Am Stores (1½g)	6	14¼	14	14	— ⅛
56⅞	37	Am Sugar Ref (2)	8	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	Sep 13
143¾	121	Am Sugar Ref pf (7)	1	121	121	121	Sep 11
25⅞	20	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	1	21	21	21	
187	157	Am Tel & Tel (9)	27	165½	162½	163	+ ¼
99	73¾	Am Tobacco (5)	9	76	76	76	Sep 14
99⅛	74⅛	Am Tobacco B (5)	7	78¼	78	78¼	+ ⅛
150½	128¼	Am Tobacco pf (6)	4	136¼	136¼	136¼	— ½
20½	9½	Am Type Founders	8	10⅞	10⅝	10¾	+ ⅛
29½	9⅛	Am Wat Wks (.60g)	16	16⅜	15	15⅞	+ ⅛
107	88	Am Wat Wks 1 pf (6)	1	90	90	90	Sep 9
14⅜	7⅛	Am Woolen	13	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
79	52	Am Woolen pf (3k)	6	54⅞	53¾	54	+1
20	6¾	Am Zinc L & S	49	12⅜	12	12	— ⅛
78⅜	44½	Am Zinc pr pf (1¾g)	81	51⅜	50¾	50⅞	Sep 13
69⅛	47⅛	Anaconda (1¼a)	160	50¾	49½	49⅝	—1⅛
97	70	Anacon W&C (2½g)	1	70	70	70	Sep 14
24¾	17½	Anchor Cap (.45g)	6	19½	17⅝	19½	+1¼
37½	18	Andes Copper	2	20	20	20	
10¼	5⅜	A P W Paper	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	Sep 13
46	38¼	Arch-Dan-M (1½g)	4	41¼	41	41⅛	+1⅛
111	105	Armour Del pf (7)	1	106½	106½	106½	+1½
13¾	7	Armour Ill (.55g)	30	10	9½	9⅞	+ ⅛
99½	81¾	Armour Ill pr pf (6)	1	84½	84½	84½	+1½
126	96	Armour Ill pf (7)	1	101¼	101¼	101¼	Sep 10
70½	50¼	Armstrong Ck (1½g)	9	54	52⅝	53¼	— ¾
16¼	10	Arnold Const (⅞g)	10	10⅝	10½	10½	Sep 14
17⅜	5⅞	Artloom	8	7⅛	6¾	7⅛	+ ⅛
24¾	12¾	Assd Dry Goods	22	15	14	14	— ¼
101	82⅞	Assd D Gds 1 pf (6)	1	86	86	86	Sep 7
125	107	Assd D G 2pf (5¼k)	1	107	107	107	Aug 27
57½	46	Associates Invest (3)	2	48	46	46	Sep 10
94¾	56½	Atch T & S F (2g)	19	62¼	59¾	59½	— ⅝
104	92	Atchison pf (5)	1	92	92	92	
55½	33	Atl Coast Line	20	37½	35¼	35¾	—2
29	10	Atl Gulf & W In	1	11	11	11	—1
44	15¼	Atl G & W In pf	2	17½	15¼	15¼	Sep 13
37	23¼	Atl Refining (1)	15	25½	24⅝	24⅞	— ⅛
116½	105	Atl Refining pf (4)	2	104	104	104	—1
18½	13¼	Atlas Corp (.80)	9	13⅝	13½	13½	— ⅛
25⅜	50	Atlas Corp pf (3)	6	50	50	50	Sep 13
94	67½	Atlas Powder (2½g)	1	67½	67½	67½	Sep 14
18¼	8	Atlas Tack (½g)	3	9¼	8½	8½	— ⅜
36¾	12	Auburn Auto	5	15	13½	14½	+1
9½	4	Austin Nichols	2	4⅞	4½	4½	+ ⅛
9¼	4¼	Aviation Corp	22	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	+ ⅛
—B—							
11¼	3⅛	Baldwin Loco	53	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
9½	3	Baldwin Loco asd	9	3¾	3½	3⅝	
23¾	14¼	Baldwin Loco ct wi	66	16⅞	15⅝	15⅝	— ¼
120	60	Baldwin Loco pf	1	66	66	66	+2
120	60	Baldwin Loco pf asd	4	68	66½	68	+2¾
40½	17½	Balt & Ohio	39	19⅜	18⅜	18½	— ¾
47¾	30¾	Balt & Ohio pf	1	23¾	23½	23¾	+ ⅛
45	38½	Bang & Aroos (2½)	2	40	40	40	Sep 13
43⅜	20	Barber Co (¼g)	20	23	22	22⅜	+ ⅛
32	18	Barker Bros	3	20⅜	20¼	20⅜	+ ⅛
35¼	16⅞	Barnsdall (1)	42	20⅝	19¾	19¾	— ¼
20¼	11½	Bayuk Cigar (.56⅛g)	4	13¾	13¼	13¼	
28¾	19	Beatrice Cr (1a)	5	19½	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅜
105¾	101	Beat Cr pf ww (5)	1	102⅜	102⅜	102⅝	Sep 10
114¾	105	Beech-Nut P (4a)	1	112	112	112	Aug 30
15¾	10⅜	Belding-Hem (1)	3	11	11	11	+ ⅜
88⅛	84	Belg NR pf (3.27g)	1	87	87	87	Sep 9
30½	15½	Bendix Aviat (¾g)	13	17⅛	16½	17	+ ⅜
23¾	19⅜	Benef InLn (1.32½g)	5	20	19¾	19⅞	+ ⅛
62¾	47½	Best & Co (2½a)	1	51½	51½	51½	Sep 14
105⅞	73	Beth Steel (2½g)	94	83½	80	80¾	—1¾
20	17	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	4	18	18	18	Sep 14
129½	108	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	1	110	110	110	—2
69¾	45	Bigelow-San (3g)	1	45	45	45	Sep 14
38	22	Black & Decker (1a)	1	23	23	23	+ ⅛
29⅞	16	Blaw-Knox (.70g)	8	18⅛	18	18¼	+ ⅛
49¾	22¼	Boeing Airplane	32	26¾	25½	26½	+ ⅛
48⅛	37	Bohn Alum (2¾g)	4	40½	39	40½	+3½
25	20	Bond Stores (1.60)	16	20	20	20	Sep 13
28	20⅞	Borden (1.60)	14	22¼	21⅜	22¼	+1
50⅝	38⅞	Borg-Warner (2)	32	43¼	42½	42⅝	— ⅛
15⅝	5⅜	Boston & Maine	9	6¼	6¼	6¼	Sep 14
2¼	1¼	Botany C M A	1	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
35⅜	26⅛	Bower R Bear (2g)	1	29	28	28	Sep 13
23⅜	13	Bridgpt Brass (.85g)	20	14⅞	14¼	14⅜	+ ⅛
59⅞	37	Briggs Mfg (2½g)	6	49¼	39	40	+1
53½	41	Briggs & Str (2¾g)	2	44	41	41	Sep 13
47	35	Bristol-Myers (2.40a)	3	37	36½	36⅞	+ ⅛
8	2	Bklyn & Queens T	10	2¾	2½	2½	+ ⅛
38½	10½	Bklyn & Q T pf	3	11½	11½	11½	+1
53	15⅜	Bklyn-Man T (2½g)	18	16⅜	15½	16	— ⅜
102¼	49¾	Bklyn-M T pf (6)	4	49¾	49¾	49¾	Sep 14
52¾	25¼	Bklyn U Gas (2.30g)	1	26½	26	26¼	+ ¼
50	41⅞	Brown Shoe (3)	4	41⅞	41½	41½	Sep 14
24½	14¼	Brunswick-Bal (½g)	2	15½	15½	15½	— ⅛
25¼	12½	Bucyrus-Erie (¼g)	12	14⅝	14	14½	+ ⅛
14⅜	6⅞	Budd Mfg	23	7⅞	7½	7¾	+ ⅛
13	5¾	Budd Wheel (.20g)	9	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
45½	26	Bullard Co (1)	7	28	26¼	28	+ ⅛
65¼	44½	Bulova Watch (4a)	3	48	47¾	48	+ ¼
18⅜	12	Burlington Mills (1)	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	+ ⅛
35⅝	22½	Burr Ad Ma (.85g)	10	25½	24½	24⅝	+ ⅛
11¾	3½	Bush Terminal	4	4½	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
39	11¼	Bush Term 7% deb	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	Sep 13
18¼	12⅜	Butler Bros (.60)	3	13⅜	13¼	13¼	+ ⅛
36¼	26½	Butler Bros pf (1½)	4	27¼	27	27	+ ¼
9¼	4½	Butte Cop & Zinc	21	5½	5¼	5⅛	
33¾	13⅛	Byers Co	5	16	14⅞	15	
34⅝	22	Byron Jackson (1g)	2	23½	23⅜	23⅝	+ ⅛
—C—							
48¼	30	Calif Pack (1½a)	3	31½	31	31½	Sep 14
52	50	Calif Pack pf (3½)	1	52	52	52	Sep 7
8¼	2⅜	Callahan Z-Ld	13	3¼	3	3	
20¼	11⅜	Calumet & H (1.10g)	16	13½	12½	12¾	+ ⅛
37⅜	24	Campbell Wy (1)	16	27	26¾	26¾	+ ⅛
38¼	16½	Can Dry Ginger Ale	45	20	18½	19¼	
17⅛	9⅝	Canadian Pacific	15	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
61¼	40½	Cannon Mills (1.35g)	1	40	40	40	— ½
18½	10⅛	Cap Adm A (½g)	9	11⅛	10½	10⅝	Sep 13
35⅝	24	Carpenter Stl (1.60g)	3	26	24	24	Sep 13
9½	5½	Carriers & Gen(.15g)	10	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	
191¾	134	Case (J I)	8	148	145	145	—1
100	77¼	Caterpil Tract (2½g)	10	84½	83	83	— ½
105¾	102½	Caterpil Tr pf (5)	1	104¾	104¾	104¾	Sep 14
41¼	26⅝	Celanese Corp (2¼g)	41	32¼	31½	31⅞	— ⅛
116	106	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	106	106	106	
48¼	28	Celotex (.80g)	4	31	30	31	+ ⅛
39¼	29½	Cent Aguir (1½a)	2	30	29¼	29½	Sep 13
12⅝	4⅜	Cent Pdy	10	5⅜	5¼	5½	+ ⅛
41⅜	18	Cent RR NJ	1	17	17	17	Sep 14
24⅝	9	Cent Violeta Sug	4	10¼	9	10¼	Sep 13
14½	6½	Century Rib M (.30g)	2	8	8	8	Sep 14
86⅝	60	Cerro de Pasco (6)	8	64¼	63	63¾	— ⅛
23⅜	8	Certain-teed	12	9⅞	9⅜	9½	
43⅝	35½	Champ Pap & F (2)	7	42	42	42	+2
48	10¾	Checker Cab	2	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	Sep 14
68⅞	42	Ches & Ohio (2.80a)	21	44¾	43⅜	43⅝	— ⅛
100	90¼	Ches & Ohio pf (4)	1	90½	90½	90½	—1
90¼	54	Ches Corp (3)	4	55	54¾	55	+1
4¾	1¼	Chi & E Ill	3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Sep 13
13½	4	Chi & E Ill pf	3	4⅞	4½	4½	+ ¼
6⅜	2⅛	Chi & N W	12	2⅞	2½	2¾	
19⅝	6½	Chi & N W pf	2	7⅞	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
4	1¼	Chi Gt West	3	1⅜	1½	1¾	+ ⅜
18¾	5½	Chi Gt West pf	8	7⅜	7	7	— ⅛
32	19⅞	Chi Mail Or (1½a)	8	20⅞	20¼	20½	+ ⅜
3¼	1¼	Chi M St P & P	13	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
7¼	3⅜	Chi M St P & P pf	14	3	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
13	17	Chi Pneu T	10	19⅜	19	19¼	+ ⅛
45	35	Chi Pneu T cv pf (3)	3	40¼	40	40	— ¼
3⅝	1¼	Chi Rk Is & P	6	1⅝	1⅜	1½	+ ⅛
8¼	3⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	8	3¼	3	3⅛	+ ⅛

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
10⅛	3¼	C R I & P 7% pf	1	4	3¾	3⅞	+ ⅝
27½	12	Chi Yell Cab (1¼g)	3	13¼	13¼	13¼	Sep 14
22½	13⅝	Chick Cut Oil	5	18	18	18	+1⅝
15⅞	7⅛	Childs Co	9	7¾	7⅛	7¾	
135½	98½	Chrysler (7g)	172	100	96⅝	97	—2½
21⅞	18½	City Ice & F (2)	1	18½	18½	18½	+1½
10⅝	4¼	City Stores	15	5⅜	5⅛	5¼	— ⅛
48	33¼	Clark Equip (1.20g)	5	37½	37½	37½	+1½
48⅛	35	Clev Graph Br (1¾g)	1	38	38	38	—1
30½	19¼	Cluett Peabody (1)	3	21¼	21	21	— ⅛
170½	123	Coca-Cola (3)	13	137½	135	137	+3
89	56⅛	Coca-Cola A (3)	2	57½	57½	57½	+ ½
25¾	14½	Colgate-Palm (⅝)	24	15⅝	15	15⅛	
104½	102	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	2	102½	102½	102½	
62¾	39	Coll & Alk (4g)	3	43½	43¼	43½	+ ⅛
51⅞	29	Colo Fuel & Ir (1g)	3	37⅛	36½	37⅛	+1⅛
32	23½	Colum Br A (1.80g)	3	25½	25	25½	
31½	23¾	Colum Br B (1.05g)	3	24	24	24	Sep 14
20⅞	10	Colum Gas (.20g)	162	11⅞	10⅝	11⅜	+ ⅛
108	80	Colum Gas pf A (6)	3	90	90	90	Sep 14
39½	19¼	Colum Pict vtc(1a)	14	21¾	20¾	20¾	— ⅛
44½	28½	Colum Pict pf (2¾)	1	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	— ⅛
125¾	105	Colum Carbon (4a)	4	108½	106	106½	
69¾	54	Coml Credit (4a)	17	57⅛	56	56¾	— ⅜
114	97	Coml Credit pf (6½)	2	98	97½	97½	Sep 13
80¾	52	Coml Invest Tr (4)	15	57⅛	56½	57	— ⅛
120	100	Coml I Tr cv pf (6¾)	2	101½	100	100	Sep 10
21¾	10¾	Comml Solv (.80)	34	12¾	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
29	17⅜	Comwith & Sou	83	21¼	21¼	21½	— ⅛
75¾	41	Comwith & So pf (2)	6	47⅛	45½	47⅛	+1⅞
19⅛	8½	Conde Nast	1	9¼	9⅛	9¼	+ ½
45½	13⅞	Congoleum-Nairn (2)	12	33½	32	33	+ ½
19¼	12	Congress Cigar	3	12	12	12	Sep 13
33¾	14	Consol Aircraft	12	16¾	16¼	16⅝	+ ⅜
18⅞	8⅝	Consol Cigar	2	9⅝	9½	9½	
49⅞	30¼	Consol Edison (1½g)	72	34	31⅜	33¼	+ ⅝
108	99½	Consol Edison pf ...)	2	103¼	103¼	103¼	+ ⅛
5¾	2	Consol Film	4	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	+ ⅛
18⅝	9	Consol Film pf	4	10	9¾	9⅞	Sep 14
13⅛	6½	Consol Laundries	3	7½	7¼	7½	+ ⅛
17⅞	12	Consol Oil (.80a)	55	13⅜	12⅝	13¼	+ ⅝
108⅜	104	Consol Oil $5 pf (5)	2	104½	104½	104½	Sep 7
10⅝	4¼	Consol RR Cuba pf	7	5⅜	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
1⅝	⅝	Consol Textile	19	⅝	⅝	⅝	
13¾	7	Consol Coal	4	8⅞	8½	8½	— ⅛
52⅜	23	Consol Coal pf	10	41¼	41¼	41½	Sep 14
92½	68⅜	Consum Pow pf (4½)	1	89⅜	89⅜	89⅜	Sep 14
37⅞	20	Container Corp (1.20)	31	23⅜	22½	23¼	+ ⅜
37¾	18¾	Cont Baking A	10	18	16⅝	17¼	— ⅜
5½	2	Cont Baking B	24	2⅝	2¾	2⅝	
109¾	80	Cont Baking pf (8)	12	82½	82½	82½	Sep 14
69⅜	50	Cont Can (3)	13	56	54⅞	55	+ ⅜
25¾	13	Cont Dis Tel (1¾g)	5	14½	13½	13½	— ¼
43¾	30½	Cont Ins (1.80a)	6	33	32½	32⅝	— ⅛
3⅞	1¾	Cont Motor	7	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
49	30¾	Cont Oil Del (1¼g)	32	40⅛	38½	39¾	+ ⅛
35⅝	23½	Cont Steel (1)	1	23½	23½	23½

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Issues and New York Curb Quotations

Demand for Wool Generally Quiet During Past Week

Watchful waiting has become the slogan of domestic wool men.

Demand has tapered off to practically nothing. Wool men are making no attempt to force sales because they have faith in the basic strength of wool. Meantime, the price trend in primary markets of Australia is lower and the theoretical effect on the domestic market is bearish.

Actual trading is at such low ebb, however, that the domestic market has yet to be tested for prevailing values. The decline in Australia is not to be ignored, since the domestic market is on a parity, tariff included, but the reflected weakness in Boston is only theory as yet, pending more activity that will definitely determine values.

Wool men hear of war conditions abroad upsetting the markets there, raising havoc with credits and virtually halting business in wool and other commodities. Before such a barrage the Australian market dropped and, in theory, the domestic parity is around 90 cents. Domestic topmakers appear unwilling to pay more than 90 cents but are not attempting to purchase. And holders of wool, in general, have not yet felt obliged to force the issue by slashing asking prices.

Leading holders of fleece wools in the Boston market were generally inclined to hold firm to their asking prices, though only small and scattered sales materialized. Some western wools are selling at slight concessions, now and again, but the total volume of business is hardly worthy of the name. Concessions appear to be made mostly in the finer wools while medium wools are usually held firmly for the asking price.

Graded territory wools, combing three-eighths, are moving in a very small way around 85@88 cents, scoured, against a range of 87@90 cents a few weeks ago Houses asking 95 cents for good 12 months Texas wools, scoured, a few weeks ago, are accepting 93@95 cents today, but for limited quantities.

Mills are operating on limited schedules as a rule, with the backlog of orders less attractive since specifications fell off, and little if any new business in sight at the moment. Under such conditions the incentive to buy wool is curbed materially. The only improvement noted at all is in the women's wear lines but this was limited. Some sizeable orders are being booked by the Government however, and reports that additional buying was soon to be done, leads some of the trade to view the outlook optimistically.

Mohair, too, feels the slackness of demand for textile fibres. Stocks are small enough to lend strength to the price structure, even if lack of business makes all quotations normal. Fall shearing is getting under way. Some is under contract before being clipped.

Money Market

New York Quotations

	Today	Prev. Day	Yr. Ago
Call loan renewal			
Stock Exch	1 %	1 %	1 %
Curb Exch	1½	1½	1½
Com paper			
Prime 1	@1¼ 1	@1¼	¾
Time money			
60-90 days	1¼	1¼	1¼
4-6 months	1½	1½	1¼
Bar silver	44¾c	44¾c	44¾c

Boston Quotations

Call money	1¼%	1¼%	1¼%
Com paper	¾@1	¾@1	¾@1
Time money	1¼@1½	1¼@1½	1½

Bankers Acceptance Market

30 days	⅛@⅛	⅛@⅛	⅛@⅛
60 days	⅛@⅛	⅛@⅛	⅜@⅜
4 months	⅜@⅜	⅜@⅜	⅜@⅜
5-6 months	⅜@⅜	⅜@⅜	⅜@⅜

London Quotations

3 mos bills	⅛%	⅛%
Short bills	⅛	⅛
Bar silver	19 11d	19 11d
Bar gold	140s 6d	140s 3½d

	⅛%	⅛%
	⅛	⅛
	19 11d	19½d
	137s 6½d	140s 3½d

Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	1½%	Buenos Aires	3½
Boston	1½	Calcutta	3
Chicago	1½	Copenhagen	4
Cleveland	1½	Danzig	4
Dallas	1½	Lisbon	4½
Kansas City	1½	Helsingfors	2
Minneapolis	1	Madrid	4
New York	1½	Oslo	5
Philadelphia	1½	Ottawa	4
Richmond	1½	Paris	2½
San Francisco	1½	Prague	3½
St. Louis	1½	Riga	5
Athens	6	Rome	4½
Amsterdam	4	Stockholm	2½
Berne	4	Sofia	5½
Berlin	4	Tokyo	2.92
Bombay	3	Vienna	3½
Brussels	2	Warsaw	5
Bucharest	4½		
Budapest	4		

Current quotations of foreign exchange compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Demand	$4.94⅛	$4.95¼	$4.8297
Cables	4.94¾	4.95⅝	4.8297
France—franc	.0330	.0357	†
Belgium—belga	.1684	.1684	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2298	.2297	†
Italy—lira	.0526	.0526	.0526
Germany—mark	.4015	.4015	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5504	.5506	†
Sweden—krona	.2551	.2555	.4537
Norway—krone	.2486	.24.90	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2209	.2212	.4537
Spain—peseta	†	.3267	†
Greece—drachma	.0091	.0091	.0220
Austria—schill'g	.1888	.1888	.2382
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0349	.0349	†
Finland—finm'k	.0220	.0220	.0436
Hungary—pengo	.1973	.1975	.3961
Poland—sloty	.1893	.1893	.1890
Port'gal—escudo	.0452	.0452	.0748
Roumania—leu	.0076	.0076	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0233	.0233	.0298
South America			
Argentine—peso†	.3000	.3000	.7187
Brazil—milreis	.0640	.0645	.2025
Chile—peso	.0400	.0400	.2060
Peru—sol	.2600	.2600	.4740
Uruguay—peso	.5850‡	.5825‡	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2888	.2889	.8440
India—rupee	.3737	.3743	.6180
Java—florin	.5535	.5538	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.3100	.3100	*
Shanghai—dol	.2987x	.2987x	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.5812	.5825	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.5012	.5012	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	1.00	.9998	1.0931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2785	.2785	.8440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Not quoted. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper peso. x Nominal.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13 (AP)—The position of the Treasury on Sept. 13: Receipts, $38,773,332; expenditures, $32,77,925; balance, $3,015,738,445; customs receipts for the month, $14,763,417. Receipts for the fiscal year (since July 1), $1,004,496,932; expenditures, $1,490,227,296, including $441,041,778 of emergency expenditures; excess of expenditures, $914,758,864; gross debt, $37,218,-520,475, an increase of $5,040,352 over the previous day; gold assets, $12,040,839,938, including $1,100,366,390 of inactive gold.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2 p. m.

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
6 2¾s 43-40 June	105.16	105.16	105.16
2 2¾s 43-41 Mch	106.2	106.2	106.2
2 2¾s 44-41	106.5	106.5	106.5
13 2½s 45-43	105.30	105.30	105.30
1 2¾s 46-41	105.24	105.24	105.24
21 4s 54-44	111.5	111.3	111.5
11 2¾s 47-45	102.5	102.1	102.4
17 2s 48-46	102.15	102.13	102.15
9 2¾s 51-49	100.6	100.4	100.4
20 2½s 53-49	97.29	97.29	97.30
28 2½s 54-51	99.18	99.15	99.16
1 3s 55-51	102.11	102.11	102.11
1 3½ 85-55 reg	102.8	102.8	102.8
87 2½s 60-55	100.16	100.12	100.16
6 2½s 59-56	99.15	99.15	99.15

Federal Farm Mortgage

10 3s 59-44	102.6	102.6	102.6

Home Owners' Loan

7 2½s 49-39	100.11	100.8	100.11
8 2½s 44-42	100.1	100.1	100.1
15 3s 52-44	102.5	102.5	102.5
1 3s 52-44 reg	102.1	102.1	102.1

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Adams Exp 4½s 46 sf	104¼	104¼	104¼
4 Alleghany 5s '44	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝
9 Alleghany 5s '49	73	72	73
11 Alleghany 5s '50	44	43¾	44
1 Allegh Val 4s '42	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
53 Am & For P 5s 2030	70¾	70	70
4 Am Int 5½s '49	105	104¾	105
16 Am T & T 5½s '43	113¾	113⅝	113¾
14 Am T & T 3½s '66	98¾	98⅜	98⅝
24 Am T & T cv 4½s '39	103¼	103	103
20 Am T & T 3½s '61	99½	99⅛	99½
3 Am T Fdr cv '50	112⅝	112	112
1 Am W W & E 6s '75	105	105	105
2 Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	108¾	108¾	108¾
3 Arm Del 4s '57	97½	97⅝	97½
14 Arm Del 4s '55	98½	97⅝	98
1 AT&SF 4s '95	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
1 AT&SF aj 4s '95 st	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
10 AT&SF 4s 1908-55	108⅝	108⅛	108⅛
1 AT&SF T 5b, L 4s '58	112¾	112¾	112¾
1 AT&SF 4½s C-A '62	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛
13 A C Line 1st 4s '52	100⅝	100⅛	100⅛
1 A C Line 4½s '64	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝
1 Atl & Dan 1st4s '48	40¼	40¼	40¼
5 B&O rfg 6s '95	77	77	77
1 B&O 1st 5s '48	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
22 B&O rfg 5s'95	67	66	67
9 B & O 5s '96 F	65	64½	65
1 B&O 5s 2000D	65	65	65
28 B&O cv 4½s '60	58	58⅜	57¾
13 B&O 4s '48	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
16 B&O4s PLE&WV 41	97⅜	96	96
9 B&O 5s S W '50	91¼	91	91¼
3 Bang & Ar 4s cv '51 st	110	110	110
2 Bell TPa 5s '60C	126⅛	126⅛	126⅛
13 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	103½	103	103½
4 Beth Stl 3¼s '65	95	95	95
8 Boston&Me 5s '67	68½	68	68
5 Bot Con Mills 6½s'34	17	16½	17
5 Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	101⅜	101	101⅜
10 Bkly Man Tr 4½s'66	73	73½	73⅜
1 Bkly Un Elist 5s '50	99	99	99
9 Bkly U Gas 5s '45	113½	113½	113½
3 Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
1 Cal Pack 5s '40	104	104	104
1 Camag Sug 7s '42 ct	18¾	18¾	18¾
17 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	117⅜	117⅜	117⅜
5 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	113¾	113¾	113¾
5 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	113¾	113¾	113¾
1 Can Pac 5s '44	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞
3 Can Pac 4½s '46	103¾	103⅝	103⅝
12 Can Pac 4½s '60	101⅛	101	101⅛
5 Can Pac 4s perp	95¼	94⅞	94⅞
5 Cero G & E 6s '52	111¼	110	110
3 Cen Foundry 5s '41	86½	86½	86½
1 Cen of Ga 5s '59 C	12½	12½	12½
11 Cen Ill E & G 5s '51	102⅛	102¼	102⅛
8 Cen Pac 5s '60	86¼	86	86⅛
2 Certain-teed 5½s '48	75	74¾	75
1 Champ P&F 4¾s'50 D	107	107	107
4 C & Ohio cn 5s '39	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
11 C&O 4½s '92	118	117⅞	118
4 C&O 3½s '96 D	95¼	94¾	95¼
5 C&O rfg 3½s '96E	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
6 Chi & Alton 3s '49	43	43	43
3 CB&Q gen 4s '58	110	110	110
1 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	24	24	24
2 Chi & E Ill 5s '51 ct	22½	22¼	22½
10 Chic Gt West 4s '59	29⅞	29½	29⅞
33 CMStP&Pac 5s '75	18½	17½	18⅛
56 CMStP&P aj 5s 2000	6¼	5¾	6
2 CM&StP 4½s '89 C	44	44	44
15 Chi&NW cv 4¾s '49	11¾	10⅝	11¾
10 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	17½	17	17½
10 Chi&NW 4½s 2037 C	17¼	17¼	17¼
2 CRI&P 4½s '52 A	13¼	13¼	13¼
2 CRI&P 4½s '52 A ct	13¼	13¼	13¼
22 CRI&P cv 4½s '60	8	7⅞	7⅞
5 CRI&P 4s '88	26½	26½	26½
1 CCC&StL 4½s '77	87¼	87¼	87¼
5 ClevUnTerm 5s '73	106	105¾	106
5 ClevUn Term 4½s '77C	100⅛	100	100⅛
5 Colmbia G 5s '52 Ap	100¾	100¾	100¾
8 Colmbia G 5s '52 May	101	100¾	100¾
6 Colmbia G 5s 1961	99	98¾	98¾
5 Com'l Cred 3½s '51	97	96⅞	97
15 Con Edis 3¼s '46	104½	104	104½
9 Con Edis 3½s '56	104	103¾	103⅞
32 Con Oil 3½s '51	100½	100	100½
2 Consum Pow 4½s '70	101	101½	101¾
6 Cumner Cor 6s '46	104¼	104	104
8 Crane Co 3½s '51	100½	100⅜	100⅜
1 Crown Will 6 '51	104¾	104¾	104¾
2 Cuba R R 5s '52	46½	46½	46½
9 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43..	78½	78	78½
24 D & R G 4s '36	21	20½	20½
1 D & R G West 5s '55	11	11	11
2 D & R G W 5s '55 Asd	10½	10½	10½
4 D Motr & Fr D4s'36ct	4¾	4¾	4¾
2 Det Ed 5s '52	106¾	106¾	106¾
7 Det Ed 4½s '61	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝
5 Dow Chem 3s '51	101	101	101
21 Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	106	106	106
4 Elect Auto Lite 4s '52	105	105	105
4 G El Paso & SW 5s '65	108¼	106¼	106¼
20 Erie rfg 5s '67	63¼	63¼	63¼
11 Erie rfg 5s '75	63¼	62⅞	63¼
10 Erie 1st 4s '96	97½	97½	97½
3 Erie gen lien 4s '96	69	69	69
1 Fairbanks Morse 4s'56	101½	101½	101½
1 Fed L & T 1st 6s '42	103½	103½	103½
2 Fed Lt&T 5s '42 st	100¼	100¼	100¼
3 Fed L&T Int 5s '42	98½	98½	98½
5 Fla E Cst 5s '74 ct	107¼	107¼	107¼
13 Fla E Cst 5s '74	11⅝	11	11⅝
5 Gen Cable 5½s '47	105¾	105¾	105¾
4 Gen M Accept 3s '46	102	101¾	102
5 Gen M Accept3¾s '51	101	100⅝	100⅝
1 Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	74½	74½	74½
3 Goodrich 4¼s '56	100¼	100¼	100¼
4 Goodrich 6s '45	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
4 Goodyr T&R 5s '57	104½	104½	104½
18 Gt Nor Ry 5½s'52	117	116½	116½
23 Gt Nor 5s '73	106½	106¼	106½
5 Gt Nor 4½s '76	101¾	101½	101½
48 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	117¾	114½	117¼
39 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	105¾	105½	105½
5 Gt Nor 3¾s '67	91¾	90¾	91¾
7 Hoe&Co 1st mtg '44	92	92	92
2 Hond Oil Tex 5½s '40	102½	102	102½
5 Hud&Man rfg 5s '57	62	62	62
25 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	24¾	24½	24¾
8 Ill Bell Tel 3½s '70B	105¾	105¾	105¾
18 Ill Cen 4s '52	72	72	72
15 Ill Cen 4s '66	53½	53	53
2 IC&CStL&N 5s '63A	66	66	66
7 Ill Steel 4½s '40	107¼	107¼	107¼
3 Inland Stl 3¾s '61	104½	104½	104½
5 Interb RTr rfg 5s'66	59	59	59
9 Interlake Iron 4s '47	95¾	95¼	95¼
1 Int Grt No 4½s '52	8½	8¼	8½
15 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	39	38	29
6 Int Gt Nor 5s '56	27½	26	27½
13 Int Hydro El 6s '44	75½	74½	75½
2 Int Pater 6s '55	92	91¼	92
22 Int T&T cv 4½s '39	87¾	86⅝	88
3 Int T&T cv 4½s '52	63½	63	63½
12 Int T&T 5s '55	68½	68¼	68½
5 Jones&LoughSt4½s81	103	103	103
4 K C Term 4s '60	108½	108½	108½
3 KingsCoE&P 6s '97	150¼	150¼	150¼
2 Kings Co Elev 4s '49	92	92	92
15 Koppers Co 4s '51	103½	103¼	103¼
26 Lac Gas 5½s '53	63	62¾	63
1 Lac Gas 4½s '60	62	62	62
8 Lehigh Val 5s 2003	51¾	51¼	51¼
41 Leh Val 4s 2003	43	42	43
1 Leh Val Term 5s '41	101	101	101
9 Loews 3½s '46	99¾	99¾	99¾
11 Lou&N 4½s 2003	101	100½	101
14 Louis & N un 4s '40	106⅞	106¼	106⅜
5 Louis & Nash 4s 2003	90½	90½	90½
1 Lou Gas & El 3½s '66	101½	101½	101½
6 Maine Cen 4½s '60	75⅞	75	75
3 ManhatRy 2d4s2013	17	16¾	16¾
1 Market St Ry 7s '40	94	94	94
1 McKes&Rob 5½s '50	103½	103½	103½
5 MidEIRy&L 5s '61B	102¾	102¼	102¼
1 Mil El Ry&L 5s '71	102	102	12
6 M & S L cn 5s '34 ct	10	10	10
1 MSP & SSM gtd 5s '38	18	18	18
3 MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	18	18	18
7 M-K-Tex 5s '62A	60½	59½	59½
2 M-K-Tex 5s '62 Ap	60	59¾	59¾
3 M-K-Tex 4s '62B	57¼	57¼	57¼
23 Mo Pac 5½s '49	9¾	9⅝	9¼
2 Mo Pac 5's '65A	32	32	32
27 Mo Pac 5s '77F	32¾	31¾	32¾
1 Mo Pac 5s '77F et	30	30	30
3 Mo Pac 5s '78G	31¾	31¾	31¾
5 Mo Pac 5s '80H	31¾	31¾	31¾
6 Mo Pac 5s '81I	31¾	31¾	31¾
21 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	12¾	12⅜	12¾
2 Mohawk & Mal 4s '91	84	84	84
7 MonWPaPoBv4½s'60	105¾	105¼	105¾
1 MonWPaPoSv6s '65	99¾	99¾	99¾
7 Mor & Essex 5s '55	91	90½	90½
4 N Am Edison 5½s2000	83¼	83¼	83¼
4 NashCha&StL 4s '78	89	89	89
7 Nassau El 4s '51	35½	35¼	35½
5 NatDairy3¾s'51vw	101¼	101	101¼
1 Nat Dist Pr 4½s '45	104¾	104¾	104¾
15 Natl Steel 4s '65	105¾	105¾	105¾
3 NEng T&T4½s'61B	120	120	120
3 NJPS cn L 4½s '60	107	107	107
1 N O Pub Sv 5s '55B	95½	95½	95½
8 No Tex&M 3½s '54	46	46	46
4 NO Tex&M 5s '54B	44	44	44
1 NY&Putn 4s '93	77	77	77
3 NYC rfg 5s 2013	90¼	90	50¼
11 NYC 4½s 2013A	81	80	81
2 NYC cn 4s '98	94	94	94
15 NYC 3½s '48	101⅛	101¼	101⅛
100 NYC 3½s '52	101	100½	101
22 NYC&HR 4½s 2013	81	80	81
2 NYC & HR 4s '42	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 NYC&HR 3½s '97	96½	95⅞	96⅛
6 NYC Ls Sh 3½s '98	88	88	88
3 NYC Ch&StL 5½s'74A	87¼	87	87
20 NY Ch&StL 4½s '78	77½	76¼	77¼
25 NY Ch&StL 4s '46	103	102¾	103
6 NY Ch&StL 4s '37	100 8-32	100 5-32	
1 NY Edis 3¼s 65	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 NY Edis 3½s '66	106¼	106¼	106¼
5 NY Lack&W 4½s'73	102	102	102
1 NY Lack&W4s'73A	98¾	98¾	98¾
1 NYNHaR cv 6s '48	33	33	33
8 NYNHaR 4½s '67	22	22	22
2 NYNHaR 4s '56	20	20	20
6 NYNHaR 3½s '67	27	27	27
2 NY & R Gas 6s'54A	106	106	106
5 NY Tel 4½s '39	106½	106½	106½
1 NY W&Bost 4½s'42	9	9	9
1 Niagara FP2½s '68	104	104	104
5 Niagara Sh 5½s'56	98	98	98
8 Nor Am Co 4s '61	104½	104½	104½
6 Nor Am Ed 3½s'65	103¾	103¾	104
3 Nor Am Ed 5s'57A	103	103	103
7 Nor Pac 4s 2047	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
2 Nor Pac 4s '97	103	102¾	103
1 ‡ Ohio Ed 4s 85	104	103¾	103¾
1 Ohio Ed 5½s '71	99¾	99¾	99¾
5 Republic Steel 4½s '61	94¼	94¼	94¼
5 Republic Steel 4½s '56	95¾	95½	95¾
5 Revere Cop&B 4½sA56	102½	102½	102½
1 Richfield Oil 4s '64	37½	37½	37½
5 Rl Ark & L 4½s'34	13¾	13¾	13¾
6 Saguenay P&L 4½s'66	101¾	101¾	101¾
14 StLRM&SFac 5s'55	82½	82½	82½
25 St L S F 4½s '78	17	16¾	16¾
37 StLSF4½s'78ctf st	15½	14½	15½
35 St LSF 4s '50 A	18½	17½	18½
9 St LSF 4s'50A ct	16½	16	16½
1 St LSW 5s'52	40	40	40
2 St LSW 2nd 4s'89	47¼	47¼	47¼
1 StPaul UnDep 5s'72	119½	119½	119½
5 SA&A Pass 4s'43	97	97	97
1 Schulco 6½s'46A st	25½	25½	25⅞
32 Seab A L cn 6s'45	15½	14½	15½
7 Sea A L 6s'45 ct	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
6 Sea AL 4s '50 st	22¾	21½	22¾
24 Sea AL rfg 4s'59	12	11½	12
15 Sea AL rfg 5s'59 ct	10¾	10¼	10¾
16 Sea-AllFis 6s'35A ct	8¼	7⅝	8¼
5 Shell Un 3½s '51	98⅝	98¾	98⅝
31 Simmons 4s '52	96½	96⅛	96⅛
10 Skelly Oil 4s '51	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
1 SoconyVacOil 3½s '50	105	105	105
1 So Cal Ed 4s '47	105½	105½	105½
11 Son Kraft 4½s '46	100	99¾	100
2 Sou Pac 4½s '68	76⅝	76⅝	76⅝
10 Sou Pac 4½s '81	78¾	76¼	76¾
15 So Pac 4½s'69	76½	76½	76½
1 So Pac rfg 4s '55	104	104	104
23 So Pac 3½s '46	89	87	89
7 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	87½	86⅞	87½
2 So Pac SPTer 4s '50	106¼	106¼	106¼
2 South Ry 6½s '56	87	87	87
2 South Ry cn 5s '94	100½	100½	100½
67 South Ry gen 4s '56	66¾	65¾	66¾
18 Stand.Oil NJ 2s '61	97¾	97½	97½
12 Studebaker 6s cv '45	95½	95½	95½
6 Swift&Co 3¼s '50	105½	105½	105½
3 Ten El Pow 6s '47 A	89	88¾	88¾
17 T RR A St L 4s '53	109½	109	109
2 Texark Pr Sm 5½s '50	100	100	100
5 Tex Corp 3½s '51	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
4 Tex&Pac 5s '79 C	100	100	100
29 Third Ave aj 5s '60	9¾	9½	9¾
1 Third Ave 4s '60	10¾	10¾	10¾
11 ThirdWatAssoc 3½s '52	99½	99½	99½
5 Un El Mo 3¾s '62	104½	104½	104½
8 Union Oil Cal 3½s '52	107½	107½	107½
7 Un Pac 1st 4s '47	112	112	112
10 Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	105¾	105¾	105¾
11 Un Pac 3½s '71	93¾	93¾	93¾
8 Un Pac 3½s '70	93¾	93½	93¾
15 Unit Drug 5s '53	88½	87½	87½
5 US Pipe&Fdy 3½s '46	112¾	111¾	112¾
11 U S Rub 5s '47	106¾	106	106
16 Utah P & L 5s '44	98	97⅜	97¾
2 Util P&L 5½s '47	46	45½	45½
30 Util P&L 5s '59	45½	43	45½
2 Vertient Sug 7s '42 ct	18¾	18¾	18¾
14 Va El & Pow 4s '58A	107¼	107	107¼
30 Wabash rfg 5½s '75	23	23	23
1 Wabash 2d 5s '39	59	59	59
2 Walker H 4½s '45	105	105	105
2 Walwrth 4s '55	81½	81½	81½
3 Warner Bros 6s '39	90¾	90¼	90¼
16 Warner Quinl 6s '39	51¼	51	51¼
5 West Md 5½s '77A	104¾	104¾	104¾
21 West Md 4s '52	99¾	99⅝	99¾
3 West Pac 1st 5s '46	25½	25	25
5 West Un 5s '38	101	101	101
10 Western Un 5s '51	85½	84⅛	84⅛
1 Western Un 4½s '50	80	80	80
10 West Shore 4s 2361	87¾	87¾	87¾
1 West Sh 4s 2361 reg	82	82	82
4 Wheel Stl 4½s '66A	98¾	98½	98¾
4 Wilson & Co 4s '55	101½	101½	101⅞
5 Wilson & Co 3¾s '47	98	98	98
23 Youngst S&T 4s '61	102½	102⅜	102⅝

Foreign Bonds

1 Akershus 5s '63	100	100	100
7 Antioquia 7s '45A	10¾	10¼	10¼
17 Argentine 4s '72	94¾	94½	94½
13 Argentine 4s '72 new	94¾	94½	94½
11 Argentine 4½s '71	102½	102½	102½
1 Arg 6s '59 Oct	100½	100½	100½
1 Arg 6s 1960 May	100 17-32	100	17-32
5 Arg 6s 1960 Oct	100½	100½	100½
1 Australia 5s '57	107	107	107
17 Australia 4½s '56	102⅜	102⅜	102⅝
3 Belgium 6½s '49	109¼	109¼	109¼
1 Belgium 6s '55	108¾	108¾	108¾
4 Brasil 8s '41	45½	45	45½
36 Brazil 6½s '26-57	37	36¾	37
11 Brazil 6½s '27-57	37	36¾	37
11 Brazil C Ry 6½s '52	37¼	36¾	37¼
1 Brisbane 5s '57	102½	102½	102½
2 Brisbane 6s '50	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
7 Buen A 4½s 4½s '77	79	78¾	79
14 BuenA4½s5½sAug '76	80¾	79¼	79¼
5 BuenA4½s5½sApr'76	79½	79½	79½
1 BuenA4½s5½s '75	80¼	80¼	80¼
2 Bulgaria 7s '67	28⅜	28

Local Classified Advertising

(Continued)

CARPETS AND RUGS

BROADLOOM Carpeting, all quality grades; clearing our storerooms; extraordinary values; samples submitted. DEXTER, 127 Madison Ave., N. Y.

RUGS—Broadlooms, bear pieces, newest colorings-designs; low overhead means savings to you; cash-credit; compare. RUG CLEANING EXCH., 50 Myrtle Ave. (Downtown) Main, N.Y.

ORIENTALS BOUGHT, SOLD, EXCHANGED. Reliable dealers of fine antique and modern Rugs. Expert Repairing and Washing Service. Yelerton Bros., 276 4th Ave., N.Y.U. GR 4-4343.

RUGS domestic and oriental, bought, sold, exchanged; largest used rug dealers in N. E. Armory Co., 261 Berkeley St., Boston. Phone Com. 4040. We do cleaning and repairing too.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

EMPLOYERS High type men and women for your office personnel.
LOUISE C. HAHN
280 Broadway New York City Worth 2-2080

SERVICE BUREAU EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, 760 Madison Ave., N. Y. C., supplies first class household help. Bu. 8-1656-57. Anna T. Anderson, Prop.

The Dunn Employment Service
ANN E DUNN
Efficient office and technical help.
30 Park Place MA 3-4870 Newark, N. J.

THE MARGARET TIMM
Employment Agency, Inc., 578 Madison, N.Y.C.
PLACES HOUSEHOLD SERVANTS
Nurses Governesses Housekeepers

EXTERMINATING SERVICE

ALL household vermin eliminated quickly, economically; termite-proofing specialists. Guarantee Exterminating Co., 500 Fifth Ave., N.Y.C. LOngacre 5-9600

FOLDING CHAIRS

FOLDING CHAIRS AND TABLES for sale or rent, new and used. JACKSON FOLDING CHAIRS, 37 Haymarket Square, Boston.

FOR RENT

TWO cottages, 2 and 3 rooms, furnished, 2 garages, all improvements, 19 acres woodland, 6 acre lake; projective artists' colony. Telephone 118 ring 2. Write "The White Swan," Ridgefield, Conn.

FURNITURE WANTED

ABSOLUTELY highest prices paid, apartments, furniture pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 19 East 12th St., N. Y. C. Stuyvesant 9-5973

FURRIERS

NOOBAR BASHIAN FURS ON HAND AND TO ORDER
Remodeling, Repairing, Ladies' Cloth Coats. Suits Custom Made. George L. Curtis, Designer, 12 West Street, Boston HAN 5971

HELP WANTED

MAN and wife for general housework and care of invalid boy, comfortable home. 8-5, 1316 Girard Trust Co. Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

HELP WANTED—MEN

WANTED on farm, working foreman, experienced in handling cows and general farming; married man. M. C. HOLDEN, Barre, Mass.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER — Position open with manufacturing concern, one girl office, must be good bookkeeper with some knowledge of stenography, neat with pleasing personality to meet customers and handle telephone intelligently. Answer in own handwriting stating experience, salary expected, and full information; references required. Box L-10, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CHAMBERMAID nurse, girls age 1 and 3 years; experienced. SIMONS, 277 Rockingstone Ave., Larchmont, N. Y. Ph. Larchmont 1215.

OPPORTUNITY in pleasant New York suburban home for plain cook-housekeeper; also nurse-chambermaid; no heavy work; two adults, two children. Phone Larchmont 4276.

WANTED—Capable, pleasant, general housework, age 35 to 50, good plain cook; Christian Scientist preferred, in small family, one baby; state age, references, wages expected. MRS. NORTON BARBER, 236 West Main Street, Bennington, Vt.

YOUNG woman, well recommended, Christian Scientist, with some nursing experience, to assist in established sanatorium for Christian Scientists. Box X-41, Suite 1550, 500 5th Ave., New York City

HOMES WANTED

HOME wanted for elderly lady with cultured Christian Scientists in Westchester County. Address W. G. COWAN, 29 Popham Road, Scarsdale, N. Y.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

BROOKLINE, MASS. 46 Green St.—Attractive home, large porches and grounds; quiet; nurse in attendance. LONgwood 9825.

HARMONIOUS home near Boston offers experienced care to elderly person or convalescent. 8 Hampden St., Wellesley, Mass. Phone 0662-W.

HELPFUL home atmosphere for study or rest; care if needed; country and ocean front drives. 81 Lincoln Ave., Rockville Center, Long Island, N. Y. Tel. sixty-right

HOUSES FOR SALE

NEW YORK CITY, 86th St., near Central Park—House suitable with minor alterations for nursing home or school; 15 bedrooms, 7 baths; can be purchased for small amount above first mortgage of $60,000; terms to suit purchaser; Write for complete information before October 25th, 1410 29th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

PROPERTY 100 by 125 feet, 8-room house, hot water heat, good condition (no modern improvements). FREDERICK H. PRUSCHEN, 49 Webster St., Ridgefield Park, N. J.

WABAN, MASS. — New Cape Cod house, 8 rooms, 2 baths, tile kitchen, 2 fireplaces, recreation room, oil heat; $500 down and $63 monthly, includes everything. Phone Centre Newton 3841-W

WATERTOWN, MASS., 29 Palmer St.—7-room Dutch colonial and garage; $5500; near Charles River. Owner on premises 2-6, Sunday.

HOUSES TO LET

TOURIST house for rent, 8 rooms, furnished, 3 garages, all conveniences; can be made suitable for those desiring summer or winter sports; also cottage, 5 rooms, 2½ miles from Ridgefield, 55 miles from New York City. Telephone 115 ring 2. Write "The White Swan," Ridgefield, Conn.

WOLLASTON, MASS.—5-room modern bungalow with garage, oil heat, furnished or unfurnished; adults only. Tel evenings, GRA. 3729-J.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

NORFOLK, VA.—Dawson Tourist Home, 214 West Freemason St., comfortable rooms, 4 baths, free garage; commercial men tourists; opp. Christian Science church. Tel 25186.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BOSTON, 424 Beacon St.—Water side; before deciding see this beautiful house; rooms single and double; with and without bath; breakfast

ROOMS TO LET

ASK MISS ROLFE
Rooms in select homes, apartments and houses, furnished, unfurnished. 541 W. 113th St., New York City. Univ. 4-4717.

BOSTON—Attractive, firy single room near The Mother Church; Christian Scientist preferred. KEN. 3058.

BROOKLINE, MASS., Stratton Inn, 1754 Beacon St., opp Beaconsfield Hotel—Choice rooms, meals optional. LON. 8737

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Room in small private family near Coolidge Corner. Tel. ASP. 0583.

BROOKLYN (Bay Ridge), N. Y. — Single, double, private; adult home; near church; good transportation; $4.50 up. ROE. 228 Senator St.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., 384 Harvard St., near Square—Pleasant furnished rooms, near bath. Call or Tel. TRO. 4300, preferably 4 to 6.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., The Belvidere, 89 N. Munn Ave.—Under new management; rooms with private and semi-private baths. ORange 4-9558

HOTEL MARTINE
41 South Clinton Street
East Orange, N. J.
A Residential American Plan Hotel. Practically half our rooms have private baths; all others have running water and there is an exceptional number of public baths for the number of rooms served. Our rates begin at $13.50 per week for a room with running water and two meals per day.
Our dining room is open to the public and we welcome transient guests, on the American or European plan.

JACKSON HEIGHTS L. I. — Comfortable, newly furnished room; reasonable; all transportation; 30 minutes from N. Y. C. 35-63 79th St. (Apt. 3-F). NEWton 9-9135.

MALDEN, MASS.—2 rooms, private home, board optional, kitchen priv., garage, near Malden Sq. train, electrics, refs exchanged. MAL. 0778-W.

N. Y. C., 431 Riverside Drive (116th), Columbia University section—Well furnished rooms, quiet, convenient; $5, $10; visitors welcome; tourist rate. Un 4-8242. I. M. NELSON.

N. Y. C., 446 Central Park West—Desirable, newly decorated, refined environment; convenient transportation; reasonable. Tel. mornings and evenings, Academy 2-8120.

N. Y. C., 333 Central Park West, Apt. 112—Residence for gentleman with family; privacy, conveniences; breakfast; near subway, elevated.

N. Y. C., E. 81st St.—Attractive furnished room for business woman, Protestant. Call for appointment before 10 A. M. Phone RH. 4-3012.

N. Y. C. 145 W 84th (5-E)—Exceptionally desirable large, front, two beds, water; others $3.50. If seen appreciated. RICE.

Rooms (all with bath) $1.50 and up
Double $2.50 $3.00 and $3.50
Special weekly rates Newly renovated
HOTEL HUNTINGTON
307 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass.
OPPOSITE Y. M. C. A.
BRADFORD KENDRICK, Manager

SOMERVILLE, MASS. — Desirable room, all conveniences; owner's home; near Christian Science church and cars. For particulars, call SOMerset 6108-J.

NEW JERSEY

EAST ORANGE

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Orange 4-4871
9:00 A. M. to 10:00 A. M. daily, except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Chas. T. Hornecker Florist
445 Central Avenue
at Burnett Street
Phone Or 3-7360—7361
Member F. T. D.

For Custom Built Upholstery Furniture Repairing
Slip Covers and Drapes Made to Order
Consult
PHILIP SCHMIDT
Acme-Central Upholstery Co.
405 Main Street Or. 5-3270

The Colonial Home
W. N. Knapp & Sons
Directors of Funerals
132 Harrison Street Orange 1-5131

Taxi Service
and Private Limousines
for All Occasions
EAST ORANGE CAB CO.
Also Storage and Complete Service
CROSS GARAGE
4 ARLINGTON PLACE Or 5-9000

FOR SUMMER DESSERTS WE RECOMMEND OUR ICE CREAM
Martens'
Visit our Party Shop next door
391 MAIN ST. Free Delivery Service OR. 3-2880

PETITE — High front with strap, in Wine, Black, Brown Suede, or Mat Kid. Sizes 3½ to 10; AAAA to C..... $6.
Suede Shoes are News when they're
ENNA JETTICKS
534 MAIN STREET

"Ye Golden Rule"
Dry Cleaning and Dyeing
We specialize in
Tailor Made Garments
DELIVERY SERVICE
442 MAIN ST. OR. 5-7498

ENGLEWOOD

CAMPBELL'S
dedicated to lovers of Flowers
28 E. Palisade Ave. Ph. Eng. 3-2245

HACKENSACK

LAW
INCORPORATED
CLOTHING
200 MAIN STREET

HOBOKEN

GEISMAR'S
Quality Clothes

Moderately Priced
Men's Apparel Since 1888
222 WASHINGTON ST.

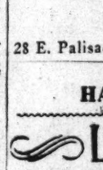
JERSEY CITY

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Bergen 3-3943-J daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The TRUST COMPANY of NEW JERSEY

11 Local Offices in Hudson County

George Fangmann, Inc.
Est. 1890
COKE, COAL, OIL
262-266 New York Avenue
Jersey City, N. J.
WEBSTER 4-1360


Sold exclusively in Jersey City Heights by
R. Grossman & Co.
342 CENTRAL AVE.

Upholstered Furniture Cleaning
MOVING STORAGE
RUG CLEANING
NEW FURNITURE DEPT.
GOODMAN'S
830 BERGEN AVENUE BER. 3-8100

MAPLEWOOD

When Planning Your Menu Include
Earl's
Fish and Sea Food
5 Highland Place So. 2-0214
FREE DELIVERY

SAMUEL H. ROSS, Inc.
Monarch Brand Telephone Peas, $1.95 doz., $1.00 for 6, 17c can
Bread and Butter Pickles, 3 jars 33c
177 Maplewood Ave. So. 2-4300

MAPLEWOOD BAKERY
FRED DIEZ, Prop.
Pure and Wholesome Products
Orders filled for Weddings, Parties and Social Functions
175 MAPLEWOOD AVE.

Old Woman in the Shoe
Children's Outfitters
One Minute to Fourteen Years
Guaranteed Wearables
MRS. ANDERSON—MRS. STOLTE
157 Maplewood Ave. SO-2-9691

MAPLEWOOD (Continued)

Announcing
Pick up and delivery lubrication service between the hours of 9 a. m. and 1 p. m. daily; including washing all windows inside and out, cleaning upholstery and floor mats, checking tires, battery water and lights.
NO EXTRA CHARGE
"Four Square" Esso Station
Springfield Ave. and Pierson Rd.
SO-2-9792

MONTCLAIR

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Montclair 3-1200
9:00 A. M. to 10:00 A. M. daily except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BUY HOUSEWARES NOW
Check over your needs—Our Downstairs Store can supply most anything from a can opener to a dinner set!
Louis Harris
FOUNDED 1875
Montclair's Department Store

WE LIVE TO SERVE!
When better laundering is done . . . CRESCENT will do it.
LAUNDERING — DRY CLEANING
RUG SHAMPOOING
CRESCENT LAUNDRY
HUmboldt 3-7200 — Newark, N. J.

INDIVIDUAL MILLINERY
Silver
Hats Ready Made and to Order
Agents for Dobbs Hats
40 CHURCH STREET

Always Call
HANSEN SALES, Inc.
for Your Battery and Radio Needs
4 S WILLOW ST. MO 2-4048

QUALITY FOOD!
Processed by Trained Dietitians and Served in an Unusual Atmosphere
The Wedgwood Cafeteria
20 SOUTH PARK ST. MONTCLAIR

Stanley M. Crowell Co.
GUILD OPTICIANS
26 So. Park St., Montclair, N. J.
Near Church Street

NEWARK

TYPEWRITERS
Bought—Sold—Serviced
Rented, 3 Months for $5
ADDING MACHINES—CHECK WRITERS
Central Typewriter Exchange
86 PARK PLACE Phone Market 3-5766

For the Quality Minded
PHONE MA. 2-3660
S. FELDMAN & SONS
Dry Cleaning ● Laundering
We Clean Rugs, Furs
Upholstered Furniture
Fur Storage
Offices—Newark, Montclair, So. Orange

NEW BRUNSWICK

H. W. Clapp—Jeweler
313 George Street
New Brunswick, New Jersey
PHONE 2062

ORANGE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Orange 3-1508 daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

$5 ENNA JETTICK $6
Shoes for Women
Carried in Orange by
R. Grossman & Co.
the Store for Better Shoes
235 MAIN STREET

SOUTH ORANGE

Painter and Decorator
J. SCHNEIDER
226 Waverly Place So. 2-2260

WEST ORANGE

Ford OR. 5-1500
West Orange Motors, Inc.
Authorized Ford Agency
New Ford Cars Used Cars—All Makes
85 MAIN STREET

PATERSON

RED CROSS SHOES Perfectly Fitted
All Sizes All Styles One Price $6.50
ARTHUR KENT, INC.
Specialists Exclusively in Red Cross Shoes
68 BROADWAY, Near Main

"Say It With Flowers"
YOUNG & WALDERS
90 VAN HOUTEN STREET
Tel. SHerwood 2-8677 Paterson, N. J.

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

PLAINFIELD

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Plainfield 6-4270-W
9 to 10 a. m. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

N. MEYERS AND SONS, INC.
ROPPERS LV ANTHRACITE FUEL
Coke Coal Oil
PHONE PLFD. 6-1911
303 E. 4th St. Plainfield, N. J.

TEPPERS'
"A Safe Place to Shop"
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
30 Years of Quality Merchandising

You needn't leave Plainfield
ROSENBAUM'S has it.

Morecraft Coal Co.
COAL - FUEL OILS
COKE
South Ave., Dunellen, N. J.
Tel. Dunellen 3-6543

EVERGREEN DAIRY
Good Butter and Eggs
AND
Other Dairy Products
112 WATCHUNG AVE. Tel. Plfd. 6-2382

Robert Lipton, Inc.
Credit Jewelers
Opticians
204 W. FRONT STREET
Est. 1892 Plfd. 6-3289
Expert Watch and Jewelry Repairing

Mrs. G. O. Keller, Inc.
Cleaners and Dyers
Cor. South Ave., Plainfield, N. J.
TEL. PLFD. 6-0100

RIDGEFIELD PARK

Which backline is YOURS?

Whatever your figure fault — a Spencer, individually designed for you will CORRECT it.
MRS. IRENE M. JAEGER
297 Elm Avenue Bogota, N. J.
Phone Hack. 7689-J

Biller's Service Station
57 Railroad Ave. Hack. 2-8591
Known for Service
WILLARD
Authorized Gulf Dealer

RIDGEWOOD

NEW FALL MODELS
for the Entire Family
We specialize in
SPORT FOOTWEAR
JACOBUS BOOT SHOP
44 E. Ridgewood Avenue

Hood-Stevens, Inc.
L'AIGLON, QUEEN MAKE and QUAKER LADY DRESSES
Rayons — Acetates — Challies
$3.98—$5.98—$6.50

RUTHERFORD

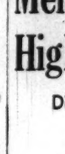
Men's Apparel of Highest Quality . . .
Distinctive Haberdashery
Stetson Hats
Florsheim Shoes
Tex Wear and
Simon Ackerman Clothes
Werner's
5-7 Sylvan Street Ru. 2-1178

JOHN L. KOHLER
Funeral Home
Rutherford 2-7777

Borschneck & Nott, Inc.
"flowers of distinction"
96 Park Ave. Ru. 2-1552

THOS. J. LANE
GOODYEAR TIRES
Auto Supplies, Batteries, Radios
75 Park Avenue, at Ridge Road
Telephone Ru. 2-1519

TEANECK

BUTTERWORTH DAIRY
222 ELM AVENUE TEA 6-0411

Delivered in
Teaneck Ridgefield Park
Bogota Hackensack

THE FIRST AID STORE FOR THE HOME
WM. LUDEWIG
Hardware House Furnishings
Paints Glass
319 QUEEN ANNE RD. Teaneck 6-4901

NEW JERSEY

TRENTON

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
Paints and Varnishes
119 East Hanover Street
TRENTON, N. J. Ph. 5211

WESTFIELD

FUEL HEADQUARTERS
Large Stocks of
COAL—FUEL OIL—COKE
Quality Service
J. S. IRVING CO.
239 Central Avenue Phone 2-2626

FLOWERS
FOR ALL OCCASIONS
VANCE—Florist
321 South Ave. Opp. R. R. Station
Westfield 2-2525—2526

MARTIN'S TOY and SPORT SHOP
141 East Broad Street
Phone Westfield 2-3675

WEST NEW YORK

Jewelry Gifts That Will Prove a Pleasure to Give; a Treasure to Receive
L. J. Rad
BERGENLINE AVE. at SIXTEENTH ST.
WEST NEW YORK, N. J.

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN

"Famous" College Shoes
Wetherhold & Metzger
719 HAMILTON ST.
ALLENTOWN

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
"One of Pennsylvania's Good Stores"
Seasonable Wearing Apparel for Men and Boys
Dependable Qualities
Reasonably Priced
BOHLEN GROSS & MOYER
Outfitters to Men and Boys
721 Hamilton St., Allentown, Pa.

ERIE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 71-413
9:00 A. M. to 10:30 A. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CHAS. O. JOHNSON & SONS
924 PEACH STREET
Offering a new and select collection of
Fall and Winter Suits, Coats and Dresses
Our Fur Department Caters to Your Requirements
You will find a very choice selection of the finest peltries obtainable.
Stop at Johnson's
and save money—be assured of quality.
Phone 22-359

The Halle Bros. Co.
116-124 West Tenth Street
A Complete Line
of
Infant's and Children's Apparel
2 to 7 Years

Trask, Roscoll & Richardson Co.
Department Store Erie, Pa.
Fur Coats "1938" Styles in Special Event. Buy on Payment Plan if you wish.
FOR QUALITY Call
Lawrence Cleaners and Dyers
402 West Third Street Phone 22-987

PULAKOS
BREAKFAST — LUNCHEON
DINNER
CANDIES — COOKIES
CAKES
926 STATE STREET

HARRISBURG

M. Lee Goldsmith
FURNITURE and INTERIOR DECORATION
6 NORTH MARKET SQUARE

Dan Vollmer
FLOWERS
Phone 2-4249 209 N. Second St.
F. T. D. SERVICE
Send it to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised Laundry

PENNSYLVANIA

HARRISBURG (Continued)

For
GOOD SODAS and LUNCHES
try
The Gorgas Store
16 No. Third Street
Uptown, 1212 No. Third Street

MAIN LINE—Ardmore

Lois Umsen's Galleries
Interior Decorating
UNUSUAL GIFTS—ANTIQUES
63 St. James Place, Ardmore, Pa.
(Opp. Strawbridge & Clothier)
FASHION CENTRE
COATS, DRESSES
SPORTSWEAR, MILLINERY
CABOTS
GOWN SHOP
49 W. Lancaster Ave. ARDMORE

Griswold-Wilson, Inc.
23 Rittenhouse Place, Ardmore
Sales RADIO Service
Ard. 218 Records

MAIN LINE—Bryn Mawr

THE CHATTER BOX TEA ROOM
839½ Lancaster Ave., Bryn Mawr
Luncheons
Evening and Sunday Dinners
Delicious Home-Cooked Flavor

OLD YORK ROAD Elkins Park

Paula's Beauty Parlor
Complete Beauty Service

3045 York Road Melrose 1919

OLD YORK ROAD Jenkintown

Ogontz Laundry
CERTIFIED

We wash everything with Ivory Soap
Glenside Ave., Wyncote
Ogontz 3290
Groceries—Fruits—Vegetables

. raiser's .
Quality Lamb, Beef, Pork, Veal
Dressed Pork a Specialty
West Ave. and Leedom St. Ogontz 26

Oil Burners—
Ranges—
Refrigerators
JENKINTOWN - GLENSIDE
Electrical Construction Co., Inc.
220 Old York Road OGONTZ 375

Taylor's MILK
Raw and Pasteurized
300 Hillside Avenue Ogontz 286

PHILADELPHIA

THE ARNO BEAUTY SALON
AIR CONDITIONED
A. SCHWARZ, Prop
209 W. CHELTEN AVE
PHILADELPHIA

Your Individualism Is Our Objective
Open Wed and Fri. Eves Phone Ger. 5812

CHAS. W. KAEPPLER
Registered
PLUMBING and HEATING
Waverly 1537
N. W. COR. 13TH STREET AND NEDRO AVENUE
PHILADELPHIA, PA

LOUIS RAPPAPORT
Established 42 years
130 So. 17th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
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Daily Features Page

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

Speaking of Macaulay, Sydney Smith once had the following remarks to make about his conversation:

"NO NPQ RSSPQTRUPV WVPQ-

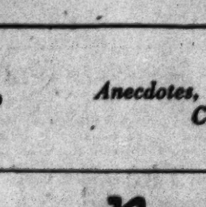
NOQ RW QTVOUSO, XNPX YPZO

NTQ SRUAOBQPXTRU COBWOS-

XVD EOVTPNXWGV."

Fun With Matches

Twenty-four matches have been used to make up the 9 squares shown below. Try taking away 4 matches only, and leave 7 squares. After you have accomplished this, replace the matches in their original positions, and try removing 4 matches and leave 6 squares. Replacing them again, try removing 4 matches so as to leave 5 squares.



Letter Changing

It takes a Marysville, Tenn., reader 19 moves to go from START to FINIS. Can you do it in fewer? Remember, the rules call for the changing of only one letter at a time, making no transpositions, and forming an actual word each time a move is made.

How Many Springs?

A hound and a bulldog were racing. If the hound made 27 springs while the bulldog made 25 springs of the same length, how many springs did the hound dog have to make to overtake the bulldog which had a start of 50 springs?

Historic Ships

Writing from Osage City, Kansas, "Nighthawk" submits the following list of historic ships and their commanders or passengers. Can you match each as indicated by the example checked?

1	Santa Maria	Lawrence	
2	Matthew	Penn	
3	Mayflower	Columbus	1
4	Chesapeake	Fulton	
5	Half Moon	Farragut	
6	Hartford	Perry	
7	Tennessee	Hudson	
8	Welcome	Pilgrim	
9	Lawrence	Buchanan	
10	Clermont	John Cabot	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Sunbonnet Sue

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Parliamentary Practice

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Question of Recognition

Question: At a special meeting for completing an election a member sought recognition for the purpose of moving that a committee be appointed to confer on a disputed point relating to the election. The chair did not recognize him and the member began to read his resolution, whereupon the chair instructed ushers to have the member cease speaking.

The member asked that his protest against the procedure be recorded in the minutes. This was ignored. The member then moved that the meeting adjourn. His motion was seconded. The chair would not put the motion, whereupon the member declared that under Robert's Rules of Order it was his right to put the motion if the chair declined to do so, and thereupon called for a vote. There was a substantial chorus of "ayes" and no audible "nays," and the member declared the meeting adjourned. Was this permissible?

Answer: The actions described indicate a failure to understand the powers of a presiding officer. The fundamentals governing members' rights to recognition are plainly stated in Robert's Rules of Order, page 27 to 33. It is a fundamental that each member's right to discussion cannot be suspended or restricted except by a two-thirds vote. The chair should have recognized the member and put the resolution to vote, if properly seconded.

The motion was a subsidiary motion applying to the election. The motion to adjourn should also have been put, if properly made. The chair may refuse to entertain a motion to adjourn when it is plainly dilatory or obstructive, but as a rule this would not be evident unless the assembly had previously voted down a similar motion or sustained the chair on an appeal after a refusal to entertain the motion. (See Robert's Rules or Order, pages 61 and 174.)

The member was not qualified to put the motion to adjourn. Robert says (page 26), "The fact that a motion has been made and seconded does not put it before the assembly, as the chair alone can do that." The member may appeal from the decision of the chair, and if the chair refuses to recognise the appeal may move a vote of censure—may even move that the chair be declared vacant—and may put this motion to vote since it refers directly to the chair. (See Robert's Rules of Order, bottom of page 238.)

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

The Beloved Disciple

Strange as it may appear, there is no Biblical passage where "the disciple whom Jesus loved" is expressly stated to have been John the Apostle, though there seems no reason to doubt that the traditional identification is a correct one.

John's Gospel is the only one in which the familiar phrase is to be found, and it is thought that the author of that book chose for some reason to keep his personal name in the background, substituting for it the lofty title now under consideration. Thus we read that at the time of the Master's last supper with his disciples, "there was leaning on Jesus' bosom one of his disciples, whom Jesus loved," and who forthwith asked as to the identity of the traitor in their midst (John 13:23-25).

At Calvary, Jesus commended his mother to the care of "the disciple . . . whom he loved" (19:26), who is later mentioned as visiting the open tomb with Peter on the first Easter morning (20:2), and as taking part in the stirring events which followed the Resurrection (21:7, 20).

Bookmarks

The following is a partial list made from a display of what was found, quite recently, in books returned to the Malden (Mass.) Public Library, during a period of two months' time:

A $5 bill.
A 25-cent piece.
A five-cent piece.
A four-inch butterfly (nicely preserved).
A pressed pansy.
Autumn leaves.
Four-branch magnifying glass.
Two penholders.
A pen wiper.
Several lead pencils.
Orange-wood sticks.
Toothpicks.
Small paint brush (pencil-like).
Several matches.
Fancy post cards.
Several playing cards.
A love letter.
White handkerchief.
Two hen feathers.
Two milk-bottle caps.
Flat, round whistle.
Cost mark tags.
Twelve-ride ticket on trolley cars.
Stubs of theater tickets.
One so-called rain ticket (issued by a tailoring establishment).
Pamphlet ("The Last Words of Jesus").
Several snapshots.
One collar button.
One small marble.
Sample of crochet.
Loops of yarn.
Two newspaper bits of poetry.
Half of a dried apricot.
Several cooking recipes.
Pieces of paper of different types (some folded).
Etc., etc.

Daily Anecdote

Better Than the Picture

Dante Gabriel Rossetti once showed Whistler a sketch and asked the Butterfly's opinion of its merits.

"It has good points," drawled Whistler with his familiar squint. "Go ahead with it by all means." Later he inquired how the work was developing.

"All right," answered the unsuspecting artist. "I have ordered a stunning frame for it."

In due time the canvas appeared at Rossetti's house in Cheyne Walk, London, beautifully framed in the manner of the pre-Raphaelites.

"You've done nothing to it since I saw it, have you?" asked the critic.

"No-o," replied Rossetti, "but I've written a sonnet on the subject; perhaps you'd like to hear it?"

And to the other's assent he recited lines of peculiar tenderness, whereupon Whistler jumped to his feet crying: "Rossetti, take out the picture and frame the verse!"

Crossword Puzzle

Across

1 Decorative emblems of royalty
6 South American tribe
7 Therefore
9 Pronoun
10 Appendage
11 Distant
12 Preposition
14 Sun-god
15 Haunch
17 Hermit

Down

1 Return
2 Proceed
3 Conjunction
4 Musical note
5 Medium
8 Simpleton
9 Blemish
13 Obscure
15 Pronoun
16 Jumbled type

Answers Appear Elsewhere

Molasses Making in the South

Monitor Camera Club from E. M. Jordan, Nashville, Tenn.

The Upper Photograph Shows the Mule-Power Process of Crushing the Juice From the Sorghum Cane, The Juice Is Piped to a Boiling Tray and Cooked Down to a Thick Sirup or Sorghum Molasses. Red-Top Sorghum Makes the Dark Molasses. However, the Most Highly Prized Is the Orange-Top Cane Which Makes the Light, Clear Molasses

Quotation for Today

NOTHING is degrading which a high and graceful purpose ennobles; and offices the most menial cease to be menial the moment they are wrought in love.—MARTINEAU.

Brevities

Grand Rapids Press: To enjoy garden work, put on a wide hat and gloves, hold a little trowel in one hand, and tell the man where to dig.

Milwaukee Journal: The newest trailers are said to be built along Pullman lines. Even to sealing the windows?

North American Newspaper Alliance, Inc.: A slip of a girl won an annual log-rolling contest on a Michigan river. The weaker sex, too, was represented.

Detroit News: The piano is coming back, which is the best recovery sign we know. It is when it's going back that things are bad.

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Tea Cloths

A woman who is very clever with her brush makes a good livelihood by making exquisite tea cloths of painted crêpe de chine and organdie. These are in all pastel shades, the designs being in dull gold or silver guaranteed washable paint.

Bridge cloths in all deep colored shades of moiré silk painted in classic designs sold exceedingly well, and were much admired. These cloths were exactly the size of the table and were held on by elastic bands sewn across the corners underneath.

These ideas were carried out in Paris, and may help someone who is an artist on the other side.—Countess O'K. de G., Paris.

Rifles Into Flutes

One day I was on an ancient bridge under which the Yarmuk River brawls down to join the Jordan not far from where John baptized Jesus. The sound of what seemed a shepherd's pipe playing a plaintive air was heard farther up the bank. Looking in that direction, I saw a tall Arab boy strolling along with a flute at his lips, and behind him trotted a small donkey bearing two young girls.

After salutations, the boy handed me his flute. It was half a gun barrel. As he watched his sheep on the hillside, this boy had found a rifle left by some combatant killed on those hills in the Great War. He had filed it in two and then perforated it. Now he is using it to interpret beauty and give joy to his sisters, to his tribe around the Bedouin camp fire, and that day he set it to his lips to rejoice foreigners of another race enjoying the hospitality of his land.

The instrument of death made by modern mechanical science for the last war has become, in the hands of youth, an instrument of peace. An insignificant thing in itself. Yes, but a modern symbol of the ancient prophecy which, at long last, can be fulfilled in our generation on a world scale, that

They shall beat their swords into ploughshares,
And their spears into pruning hooks.

—Basil Mathews.

In Lighter Vein

The Advantage

Two small girls were having a tremendous argument.

"My daddy's a mounted policeman," said Betty. "He rides a horse all day."

"That's no better than being an ordinary policeman like my daddy," said Peggy, proudly.

"Oh, but it is!" said the first child. "If there's any trouble, he can get away quicker."—Atlanta Two Bells.

Men Are So Changeable!

She: "A week ago I was very fond of Jim, but now I can barely stand him."

Her: "Yes, isn't it awful how changeable men are?"

Kinder

Landlady: "You'll have to pay your bill or leave!"

Lodger: "Thanks awfully. My last landlady made me do both."—Whitby Gazette Chronicle.

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Donkey

The players sit around a table. In the middle of the table is a pile of spoons—one less than the number of players. One or two decks of cards can be used according to the number playing, and the object is to see who can first get four of a kind. When the cards have been dealt, the dealer says, "Go!" And everyone starts discarding a card at a time to the player on his right—of course, the faster this is done, the greater is the fun and excitement.

When a player gets four cards of a kind, he calls, "Donkey!" And all players reach for spoons. The one who does not get a spoon has the first letter of the word "Donkey" listed beside his name. The game continues until some player gets all the letters of the word beside his name; and then he must do a stunt selected by the group.—Mrs. L. W., Cleveland, Ohio.

Service

The paths our bravest ones have trod
O make us brave to go,
That we may give our lives to God
In serving man below.
So hence shall flow fresh strength and grace
As from a full-fed spring.
And make the world a better place
And life a worthier thing.

—William D. Howe

Jest a Minute

"Our Mr. Smith used to be a blacksmith."

Sticking to His Guns

Soon after a North Shore matron obtained a cat from the North Side Animal Shelter on North Damen Avenue she telephoned back to say they would not keep it. "I'm awfully sorry," she said. "It's a dear, and we are fond of it, but the cat is a bird killer and we just can't have a bird killer.

"I'm sure my husband would be glad to make a contribution to the shelter for your trouble in taking the cat back," she added, "but he is up north shooting ducks."—June Provines in the Chicago Tribune.

The Policeman's Lot Is a Happy One!

The town constable was awakened late one night by a phone call from a woman who wanted him to come right over and investigate what her hens were cackling about.

"Seeing rain pouring down in torrents outside his window, in his sleepy state the constable could not resist the temptation to ask, "Couldn't you step outside and see?"

To which the woman very promptly replied: "Why, I wouldn't send a dog out on a night like this!"

Becoming Popular

"Waiter, there's an ant on this ice cream sundae!"

"Hm-m! So they're going in for winter sports too?"

The Carry-over

Fashion Note: "Men will wear gray this fall."—Especially if they wore it last spring.—Ed.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Accepting Gratitude

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Rochester, N. Y.

One bright morning a housewife was approached by a man, who was literally staggering under the weight of self-pity and discouragement. He was carrying a large carton filled with boxes of a well-known soap powder.

Holding up one of the boxes, and at the same time distressingly placing his hand on his forehead, he said, "Lady, I'm 78 years old and have to sell this soap for a living. Won't you please buy a package?"

He was not only given the money for a box of his wares but also the following thoughts:

"Now, instead of going about feeling sorry for yourself, be grateful that you can get around and be of service. Now just go forth with your heart filled with gratitude and you won't have any difficulty selling something useful. Just one more thing: It is not necessary to tell people how old you are."

He looked up in a rather childlike way and said, "Thank you, lady." It was apparent that he had accepted what was said; and on he went to the next house, which was so close that what he said was plainly heard. He had entirely changed his sales talk, and quickly sold a box of soap, and with a noticeably freer and lighter step he went on down the street.

In about half an hour the one that sent him on his way with fresh courage and hope, saw him again pass the house, not only with a quick and free step, but with an empty box.

Motoraids

Contributions to this feature are invited from readers who have made interesting discoveries relating to the simplification and safety of automobile operation. One dollar will be paid for each "Motoraid" accepted.

Emergency Flare

When a car is forced to park at the side of the road at night, and the driver has no flares to mark the position of the car, it is a good idea to fill a small tin can with sand or loose soil, pour in a little gasoline, and then ignite the gasoline. This burns with a good light for about half an hour.—L. P. B., Long Beach, Calif.

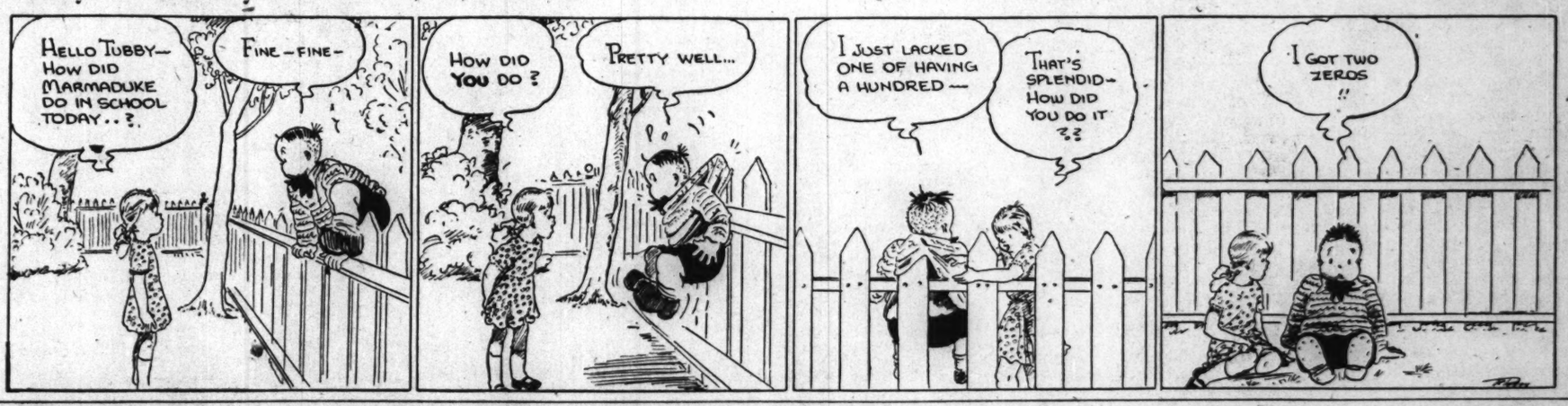
The Price of Leadership

There is a single reason why 99 out of 100 average business men never become leaders. That is their unwillingness to pay the price of responsibility. By the price of responsibility, I mean hard driving, continuous work, the courage to make decisions, to stand the gaff—the scourging honesty of never fooling yourself about yourself.

—Owen D. Young

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Tsk, Tsk, Tsk!!!*

By LE PELLEY


HELLO TUBBY—HOW DID MARMADUKE DO IN SCHOOL TODAY..?
FINE—FINE—
HOW DID YOU DO?
PRETTY WELL...
I JUST LACKED ONE OF HAVING A HUNDRED—
THAT'S SPLENDID—HOW DID YOU DO IT??
I GOT TWO ZEROS!!

Animal Town—*Why the Big Gorilla Ran Away*

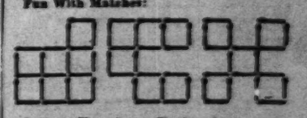
By DUMMER

WE ARE NOW ON OUR WAY BACK TO THE PLANE WITH OUR WONDERFUL TREASURE
THAT BIG GORILLA JUST REACHED DOWN AND GRABBED OUR GLASS ROCK
I DON'T UNDERSTAND THIS. THAT GORILLA SNATCHED OUR ROCK THEN DROPPED IT AND WENT YELLING THROUGH THE JUNGLE
I'D LIKE TO KNOW WHAT HAPPENED TO THAT BIG APE
I CAN TELL YOU WHAT STRUCK YOUR GORILLA FRIEND, WHEN HE TOOK OUR GLASS ROCK I RAN UP THE TREE AND NIBBLED AT HIS FOOT. THAT'S WHY HE RAN AWAY
MORE SURPRISING ADVENTURES NEXT WEDNESDAY
DUMMER

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: "He has occasional flashes of silence, that make his conversation perfectly delightful."

Fun With Matches:



Letter Changing: Start, stare, scare, score, shore, shote, shots, shops, chops, coops, coots, coats, posts, parts, parts, pants, pints, pines, fines, finis.

How Many Springs?: 675 springs.

Historic Ships: Santa Maria—Columbus; Matthew—John Cabot; Mayflower—Pilgrims; Chesapeake—Lawrence; Half Moon—Hudson; Hartford—Farragut; Tennessee—Buchanan; Welcome—Penn; Lawrence—Perry; Clermont—Fulton.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

The Constitution—Its Two Secrets

LIKE children gathering around a patriarchal grandfather, myriad communities throughout the United States are joining this week in celebration of the 150th anniversary of the signing of the Constitution. What is this impersonal document, this selfless ruler, that can evoke such loyalty after an unbroken reign of a century and a half?

Could the wisdom of any dynasty, the prescience of any dictator or the force of any oligarchy have held so great a nation within a single frame of government through a span of more than five generations? It is unprecedented in the knowledge of mankind that one written plan of administration should serve so broad and populous a nation through so many vicissitudes of time and change. Is it any wonder, then, that Americans hail their Constitution as something both unique and grand, something of momentous significance in the long future of the world?

Here is an idea of government so old that it is venerated as a tradition and yet of such youthful vigor that only the most reckless would venture overtly to overthrow it. Whence comes such strength? How explain such a paradox? Its democracy was scoffed at in the beginning and today certain believers in autocracy say it cannot endure though they have seen it do so for longer than some of its own authors thought possible. Recent events have attested its grip on the allegiance of the people.

The secret of this strength lies, we believe, in two features. The Constitution has been described—a little patronizingly at times—as "a bundle of compromises." It *is* a structure of compromises, and that fact is one of its excellences. A compromise indicates the striking of a balance between differing factions, the finding of a way for conflicting forces to live together.

The essence of government is the maintenance of a just balance among the interests of the governed. The written constitution embodies a recognition that there are rights of minorities as well as of majorities, that government is entitled to the powers necessary to its functions, but that these functions are to be determined by democratic processes and that in them the state is to be the servant of the people, not the people the servant of the state.

Thus there exists, not only in the written Constitution itself but in the unwritten code that has grown up around it, a structure of delicate working balances between the federal government and that of the states, between legislative and executive branches, between these and the judiciary, between various sections of the country, between the influence of wealth and of numbers, and finally between the rights and the responsibilities of the citizen.

This is the first great characteristic of the Constitution. In striking the balance the founding fathers and the later administrators have drawn upon the wisdom of ages of mankind's experience in self-government, and that experience is not lightly to be cast aside. Nevertheless, the men who wrote the Constitution and those who added the Bill of Rights knew that it must have sufficient flexibility to adapt itself to the changing needs of generations to come.

They wrote into the document the provision for its own amendment and then in the First Amendment the all-important guarantee of freedom of thought—freedom of worship, freedom of the press and freedom of speech and assembly. That is, having set the machinery going, they trusted untrammeled thought and untrammeled discussion to make the adjustments which might become necessary from time to time in order to redress the balance or provide new balances in situations the march of progress should evoke. Holding fast to that which is good, men should likewise press forward to that which is better.

This was the second great feature of the Constitution, and one which sets it apart for all time as an enthronement of the rights of conscience and reason in the quest for truth. There should be freedom of the individual to seek his God and to seek the expression so far as possible of divine justice in human law. One who reads of the energy of those who established the government can hardly escape the conclusion that they would have Americans tackle the problems of today with as much courage as they tackled theirs.

The real Constitution is not on paper; it is in the hearts of the citizens. It is the heritage of the habit of self-government, the tradition of tolerance and devotion to the common good. These are what make the Constitution a living document, a vital force in the United States and a shining example to the world. Its vitality is in the fact that it is a structure of balance among *all* the people and that *all* the people must be consulted concerning what the structure is to become.

Court and Klan

TRIAL by newspaper can be little better than trial by the Ku Klux Klan. Even charges so definite and apparently well supported as those made in the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette's articles connecting Hugo L. Black with the Klan do not warrant hasty condemnation of the man whose nomination to the Supreme Court was confirmed on the understanding that he was not so connected. Even Mr. Black's present refusal to deny the charges does not justify a mob-minded verdict of guilty.

Ultimately it appears public opinion must judge, although the Constitution provides for a full airing and legal judgment if those who make the charges wish to take them into an impeachment trial. Incidentally, Mr. Black is now wounded by weapons which he has not hesitated to use as a Senate investigator—the tendency of the public to accept unproved allegations made in the public prints and the difficulty of denial ever catching up with the charges. In fairness, judgment should be suspended until the accused is heard and all the evidence is in. In this case it should wait if necessary until Mr. Black returns to the United States.

It is wholly encouraging that today connection with the Klan should be considered so utterly damning. Only a few years ago it was either feared or tolerated by many public men. Some Americans even praised it for largely contributing to the defeat of Governor Smith in the 1928 election. Probably part of the present denunciation is voiced by the same people.

They may be lending themselves again to political maneuvers. They may be influenced by the attacks of other organizations which while demanding tolerance grant none and exercise over their members as bigoted and stultifying a domination as the Klan's. They may be shocked by the contrast between the Klan and all the court stands for. Or they may have been awakened by exposure of such organizations as the Black Legion and some of the Fascist groups now seeking to take the law into their own hands.

It is to be hoped that the present outcry against the Klan extends to all attempts to use prejudice, racial hatred, religious intolerance to condemn and oppress individuals or dominate the politics of America.

MARYLAND State Police report that nearly half of the automobile operators involved in crashes during August were driving straight down the road under normal conditions. This is not accounted an argument against straight and normal driving, but emphasizes the points that drunken or reckless drivers endanger careful ones and that even the careful driver should be sure of the mechanical fitness of his car.

Strategist's Paradox

WAR always abounds in human self-contradictions, but probably only in the Far East could it develop such paradoxical possibilities as may now be detected in the Sino-Japanese conflict.

The retreat of the Chinese from the Whangpoo, and the withdrawal of Chinese forces inland from Shanghai, will not necessarily intensify Japan's military grip on China nor prolong it. Strategists see the latest Chinese moves as actually reducing the effectiveness of Japan's fighting equipment, which loses the support of naval guns as the battle moves farther from the coast. Moreover, a few more such victories as the Japanese may now claim would give Japan an opportunity to withdraw from China with the purpose of her present attack—which she has made none too clear—ostensibly fulfilled.

When "face" is a serious consideration, as it usually is in the East, any situation is likely to have two faces. One of the odd faces in today's situation is that though China may be unable to drive the Japanese army out, the Chinese might find it well within their power to make it impossible for the Japanese to withdraw whether or not they preferred to. The Japanese military could ill afford to leave China if by leaving they gave an impression of impotence before mere Chinese forces.

Is this, indeed, why Japan has been unwilling to declare war on China, although by doing so the Japanese authorities could have acquired for themselves certain advantages which accrue to a legal belligerent? A declaration of war by Japan would make impossible the withdrawal of Japanese troops from China until the Chinese Government had been forced to sue for peace. Japan's finances are already strained by war budgets. She is facing a foe with the incalculable endurance of a population of 400,000,000 whose national consciousness is prodded to further wakefulness by every Japanese advance. A thorough defeat of all China in the reasonably near future must be beyond the most sanguine Japanese hopes.

Hence the strategy of a nation willing to take some risks, as long as loss of face is not one of them. If the Japanese military could claim achievement of their objects before the cost of war pressed too hard on the Japanese people, they no doubt would let real victory wait to be fought for another day.

NEW YORK'S Mayor LaGuardia, addressing textile workers at Lawrence, Mass., disregarded the amplifiers, saying they "make sissies out of speakers." That's all right for deep-lunged orators, but listeners are sometimes thankful amplifiers can make speakers out of sissies.

Germany, Economically

Book News of the Day

SUCH sweeping changes have been made in the economic structure of Germany in the past four years that a detailed and objective study is most welcome. The National Industrial Conference Board is not exactly modest when it advertised Dr. Vaso Trivanovitch's ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF GERMANY UNDER NATIONAL SOCIALISM (New York. $3.50) as the "only" current source of information on the economic development of the Third Reich. For there are other data, though admittedly less comprehensive and dispassionate.

Dr. Trivanovitch presents an excellent summary of the revised position of industry and labor in Germany—private industry retained, private profit restricted, and both labor and employer under absolute government control irrespective of any individual interests. He analyzes the financial and debt structure to discover increasing production and reduced interest rates, but a greatly increased tax burden that promises to become even larger. Yet he arrives at an apparently valid conclusion that will confound many less meticulous prophets. It is that there is "no reason to expect any serious disturbance in the operation of the German economic system or any important change in Germany's political structure because of the pressure of international economic forces."

* * *

Among the reasons for this is that Dr. Trivanovitch perceives that scarcity of capital is not likely to embarrass the government, because of official ability to withhold expansion of secondary industries and place long-term funds with those industries most needing support. Moreover he finds that the Reich's short-term debt is unlikely to cause embarrassment because of the government's "political powers of control and persuasion." Nor is the size of the total debt found to be excessive for a country of Germany's economic power.

Although not venturing beyond the essentially economic sphere, both Dr. Trivanovitch and Virgil Jordan, president of the Conference Board, who writes the foreword, point out that one of the major problems facing the Reich is whether the "enormous bureaucratic machine that has been created to control industry" can be dismantled when, and if, the economic emergency disappears.

* * *

In some regard the Conference Board is handicapped by the fact that only official statistics are available. Thus, in the survey of unemployment, there is no reference to the change of statistical base during the Papen régime which makes the current figures somewhat less than perfectly comparable with those of previous periods. Nor is there taken into consideration the extent to which unemployment has been reduced through extra-economic methods.

Similar lacunae appear in such tables as those detailing the proportion of the workers' wages which go for taxes and social insurance contributions. The percentage is shown to have risen only to 12.7 in 1935 compared with 10.5 in 1929. But no mention is made of the "unofficial" contributions which are an important factor in reducing actual purchasing power below statistical levels.

Yet while such omissions should be taken into account, they do not depreciate the value of Dr. Trivanovitch's major contribution to the understanding of a complex and difficult "economic area."

Gx.

A New Patrolman Goes on Duty

Paris—City of Work

THE very existence of Paris is, to my mind, a standing proof of a quality supposed to be a specialty of Germans, the genius for hard work. Paris did not just happen. Its magnificent avenues were not the chance inspiration of a lively salon put into execution the next morning by a squad of indolent, pleasure-loving workmen with minds intent on a forthcoming frolic. Its beautiful, clean, shiny streets, mile after mile, are not kept clean by clever dialectics uttered over café tables. Its wonderful meals are not served merely by knack alone. All of these things and the million other things that make up Paris represent work, intelligent, long-houred, unstinting work.

And the artists! How they must toil! Rubens, with his thousand canvases, would seem, if not slothful, certainly no unique phenomenon of work when set down in the present-day artists' quarter of Paris. I would be interested to know the annual acreage of painting output and the annual tonnage of statuary output. If Paris were an American city, some boosters' organization would long since have computed these things. It would be telling us that the paintings laid end to end would make a ten-foot sidewalk from Paris to Strasbourg; that the statues heaped up in one pile would dwarf the Eiffel Tower.

Seriously, the energy of Paris artists is astonishing. Art works fill a score of museums. Spring and fall salons crowd the Grand Palais to the very eaves. Hundreds of art shops on rue de la Boëtie, rue Lafitte and other streets display an endless succession of new objets d'art. Impromptu art fairs are constantly recurring on Boulevard Raspail, on the hill of Montmartre, on almost any unexpected street where art lovers might wander; yes, even in the subway corridors. Much of this work is, of course, mere pot-boiling. Much else is so completely obscure, or void of meaning, that even art dealers will tell you confidentially that they can make nothing of it. But much else is good or nearly good. And it all contributes to one's growing conviction that the city of pleasure is really a city of work.

Tourists in Paris work too. Anyone who has watched their patient trudging in the Louvre know this. Of course, it cannot be helped and it is absurd to condemn those who pack Paris into five days. For myself, I have been fortunate enough to see the city slowly, which transforms this sort of "trudgery" into genuine and abiding pleasure. I have seen for myself during substantial stays in six different quarters that the French capital is a beehive with four million workers, very few drones—and no queen.

Young people of half a hundred nations come here for their education, and, quite contrary to general American ideas on the subject, they labor mightily to make good at it. I have watched Paris education in daily operation upon my own children and an older nephew. It is no sinecure. It leads onward and upward those who have the mental courage to tackle it, and strews the casual and lazy ones outside its path.

The great Sorbonne is all-pervasive. Probably no university in the world is so widely known or so cosmopolitan. It is pleasant to think that China, Peru, Persia, Finland, Roumania, not to mention our own United States, are all drawing at this great fountain of knowledge, founded by Louis the Saint and named for his confessor, Robert de Sorbon. For five centuries its primary interest was the spinning of theological cobwebs to trap the unwary, and its old stones must blush for the narrow spirit and fierce rancors it engendered, but the Revolution made short shrift of it, and then in 1808 Napoleon restored it on a broad and useful basis.

The Sorbonne's international quality is nowhere better seen than outside its gray walls and inside the innumerable small restaurants which cluster about it. Students from almost every country under the canopy are encountered, and it is an excellent game to try to determine what language your chance tablemates are speaking. Just as you have decided that it is probably Roumanian, a strange phrase makes you wonder if it may not rather be Polish. More likely, however, it is Czech or perhaps Bulgarian—or, after all, Roumanian.

Paris has a thousand colors to its tapestry, a thousand facets to its jeweled surface. It is rightly annoyed that so many Americans see only the grand boulevards and Montmartre and go home like tale-bearers to spread the story of only one dubious phase of Parisian life as though it were the whole. A city of refuge for the émigré, a city of inspiration for all who love any of the arts, it is unquestionably one of the most human and most hospitable capitals of Europe. Its genuine greatness lights the annals of history. Its versatility is a never-ending source of astonishment to those who come to know it. I have not attained to the point of view of the thick-and-thin Lutetiophile who can see nothing but perfections in the city on the Seine, but I have gradually come to appreciate it as an old and trusted friend. I can see why this Paris, having captured all the colors of dawn, high noon and sunset, to weave them into its own daily life of toil, has thereby captured the imagination of the world.

S. A. C.

"After the Court Bill"

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have long habitually set down the Monitor as rare among American newspapers as being essentially sincere. This is merely to prevent misunderstanding of the point I wish to make.

I shall not attempt to tell you that you are wrong, totally and absolutely, in your editorial titled "After the Court Bill." I do tell you that you hopelessly misunderstand the actual controversy which is not new but began nearly 200 years ago. Your position is that of Lord Macaulay, who thought democracy impossible, of Mussolini who calls it an exploded superstition, and of the tories in the Constitutional Convention, who got in certain provisions, most of which have since been taken out. But the judicial veto of legislation, asked by the anti-democratic faction, was deliberately turned down—read Madison's Notes. The Constitution of the United States, Articles I, II, and III, forbids meddling by one department with the affairs of the others, and the courts so construe them, except when their own power is concerned—and there they refuse to follow their own reasoning.

It is not denied that the courts have a right to declare legislative acts unconstitutional in certain cases, but where they meddle with legislative questions, that is, questions of general public policy, the judicial veto is sheer usurpation. For fifty years after Marbury vs. Madison, which proves only what it assumes, it was in practical abeyance.

But, if courts are to decide questions of public policy, and if this is a democracy, then that third house of the Congress, the Supreme Court, should change as public opinion changes, that is to say, with a new administration elected to enforce a new public opinion.

Before attempting to comment on any question, you should, in fairness to yourself, know what the controversy is. If you had known, you would not have talked about court-packing.

And, if you had noted the facts, you would not talk of popular opposition; in fact, the court bill was defeated by men carried into office by popular support of the Administration. Popular opinion, outside of the Liberty League and the American Bar Association, is in favor of the court bill, notwithstanding universal newspaper and lawyer opposition.

Chicago, Ill. EDWARD M. WINSTON

[Editor's Note.—This newspaper has editorially opposed both Mussolini's and Lord Macaulay's opinion of democracy. The Constitution provided not for pure democracy but for constitutional democracy, with definite protections for minorities. As Mr. Winston says: "It forbids meddling by one department with the affairs of the others." The editorial in question took account of "possible abuses of judicial review"—But remaking the court by the legislative and the executive departments—meddling is too mild a word—doesn't seem to us the remedy. We believe that lies in the normal processes of constitutional amendment. As to "popular opposition," two polls which were highly accurate on the last election, that by Fortune magazine and that by the American Institute of Public Opinion, both show a popular majority against the court plan.]

Fulton or Rumsey?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

As to your interesting editorial "Fitch's Sesquicentennial," wish to say: While motoring through West Virginia recently, my friend asked, "Who invented the steam boat?" I replied: "Fulton," He said: "That is what you say. Now I will show you a marker that will surprise you." That marker bore the following:

SHEPHERDSTOWN, WEST VIRGINIA
Oldest town in West Virginia (85 miles from Baltimore). Early settlers, 1707-1732, crossed pack horse ford two miles east. Founded by Thomas Shepherd in 1752. Here lived James Rumsey, inventor of steamboat. First company of Southern soldiers to join Washington at Boston met at spring south of town. Shepherd College founded in 1872.

A short drive brought us to the banks of the Potomac. There was a monument, erected to James Rumsey, bearing a large bronze plaque, showing the inventor in a boat attending the engine.

Truly, "There is no new thing under the sun." Is there anything whereof it may be said. See, this is new?

Baltimore, Md. DAVID MILLHAUSER

The Wide Horizon

Egypt and World Affairs

By G. H. Dempster
ALEXANDRIA

THE development of modern Egypt has an importance in world affairs which far exceeds the immediate issues of the birth of a comparatively small independent state. Egypt's affairs become international affairs as a result, firstly, of her geographic position controlling the gateway of the East, secondly, of her status as the wealthiest independent state of the Near East as well as her great influence in the Moslem world, thirdly, of her cultural development.

As regards the first point, the Suez Canal is legally an international waterway, exploited by an international company under temporary concessions given by the Egyptian Government. Its present security depends on the respect of treaties affecting it, failing which it would depend for its defense and maintenance on the power which could occupy it, seeing that Egypt is not, and will not be for many decades, able to protect it singlehanded. As is well known, such protection is provided for by the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty.

As regards the second point, the country is, in view of its comparatively small area of cultivated land—less than 10,000 square miles—wonderfully prosperous, and with its 16,000,000 is probably the most densely populated country in the world. Further, it has great capacity for development by increased storage and utilization of Nile water, by reclaiming its waste lands aggregating almost one-third of the present cultivable area, by improving productivity by better drainage, better distribution of irrigation water and better cultivation, by encouraging local industries and extending international trade. As an economic factor in world affairs, especially in the supply of its far-famed cotton, Egypt promises ever-increasing importance.

* * *

Possibly the most interesting and far-reaching aspect is the third point — Egypt's cultural development. As an eastern country certain educational authorities, especially those of the older and religious schools, have urged the maintenance and extension of eastern as opposed to western culture. This cannot, however, be said to be the view of the present Government, nor of the ever-increasingly modernistic thought of the younger generation. In the last thirty years or less western culture has obtained a hold which nothing but a cataclysm involving that civilization appears to have any likelihood of loosening.

Naturally the cinema and radio have contributed largely, but one of the greatest influences has undoubtedly been the emancipation of women. Today among the smartly dressed women one sees in the big cities, especially in Cairo, a large proportion are Egyptians whose mothers probably never went out unveiled and unattended.

Even in the villages little girls, who but a few years ago would have been doing menial tasks for their mothers or playing on the dust heaps, clothed in indescribably dirty rags, now go to school stockinged, pinafored and braided. Possibly they may revert somewhat to village ways, but their daughters assuredly will not. Thus the standard of living will surely rise as feminist culture becomes more general, with the result that the possibility of return to eastern ways will become progressively more remote.

* * *

In the line of education, both male and female, considerable progress has been experienced of late years; so much so that the old methods of cramming for examinations for government posts are being abandoned, as for one thing there are relatively fewer vacancies and for another commerce requires a different standard of education. In this connection it is interesting to note that British methods, especially those which have lately been introduced with the object of developing character and general usefulness rather than book efficiency, are being closely followed by the Egyptian Ministry of Education in its recent "ten year" plan.

While considering the trend of Egyptian culture, the democratic character of the present Government (Wafdist) as well as the liberal views of the popular young King Farouk with his European education must further still the trend toward western rather than eastern culture.

Lastly the very cordial relations now obtaining between Great Britain and Egypt, whereby the terms of the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty are being worked out on the basis of mutual good will, must strengthen the cultural relations which are being so warmly fostered by both governments.

Mirror of World Opinion

Laying the Gold Ghost

EVEN if some event, such as the resumption of Russian shipments, should cause fresh uneasiness about gold prospects, there is not likely to be any recurrence of the gold scare in the sense that we came to know it during the second quarter of this year. There will be no dishoarding of gold by the million, simply because there is not enough hoarded gold left to repeat the experience of April-June. Nor is there any likelihood of the recurrence of the wide discounts witnessed during that period. The discount was due to the impatience of hoarders to liquidate their holdings. In the absence of wholesale dishoarding, the bulk of the gold in the market will consist of newly-mined metal, and the interests in charge of marketing it are not likely to sell at an absurd discount.—*London Financial News.*

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Weekly Magazine Section

A SURVEY OF WORLD AFFAIRS

BOOK REVIEWS

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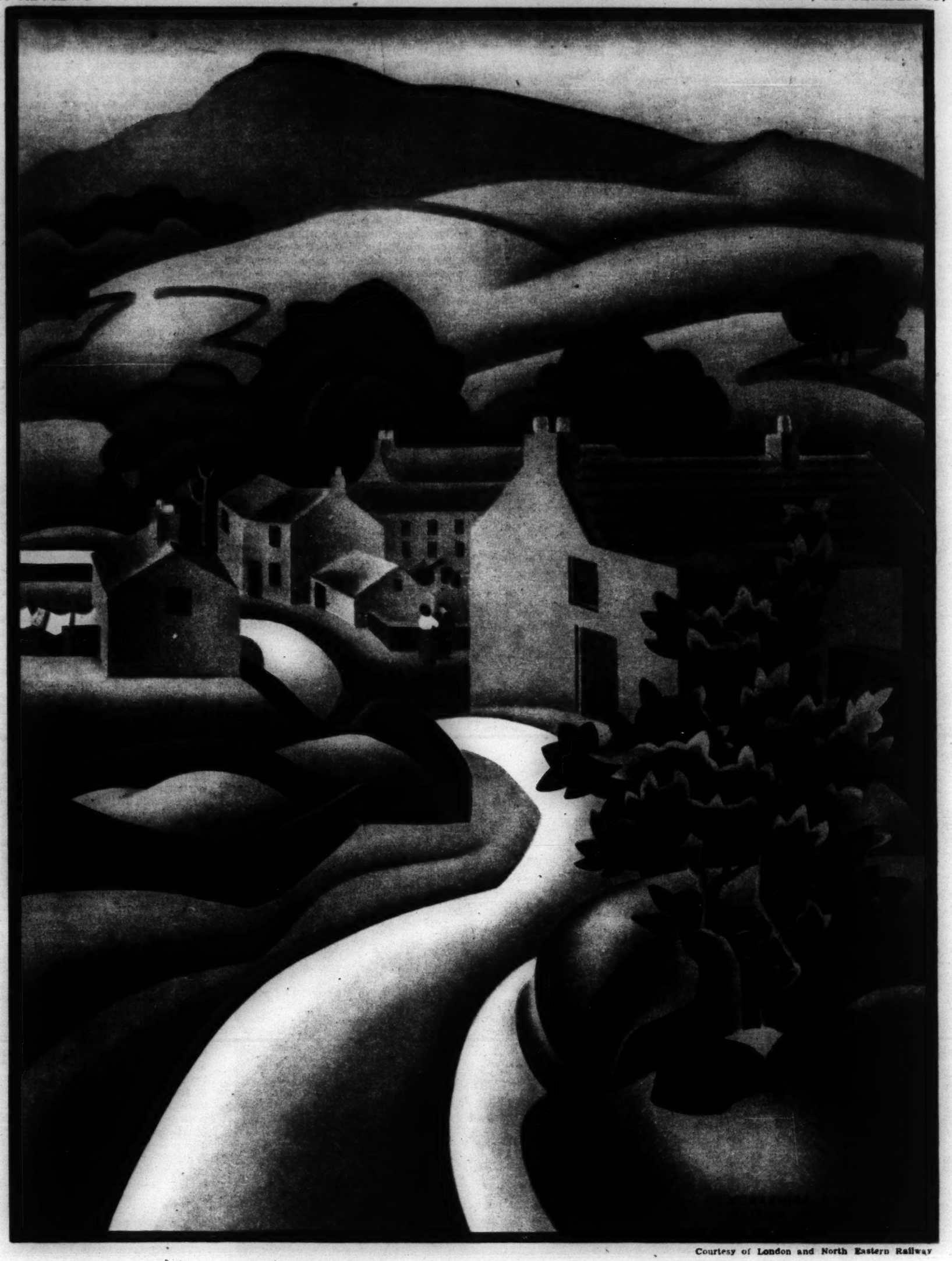
BOSTON, SEPTEMBER 15, 1937



Courtesy of London and North Eastern Railway

"Yorkshire Dales." A Poster by Alison McKenzie

"Beauty for the Passer-by." Pages 8 and 9

Post-Graduate Studies for Policemen

From Many Parts of the United States Law Enforcement Officers Assemble in Washington to Go to School in Methods Worked Out in the Federal Bureau of Investigation

By Hugh Pendexter, Jr.

"G-Men" methods of crime detection are being taught to police officers from 24 states, who are now attending a three-month course at the Federal Bureau of Investigation National Police Academy in Washington, D. C.

Devised originally to train new agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, this intensive course has been made available to police officers everywhere. Today, officers from a score of states are sitting elbow to elbow with student G-Men to hear lectures on a gamut of subjects from toxicology to traffic control and learning wrestling jujitsu, marksmanship, etc., from experts.

The FBI National Police Academy undertakes to train the police officers who are to direct, train and control the forces which are warring against law violators. The present session of the academy is the sixth since it was organized in the summer of 1935 by J. Edgar Hoover, FBI director. With the graduation of the present class, 188 officers will have completed this course.

The importance of these FBI classes as a leaven to the police methods of the entire country can be best judged from the following figures:

The personnel of the law enforcement agencies which now have FBI graduates equipped to teach "G-Men" methods to brother officers at home numbers nearly 60,000.

The population under the protection of these municipal, county and state police departments, where FBI training is raising the effectiveness of law enforcement, is more than 70,000,000.

* * *

As a sidelight on the effectiveness of FBI methods, it should be recalled that the Bureau of Federal Investigation obtained convictions in 95 per cent of the cases it brought to trial in the past year.

This high percentage of convictions is largely a matter of evidence, real evidence versus near evidence, and it is by training officers to secure ironclad evidence that the FBI academy is performing its greatest service.

There is small comfort, Mr. Hoover inferred, in catching a lawbreaker only to turn him loose to prey on society again for lack of conclusive proof of his guilt.

The head "G-Man" was asked of what value, if any, was the third degree and whether the police school taught men how to wring a confession from a suspect.

"Third degree methods are not only illegal, unpopular and generally ineffectual," he answered, "but their use is a confession of police work but half done. Law enforcement officers should observe the law more meticulously than anyone else. If you confront a man with irrefutable evidence of his guilt he will usually confess voluntarily. If he doesn't, it's of no importance, because the evidence will convict him anyway."

* * *

A typical example of the value of FBI methods occurred recently in Baltimore, Maryland, where a lieutenant, trained by a captain who was a graduate of an academy class last year, conducted the investigation of a series of robberies. All of these were breaking-and-entering violations which bore similar characteristics. No headway was made in the solutions of the crimes until the lieutenant made reproductions of the "jimmy" marks left on the forced doors with moulage casts, as taught at the FBI academy. These casts, which preserved the teeth marks of the "jimmy," showed the same tool to have been used in each of the breaks. Shortly thereafter a suspect, who had been previously questioned and released, was rearrested and a "jimmy" found in his possession. When compared to the moulage casts, this tool was found to have a working surface which was identical to the finest detail to marks cut into the doors at the scenes of the burglaries. Although the suspect had denied his guilt prior to this examination, he confessed when confronted with this evidence.

The willingness of police departments to co-operate with the FBI has been proved in the last few years by the establishment of the federal fingerprint bureau, to which every police department in the country sends the prints of men convicted of felonies in their territories and to which they refer fingerprints of suspects for possible identification. There are no laws which require this co-operation, but the practice is general. A similar situation exists in regard to crime statistics, which are voluntarily forwarded to the FBI by all police departments. Another bond between the FBI and police departments is the crime laboratory maintained by the federal organization at Washington, where crime evidence of all sorts may be sent for analysis.

In addition to teaching modern methods of collecting and using evidence and the means of self-defense, the FBI course includes lectures on abnormal psychology, plastic surgery, toxicology and criminal law.

Some of these subjects seemed a bit far afield until Director Hoover explained:

"Everyone knows that many of today's criminals are mentally abnormal," he said, "unbalanced to a degree that their mental trends do not follow those of normal persons. In dealing with this type of criminal, some fundamental knowledge of his probable behavior is most helpful.

"None of our men nor those who attend the school from city and town police departments expect to become beauty doctors, but all of us need to know something about the aftereffects and minute scars left by plastic surgery in order to recognize the modern criminal who undergoes a face-lifting operation, has the shape of his nose changed or in other ways has his physical appearance altered by surgery.

"Toxicology, of course, is directly linked with police work. We cannot hope to train our students to become proficient in this field but we can give them an inkling of what symptoms to look for and, if it is suspected that poison has been used, how to preserve traces of it and transmit such evidence to the laboratory for analysis."

* * *

One of the newest gadgets sponsored by "G-Men" is a miniature broadcasting station contained in an ordinary briefcase which picks up conversation in a room and transmits it by radio. The dictaphone, famed in detective stories, is obsolete. This briefcase wireless transmitter does away with all the fuss of laying wires, hiding disks and—worst of all—having the people you wish to listen to find the wires and trace them to your hideout. All one has to do with the new device is to leave it somewhere in the suspect's rooms and the messages can be picked up on a special receiver anywhere within several miles. If it is found, the suspects know they are being spied upon, but have no idea by whom or from where.

Secret writing is commonly used in arranging prison breaks and for many other underworld communications. Even so simple a thing as a strong solution of aspirin can be used as a secret ink and may be read when developed by heat. A special type of ultra-violet ray machine has been devised at the FBI laboratory to detect such undercover messages.

When a mysterious package finds its way into the crime laboratory now, the technicians there don't have to soak it in water before they open it. Instead, a specially arranged X-ray unit has been installed to reveal the contents. So plainly does this machine show what is inside, that the explosive experts can tell what kind of a bomb it is and how best to render it harmless.

One of the newest advances which will greatly aid all law enforcement agencies is a new semi-portable picture transmitter which utilizes ordinary telephone lines. On this the Federal Bureau of Investigation hopes to be able to receive and transmit fingerprints, thereby speeding up positive identification which now must await the mail. Preliminary tests have been made with this device and prints have been successfully sent from New York City to Washington, D. C.

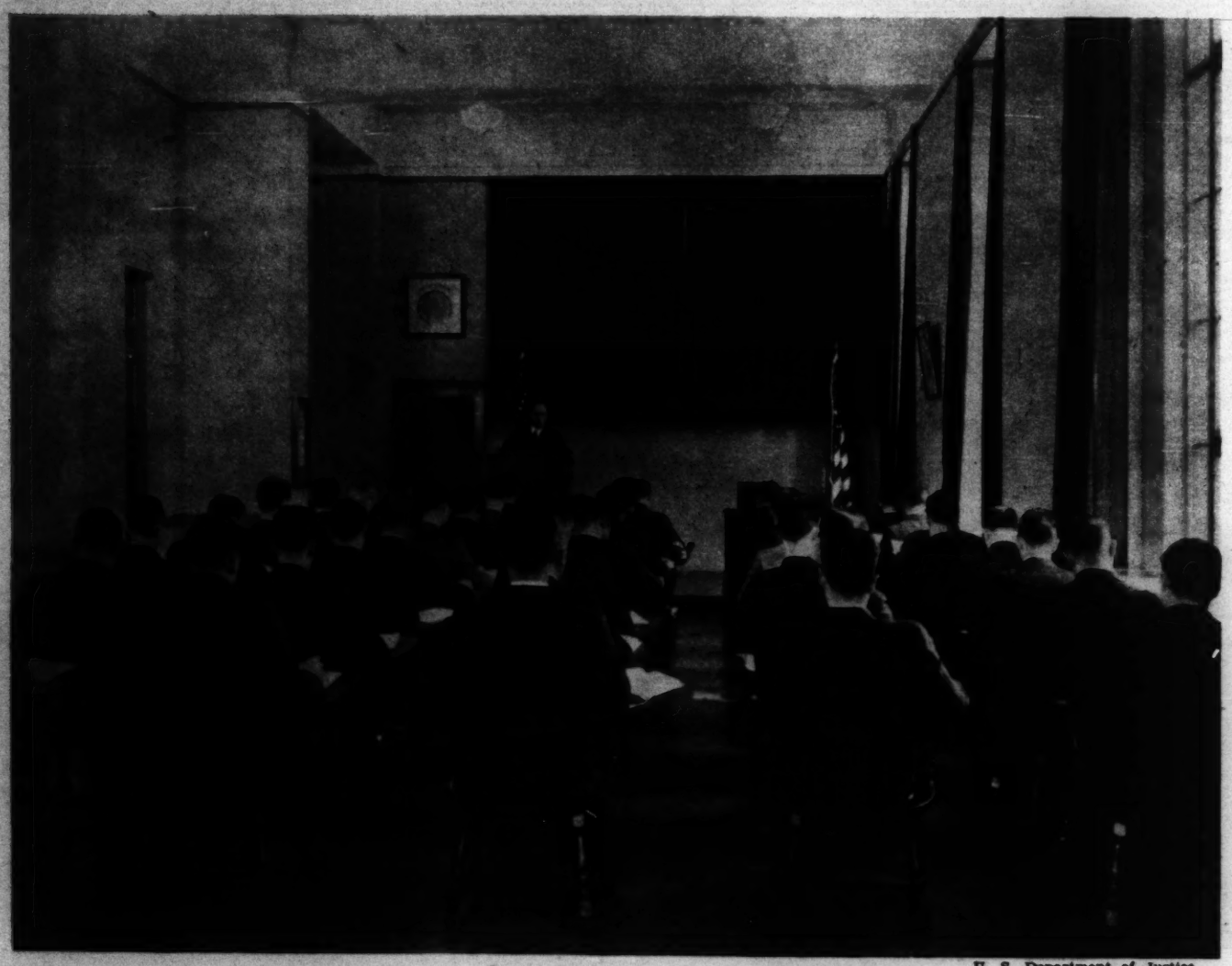
* * *

"One of the finest effects of this police academy is that it is creating real comradeship between federal, state, county and municipal law enforcement men," said Mr. Hoover. "These officers from all over the country come to Washington and work with our men for three months. They get to know and respect each other and understand more fully the other fellow's problems. Within a few years there will be scarcely a police force in the nation which will not have at least one man whom the FBI has trained.

"When they go back to their homes the local police officers not only pass on to their fellow officers actual knowledge which they have gained, but also they bring a real insight into the workings of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, humanize the department through their personal knowledge, and thereby do much to wipe out any petty prejudices and jealousies which may have existed."

A more hopeful sign for improved law enforcement work in the United States is the public awakening in the past several years to the seriousness of the crime problem and the cessation of romanticizing the gangster as Robin Hood.

"Youngsters," said Mr. Hoover, "were quick to reflect this change in thinking. Four years ago they played 'Gangsters' but now they play 'G-Men.'"



U. S. Department of Justice

OFFICERS FROM ALL OVER THE COUNTRY GATHER TO LEARN FROM EXPERTS

A Classroom at the Federal Bureau of Investigation Where Police Officers and Newly Appointed "G-Men" Are Taught Modern Methods of Gathering Ironclad Evidence Against Lawbreakers

Germany Wars on Waste

By Utilizing Discarded Materials and Finding Substitutes for Needed Articles, Officialdom Aims to Reduce Imports and Make the Nation Self-Sufficient as a National Policy

By J. Emlyn Williams

"CONQUER WASTE" is the slogan of a campaign which the Third Reich has waged with increasing intensity since the introduction of the second Four Year Plan last autumn, and it is being carried through with characteristic German thoroughness.

Waste is one of those terms which is not easily defined. Just as it is clear that what to one generation or group of people may be a necessity will be a luxury to another, so what is waste to certain individuals will appear as essential, usable material to others. Waste may also be the utilization for an inferior purpose of something which might by its use for a higher purpose produce results more valuable in the given circumstances.

It is in this latter sense that the term appears to be generally applied in Germany nowadays in the "Kampf dem Verderb" Campaign. Since that plan is directed toward making Germany as nearly self-sufficient as possible, by the elimination of imports, "waste" here means using wares which have to be paid for by foreign exchange, where some domestic product would serve equally or almost as well.

* * *

Germany is dependent upon foreign sources of supply for some of its most essential materials, both in peace and war. It lacks sufficient supplies of such metals as iron, copper, lead and zinc, of bauxite for aluminum, of rubber and of motor oils, and of many foodstuffs. Gen. Hermann Goering and his assistants in the Four Year Plan organization have sought to overcome this deficiency in three ways: by the elimination of waste (in the ordinary use of that term), by the development of home resources which have long remained neglected or never used for their present purposes, and by the creation of new "domestic materials," which were formerly known as "Ersatz," or substitutes.

Elimination of waste by the utilization of materials hitherto considered useless has been carried on through a great propaganda campaign in which the aid of the whole nation has been sought. Propaganda has been called in to show how the things which formerly found their way into the refuse bin can be saved.

It has been estimated that whereas 30 to 40 per cent of the remains which found their way to the incinerators formerly were reutilized, now, through special processes, 95 per cent are reutilized.

Through the development of home resources, Germany now produces about 25 per cent of the iron and lead and about 60 per cent of the zinc it requires. Substitution has made an important contribution here. Copper has been replaced by aluminum as much as possible, concrete substituted for other metals, aluminum or bakelite is now commonly used for many things which were formerly only of heavier metals, and bridges are now being built of stone, without any iron. The reclamation of land formerly considered worthless has enabled additional crops to be sown and more sheep, cattle and poultry kept, in this way reducing the wheat, wool, meat and egg imports.

* * *

But most important has been the creation of new "domestic materials." Here the German chemist plays an important rôle. His researches became known to the world decades ago and today his task is to a large extent to make possible mass production of materials which were discovered in laboratory long ago. Obtaining of rubber substitute from coal and lime, of synthetic petrol by carbonization and hydrogenation, these products have yet to be manufactured at prices which the average German can pay. As far as textile substitutes are concerned, the imports of cotton and wool have already been superseded by staple fiber, etc., manufactured at home.

But wood is the great hope of the German chemist, who is credited with believing that if his present researches are successful, his countrymen can be both clothed and fed from it. Sugar is now obtained from wood and the sweet lupin, rich in nitrates and albumen, is being cultivated for new fodder supplies.

Much has undoubtedly been achieved. Germany has gone far on the path to self-sufficiency. But nobody could maintain that the results so far have been obtained without a great deal of sacrifice.

The costs of this policy of rearmament and Germany's reinstatement as a European power have been tremendous. To give even a rough estimate of these costs is impossible, since vital financial statistics are not easily obtained in the Third Reich. But it is generally accepted that thousands of millions of marks have been spent during the past few years in state subsidies to help the self-sufficiency program.

* * *

Subsidies have been given for the many experiments carried out by the big dye trust (J. G. F.), with its 12,000 skilled chemists, for the building of new factories, for the encouragement of agriculture and industry in those sections which can help toward independence from foreign supplies; and state aid alone has made possible the fixed price policy for certain essential commodities. Under such conditions, the national expenditure has increased much more than has the revenue, and since there are few foreign sources of income, the result has been an appreciable drop in the standard of living.

Price-fixing machinery has undoubtedly done much to make and continue the present self-sufficiency policy.

Fat cards limit the supply of butter, margarine, meat, fats, etc., for each individual household, and, from time to time, there is a temporary scarcity of eggs and certain kinds of vegetables and fruits. Supply varies in the case of foreign imports not simply according to the season only, for nowadays it is possible to get vegetables and fruits from some part of the world almost the whole year round, but according to whether Germany has a compensation agreement operating smoothly with the country which is the source of the foodstuffs. The German dinner table, which was never outstanding for its variety, is now even more uniform than ever.

Not only the worker has his problems. The manufacturer has his also. Unless his products are essential for rearmament or for exports which bring in foreign exchange, it is not easy to obtain essential raw materials, if they have to be imported. Private housebuilding has also been very much restricted, since the erection of barracks and public buildings and workers' settlements have prior claim upon the limited supply of materials.

The German people are undergoing heavy sacrifices, which are not minimized by their leaders, who, however, hasten to explain that such sacrifices are as nothing compared with the great goal, "Germany, a great nation." This campaign against waste is a step toward the ideal of national preparedness, which is deemed necessary to counteract the possible effects of a new war on Germany. Colonel Thomas, head of the industro-technical staff of the Ministry of War, has explained very clearly the policy which is being pursued.

"Industry, trade, and handicraft, science, employers and employees, all are endeavoring to make their strength subserve the great national task of *Wehrfreiheit* (defense freedom). The former individualistic economy is today controlled by people of soldierly character with the highest idealistic attitude toward the state. Such thinking and acting in national economy, it is evident, are beneficial to (the cause of) military preparations and in case of war must considerably further the co-operation between military and industrial activities of war."

* * *

"Defense economy," Colonel Thomas further maintained in the same lecture, "must not be confused with war economy. The latter begins only with war. Defense economy is the mental transformation of our whole economic thinking and acting to the thought: How can I shape my work so as to serve my fatherland in the interest of its security and to increase its defensive strength? Defense economy is not an industrial system, it is not an organization, but the indicator pointing the way for the economic activities of all citizens of the state."

To many in the outside world, the greatest "waste" in this program will probably appear to be the concentration upon the production of economies and substitutes at a time when the world outside abounds in the natural supply of these materials. But, according to the German, his country has no alternative in view of world trade barriers and its lack of colonies.

DEVELOPING HOME RESOURCES

Gen. Hermann Goering, Who Is Directing the Four Year Plan to Make Germany Independent, So Far as Possible, of Foreign Supplies, Is Shown Above at the Duesseldorf "Nation at Work" Exposition Last Autumn as He Inspects Objects Made of Elastic Glass, One of the Substitutes for Use in Industry Devised by German Technicians. At the Left Is an Exhibit Showing How Artificial Wool Is Manufactured, and Demonstrating the Quality and Adaptability of the Product

Courtesy of German Railroads Information Office

Temples of Yosemite

From the Majesty of High Rock Pinnacles to the Quiet Pools of the Crystal-Clear Merced River, This Beautiful Valley Holds Interest and Activity for Thousands of Visitors

By Royal Arch Gunnison

Left: AUTUMN IN YOSEMITE IS A RAINBOW OF BRILLIANT HUED FOLIAGE

Below: HALF DOME FROM SENTINEL BRIDGE

Color Photos by Richard M. Kauffman for Crocker-Union, Yosemite Park Curry Co

"WHAT HAPPENED HERE?" asked an astonished small boy as he peered over the edge of Grand Canyon. This same question might well apply to the deep, lush-green, granite-walled valley renowned the world over as Yosemite.

California's Yosemite Valley is one of nature's more spectacular achievements. In the great Sierra mountain range this multi-hued, seven-mile-long meadow, nestled between giant gray walls, seems almost incredible to the thousands of tourists who visit it from the United States and abroad. They all wonder how it happened, and marvel at its magnificence.

However, when one singles out a certain National Park from all the beauty spots in the United States that have been set aside as government-protected areas, he lays himself open to objections from others who have favorite beauty spots elsewhere.

Each of these parks has its particular place in the system; each has its peculiar feature that has brought about its natural preservation.

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For instance, one would find it difficult to compare the majesty of Mt. Rainier, as it stands high above the lower Cascades, with the rugged grandeur of Glacier National Park. Similarly, it would be beside the point to compare the deep rainbowed brilliance of the winding Grand Canyon of Arizona with the shorter, wider, waterfall-framed Yosemite Valley, which is only a part of the total 1176 square miles of the whole Yosemite National Park.

These parks are all a part of the wonders of the West, and Yosemite is one of the more spectacular, breath-taking sights of which millions have heard and thousands have visited. And now that photographs in color are available, if we can't visit these spots the camera brings us that much closer. We now are able to catch by photograph a new conception of Yosemite Valley under a blanket of snow, its summer prism-brightness pictured against the great gray background of El Capitan and Half Dome, and the vivid tones of autumn reflected in the quiet pools of the Merced River along the floor of the valley.

Being open the year around, Yosemite Valley offers to its visitors a variety of activities. Within easy distance of either Los Angeles or San Francisco, and the surrounding countryside, the park remains available for the winter-sports enthusiast, the hiker, the trail rider, the artist who finds himself bewildered at the number of subjects, the families who want to give their children a camper's outing, those who like the luxurious comfort of a large hotel such as the Ahwahnee, those who prefer tents or cabins—in fact, there are accommodations for all tastes.

* * *

"Just what *are* some of these things that draw the travelers to Yosemite?" it is often asked.

After a drive or ride across the "somewhat warm" Sacramento Valley, and up the convict-built, all-year road to the floor of the valley, about 4000 feet above sea level, the questioner realizes what an oasis Yosemite is in the heart of the High Sierra range.

Winding up the boulder-strewn gorge of the Merced River toward the valley, the visitor begins to get some idea of the size of things to come. And when, by craning his neck, he looks skyward to see the towering buttress of El Capitan, he knows he has arrived.

Bridalveil Falls, a graceful white ribbon of foam, floats down 620 feet and is the signal for the first kodaking. But later, when the visitor catches a glimpse of the Upper Yosemite Falls which, although not as much water passes over, drop 1612 feet, the neck-craning becomes permanent and the camera remains unleashed.

* * *

These two waterfalls are but the first of many breath-taking cataracts pouring over stone ledges thousands of feet above the meadowed valley. Watching them plunge downward, one marvels at the tremendous dredging power of the cold glaciers that scooped out this now garden valley.

National Park Service geologists explain that during the Ice Age these great glaciers formed at the crest of the Sierra and stretched downward, cutting deep canyons and widening the then small gorges.

They say that at the maximum ice period the thickness of ice from the bottom of the valley, where the visitor now stands, reached to within 700 feet of the top of Half Dome, the majestic granite pinnacle which transcends all else at the head of the valley. And at Glacier Point, 3254 feet above the valley floor, where the magnificent panorama of the High Sierra's snow-capped peaks may be viewed, is a relief map model showing how the ice scooped out the valley.

The vista at Glacier Point is the climax of all Yosemite views. The Point is about 1½ hours' drive around from the floor of the valley, yet some 3200 feet directly above Camp Curry. There is a hotel here with a limited number of rooms for those who would stay to catch the hazy blue of the sunset's shadows and the golden tints of an early sunrise over the High Sierra.

One of the most spectacular sights, from the tourist's point of view, is the much-publicized "fire fall" which occurs at 9 o'clock each night. It may be seen from any spot in the valley not obscured by trees. The "fire fall" reverts back to a traditional Indian signal system. From the rim of the valley 3200 feet above at the designated hour one hears a faint human cry. All activity ceases. Quiet reigns. All eyes are focused on the faint red glow high above. Suddenly, like a waterfall of fire, glowing embers drop down the black face of the cliff. It continues for almost three minutes.

* * *

To the city dweller the possibility that he may come upon deer grazing along the edge of the winding valley roads, or see a bear or two lumbering through the underbrush, is of particular interest. Some of the deer are so used to being photographed that they even allow visitors to approach close enough to pat them. The tourist will do well to leave the bear to his own devices and watch from afar.

By moonlight or sunshine the valley lends itself to the whims and moods of its guests. It seldom rains from May to October. In winter, the snowy valley floor, with ice arena, and the upper rim ski slopes are dotted with winter sports enthusiasts.

John Muir, traveler-writer, tells of Yosemite's " . . . waterfalls and smooth silky lawns, its noble forests . . . the loftiest granite domes, the deepest ice-sculptured canyons . . . the snow-covered mountains soaring into the sky 12,000 and 13,000 feet, arrayed in open ranks and spiry pinnacled groups partially separated by tremendous canyons and amphitheaters; . . . newborn lakes at their feet, blue and green . . . like miniature Arctic oceans, shining, sparkling, calm as stars.

Carol's Reign in Roumania

The Autocratic Prince Who Returned From Exile Seven Years Ago Has Established Himself Firmly on the Throne and, Despite Some Opposition, Can Point to National Progress

By R. H. Markham

ROUMANIA IS THE biggest little country in Europe. Next above it is Poland, which is the littlest big country. Roumania's population is rapidly increasing. Next year it will reach 20,000,000. In 1917, when Roumania was established, in its present form, there were 17,000,000 inhabitants. It is rich in children.

It is also rich in natural resources, holding first place among all European countries of its size. But, in spite of that, the Roumanian people are poor. The masses in the Netherlands, Norway, Denmark and Switzerland, all of which lands have comparatively little natural wealth, live decidedly better than the Roumanians. The chief reason for this is bad management. Practically all political leaders and editors in Roumania agree that she could be much better governed.

King Carol is trying to bring that about.

The present period of Roumanian history might well be called his age. As an exiled ex-prince he flew to Bucharest seven years ago and mounted the throne in a dramatic manner. Ever since, he has dominated the country and has brought about certain unmistakable changes.

* * *

One of them is an increase in the prestige of the dynasty. Some observers would deny this. They would say that the King has established a personal régime, has given a vast amount of power to an irresponsible "Camarilla," which is getting very rich, and has not made his own family life an example to his people. None of these charges can be denied. But any accurate political estimate must be a balance of many diverse elements. And the balance is favorable to the King on this point. The dynasty is more firmly established than for many years.

He passes much of his time in a splendid and costly new palace in the center of the capital when he is not at a beautiful mountain resort, Sinaia, in the Carpathian Mountains. He has a very large income, which he spends lavishly; he surrounds himself with much pomp, and plays the central rôle on many solemn public occasions. He wears shining high boots and copious, waving plumes: so makes a regal appearance such as many of his people like.

* * *

It would be too much to say he is popular. As a matter of fact, in certain circles he is ignored, in others disliked. A great and noble Roumanian statesman, Dr. Julius Maniu, is bitterly and openly opposed to the King because of his family life and his autocratic ways, and Dr. Maniu has a large following. Still, when one takes everything into consideration, one cannot doubt that the throne now enjoys more prestige among the Roumanians than for many years. Most of the people recognize Carol as master.

A number of solid achievements have contributed toward bringing the King this recognition. One is a decided improvement in the efficiency of the army. Not only have the spirit and discipline been raised, but a very extensive rearmament has been effected. Roumania has bought cannons from Czechoslovakia and erected armament factories of her own. She has received financial help from France and Czechoslovakia and aid of various kinds from Germany.

Roumania is separated geographically from her friends and must rely for defense largely upon her own resources, so it has not been hard to convince the people that they need a strong, well-equipped army under the command of a soldierly-looking king.

Students and hot-headed young intellectuals have long been used as shock troops by various political parties, so they assumed undue importance and came to look upon themselves as arbiters in social or political conflicts. Radical and impatient, they tried to settle vital problems with clubs, revolvers and mass terror. In their crusades against Jews, non-Roumanian minorities, and all other opponents, they filled Roumania with turbulence.

KING CAROL IN WARSAW — Photo from European

The King and His Son, Crown Prince Michael, Accompanied by a Large Retinue, Were Received by Representatives of the Polish State When They Arrived Recently in Warsaw. King Carol Is Shown in the Center in Uniform With His Son Walking Behind Him. At the Right Is State President Moscicki and at the Left Marshall Smigly-Rydz

Associated Press and Max Haas

. . AND AT HOME

King Carol, in Boy Scout Uniform, as He Addressed an Encampment of Roumanian Boy Scouts. Right, the New Royal Castle in Bucharest Has Replaced the One Destroyed by Fire in 1927

Mobs of youths endeavored to dictate to their elders. This completely demoralized public instruction and jeopardized public order. To remedy this situation the King has inaugurated a comprehensive youth movement.

* * *

It resembles the Boy Scouts and the Y. M. C. A., but adds military training and the stimulus of patriotic objectives to its program. It is not connected with any political party, and centers about the King. Its program emphasizes good conduct, loyalty and service. It puts the boys and girls in uniforms, teaches them to march, and inspires them to perform social tasks. The youth are organized to work for Roumania: that is, to plow, sow, build roads, clean up towns and villages, help in cases of emergency. To love Roumania means to serve Roumanians, the King teaches. This movement also brings all classes, groups and nationalities together. Discipline and order are instilled.

But his educational activity does not end there. He visited the University of Cluj in Transylvania to receive an honorary degree and presented his cultural plans in a detailed address. He takes a leading part in agricultural conferences. He personally distributes the medals awarded by the Federation of Women, to the best Roumanian housekeeper in each of the 71 counties. He is a member of the Roumanian Academy and takes an active part in its work.

Under his guidance, measures have been taken to give the peasants low-cost credit, to improve roads, to aid them in marketing and to increase crop yields. He has also emphasized the importance of peasants as cultural and economic factors; he has made regard for peasants fashionable.

Politically, King Carol is autocratic. He has made himself master of his country's internal and external policies. No party can dictate to him; they can only beg him for power. He personally determines who shall govern and how. The direction he avows to follow is moderate conservatism, free from radical experiments.

He had as Foreign Minister Mr. Nicholas Titulescu, who was brilliant, too brilliant. Mr. Titulescu was too pronounced in his sympathies and antipathies and too prominent. He spoke with too much authority and kept Roumania too emphatically and dramatically on the side of France against Germany and Italy. So he was dismissed by Carol, who prefers the middle road, with byways leading in various directions. This means winning new friends without discarding old ones.

In internal politics he picks out the men he wants to work for him and tells them what to do. For four years he has kept George Tatarescu as Prime Minister. This energetic and efficient young man is secretary of the Liberal Party, so the Liberals may be considered to be in power.

The King has not formed an ideal political régime, nor has he established harmony. Dictator extremism in Roumania fights against democracy; anti-Semitism is active and the Roumanians agitate against the minorities. The country is constantly in a state of excitement. The press is turbulent.

But one may say that King Carol has brought some consolidation, that he has increased stability, that Roumania is making economic and cultural progress.

Outlook for Co-operatives

In the United States Group Buying by Consumers Has Been Known Since 1847, but Made Little Headway Until Lately, and Even Now Its Heyday Seems Far Ahead

By N. H. Engle

MY EARLIEST RECOLLECTION of a consumers' co-operative dates back to 1910. A dilapidated, unprepossessing building, half a block from the main street in a small western city, was taken over by a group of consumers and a store was opened. Nothing was done to make the exterior attractive. Nor did the interior belie the small expectations generated by the store front. Inadequate stocks, poorly arranged; mediocre store furnishings, even for those days; poor lighting, and a generally dingy appearance characterized the establishment. As I recall, it did not survive for any great period.

A few years later, while engaged in the wholesale business in the same community, I again came in contact with consumers' co-operative stores, this time as a supplier of the merchandise they sought to distribute to their members. There were perhaps half a dozen such stores in the territory we served. I recall only one which was not on a strictly C. O. D. basis with all wholesalers.

I cite these instances to show that consumers' co-operation is by no means new in the United States. Indeed, soon after the original success of the Rochdale weavers in England in 1844, efforts were made to establish the movement in the United States. As early as 1847, the Working Men's Protective Union, later called the New England Protective Union, was founded. This group showed a ten-fold expansion in sales from $18,000 to $180,000 between 1848 and 1851. Subsequent attempts to establish consumers' co-operatives in the United States almost invariably resulted in failures, so that few traces were to be found by the close of the Civil War. The idea has persisted, however, and its popularity in European countries has caused it to be periodically reconsidered and adopted by various groups in the United States.

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Today, the movement appears to be making remarkable progress. In 1933, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, there were about 2500 consumers' co-operative societies in the United States, with sales of $87,500,000. While a large amount in the aggregate, this figure was less than two tenths of 1 per cent of the total American retail trade for that year. In certain sections of the country and in certain trades, a sample survey made by the Department of Labor shows a 20 per cent increase in sales for 1935 over 1934. A doubling or trebling of the volume of sales, however, would still leave consumers' co-operation a small part of the United States business structure. Even in Great Britain, where the co-operatives have had nearly a century of progress, they are said to have accounted for only 12 per cent of all retail trade in 1935.

Courtesy The Co-operative League

". . . A CONSUMERS' CO-OPERATIVE IS A BUSINESS ENTERPRISE ENGAGED IN *BY* CONSUMERS AND *FOR* CONSUMERS"

Farmers at Chalfont, Pennsylvania, Purchase Their Supplies Co-operatively and Load Up at the Railroad Siding When the Cars Arrive. Above, the Farmers' Union Central Exchange, St. Paul, Minnesota

The distinguishing characteristics of a consumers' co-operative is that it is a business enterprise engaged in *by* consumers and *for* consumers. The profit motive is absent. The co-operating consumers seek to get good merchandise as cheaply as possible. To do so the management buys what the members want at the lowest price. While original co-operative policy has been to sell to members and others at market prices, the co-operators do not look upon or consider the differential income as profits. Indeed, whatever net income accumulates is returned to the consumers in the form of dividends at the end of specified periods or is used for such other purposes as the consumer members dictate. Normally, the co-operatives are organized on a basis of a single vote for each member regardless of the number of shares of stock which the member may own.

A study of the consumers' co-operative movement indicates at least five conditions which appear to be essential to successful co-operation. They are:

The movement must be independent.
The population must be immobile and homogeneous.
There must be a spirit of thrift, a strong social urge to save.
There must be a strong and genuine feeling for conscious co-operation.
There must be efficient and capable management.

Consumers' co-operation in the United States has not been strictly an independent movement in the past, but has often been tied in with the labor movement, the grange movement, or with some other social or religious cause. Even today it is not entirely independent. Much of the recent growth has come in agricultural areas as an adjunct to agricultural co-operative marketing, with which, by the way, consumers' co-operation should not be confused. An independent movement is taking form, however, and I believe that co-operative leaders recognize the importance of this factor.

From Colonial times, the population of America has been continually on the move. Frontier succeeded frontier as the peoples of Europe swept across the Atlantic to settle our shores, thereby creating pressures which caused successive waves of population to wash across the Continent, until physical frontiers have been all but obliterated. In such eddying currents of population, it was difficult to find a stable group which would work co-operatively. Under such conditions, it was much more difficult to organize a successful consumers' co-operative movement than it was in England, for example, or Denmark or Sweden, where racial and lingual homogeneity prevailed and where greater stability was the rule.

The elimination of physical frontiers in the United States has tended to create a greater stability in the population, but, offsetting this, we have good roads, which enable automobiles and auto trailers to carry our people to and fro across the wide stretches of the land. Then, too, the migration of industries has been, and still is, breaking down old communities and building up new ones in a continuous process. The decline of immigration in recent years, however, bids fair to give the United States an opportunity to amalgamate into a more homogeneous union our diverse racial elements. As this process continues, this second essential condition to a successful consumers' co-operative movement may in time be fulfilled. The radio, the motion picture, as well as such unifying forces as our single language, may prepare a more fertile field for a larger co-operative movement.

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On the third point—the necessity for an urge to save—it may be said that in the United States, at least until recent years, thrift was not one of the outstanding virtues. The American people as a whole have sought rather to improve their economic condition by spectacular means rather than through the accumulation of small savings through consumers' co-operative dividends. On the other hand, a substantial volume of savings as evidenced by deposits in savings banks and by the extensive life insurance business in the United States is not to be overlooked. It may be true that, as opportunities to accumulate great fortunes become increasingly less, the necessity for saving of one sort or another for social security will make thrift a more positive American virtue than it has been in years gone by.

The necessity for a strong spirit of co-operation among consumers has long been recognized as a cause of success in other countries. Whether or not such a feeling can be fostered in the United States is a question which cannot be answered easily. If people can be brought to think strongly enough about economic questions which are vital to their welfare, perhaps a co-operative spirit can be evolved. In England, the leaders of the consumers' co-operative movement are frequently able business executives. They feel so keenly the value of co-operation that they are willing to serve in executive capacities in the movement with nominal salaries. To some extent, we find in the United States capable business leaders who are able and willing to do the same.

* * *

Recent activities of business men in attempting to establish consumers' co-operative department stores may be cited as an illustration. While not strictly a consumers' co-operative movement in the sense of a spontaneous growth of consumers' group, these co-operatives are designed to become ultimately consumer-owned-and-operated stores. If recognized business leaders with a strong social sense are able to give liberally of their time, resources and leadership to this movement, it may assume a strong position in the distribution system.

The foregoing discussion has in a sense begged the question of efficiency. It has assumed that co-operatives are able to effect savings for the consumer. It is a debatable question whether or not consumers' co-operatives in the United States can in fact provide actual savings to consumers over other competing methods of distribution. Early consumers' co-operatives in England, and later developments in Czechoslovakia and Sweden, have undoubtedly been able to produce substantial savings not only in the form of dividends to their members but also through lower prices. One explanation is that retail distribution in those countries was relatively inefficient and costly. Consumers' co-operatives thus became the leaders in a movement for more economical distribution.

In the United States, retailing, especially in recent years, has achieved a high degree of efficiency through such institutions as mail-order houses, department stores and chain stores. These types of retailing, as well as many progressive independents, have been able to cut costs and lower prices. Chain stores, for example, appear to offer to the consumer prices which may be from 6 to 8 per cent below the prices charged by competing independents. Thus it is possible for consumers, by carefully selecting their sources of supply, to secure substantial savings at the time of purchase. Little incentive is present, therefore, to set up their own retail establishments.

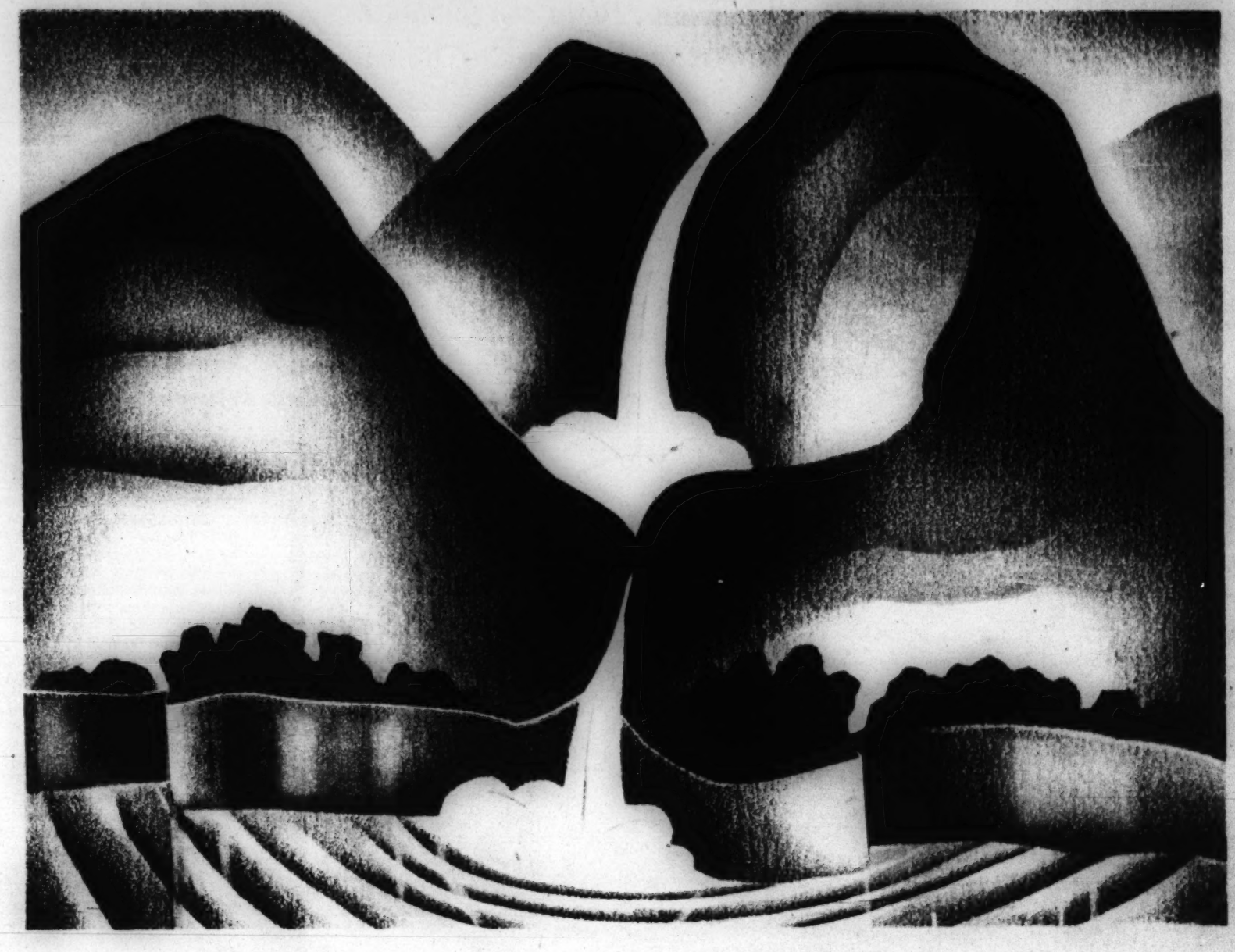
* * *

Managers have all too often been chosen for other than business reasons. They may have been good co-operators, good mixers, good fellows, but not always good business men. Furthermore, their hands have often been tied by inadequate capital and by undue interference with efficient operation of the business by the members. It is not unnatural that many co-operatives failed as a result of this combination of unfavorable factors.

To summarize, it appears that some of the past obstacles to successful co-operation by consumers are dissolving. American people are becoming more homogeneous and less mobile; we are beginning to recognize the value of thrift; some business men are giving of their thoughts and energies to various phases of the consumers' co-operative movement. On the other hand, the movement has not yet achieved independent status and leaves much to be desired on the score of efficient management. It must, moreover, face the effective competition of established retailing agencies, well entrenched by long experience in the task of anticipating and serving American consumers.

UNITY OF SOURCE

By Harry V. Roff



PEACE IS AS NATURAL in life as it is in mathematics; it is simply the state of true thinking—the immutable poise of facts. We have learned that a pure expression of the principles of mathematics is perfect and changeless in its production. Many now apprehend that the Principle of life has the same invariable, faultless results when it is lived by man.

As one looks at the deltas of black, yellow, white and red streams of human beings, one sees wide diversity of culture even in the same river. Officers of the French Academy announced a few years ago that there were actually 2796 languages being used by mankind and to this number might be added nearly 4000 dialects whose peculiarities almost differentiate them from parent tongues enough to entitle them to classification as distinct languages.

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The traveler about the earth finds people of strangely dissimilar tastes and customs. Certain foods of one group of people are repulsive to another body of folks who eat things which are equally as offensive to the former. Some people shake the hands of those they meet; others shake their own hands in greeting; some tribesmen consider the right salutation to be the rubbing of nose on nose. What is modest in one land may be immodest in another.

Whites are horrified at tales of cannibalism in the South Seas and the uncivilized natives may seem hopelessly inferior human beings. The Scotsman is given a high rating among men today, but Jerome wrote: "When I was a boy in Gaul, I beheld Scots living in Britain eating human flesh, and although there were plenty of cattle and sheep at their disposal." . . . From the Welsh Triads come statements that cannibalism was practiced by the Angles and Saxons. Early Huns, Teutons and other primitive Europeans had similar reputations.

Slavery was an institution which formerly impressed on the world that certain races were esteemed greatly inferior to others. As we read our histories we discover that at least the majority of us are descendants of slaves! Ancient Greece once listed 5,000,000 free citizens and 12,000,000 slaves, most of whom were white. The State of Virginia in 1661 had 2000 black slaves and 8000 indentured whites. White men slaved for black men of high cultural attainment. Black men slaved for white masters who claimed a better civilization. The yellow men, the brown men and the red men had their ups and their downs in the concept of man. Even peoples who prided themselves on superiority could well have been classified as largely slaves, for the average individual was in essential vassalage to a king or master or dictator.

The judgment of race has been too much from the standpoint of the faults of individuals who discredit their peoples. The kindly Hawaiians who found their trust in the white explorers abused were long in discovering that the plundering adventurers were not true representatives of the Caucasians. The American Indian had his disillusionment similarly. Perhaps some of us have had unfortunate experiences with friends or they with us.

Instead of looking at the failures and the imperfections of a people, we need to look at the successes which indicate the possibilities of man.

* * *

As one ponders the races of mankind, he may well think of the snow on a mountain. As its white crystals melt, clear drops of water trickle into swiftly flowing streams or seep into underground rivulets that emerge later into springs. The waters of the mountain's pure snows may be found in muddy rivers, in an ocean's brine, in clouds of vapor which may return them to earth as rain or, possibly, even back on the mountain as snow, or we may drink them from city faucets. While the waters may have taken on foreign loads as they pursued their various ways from the height, so that a chemist would give them different gradings and analyses, they came from a common source and the molecular affinity of hydrogen and oxygen that gave them being on the mountain is still their constitution.

Black, yellow, white, brown or red, the races of mankind have, also, a common source on the Mount of Perfection. The foundation of each individual is intelligence and the spiritual selfhood of each is the "image and likeness" of the one Father. Referring to the *unity of source*, the Nazarene said that "whosoever shall do the will of my Father which is in heaven, the same is my brother, and sister, and mother."

* * *

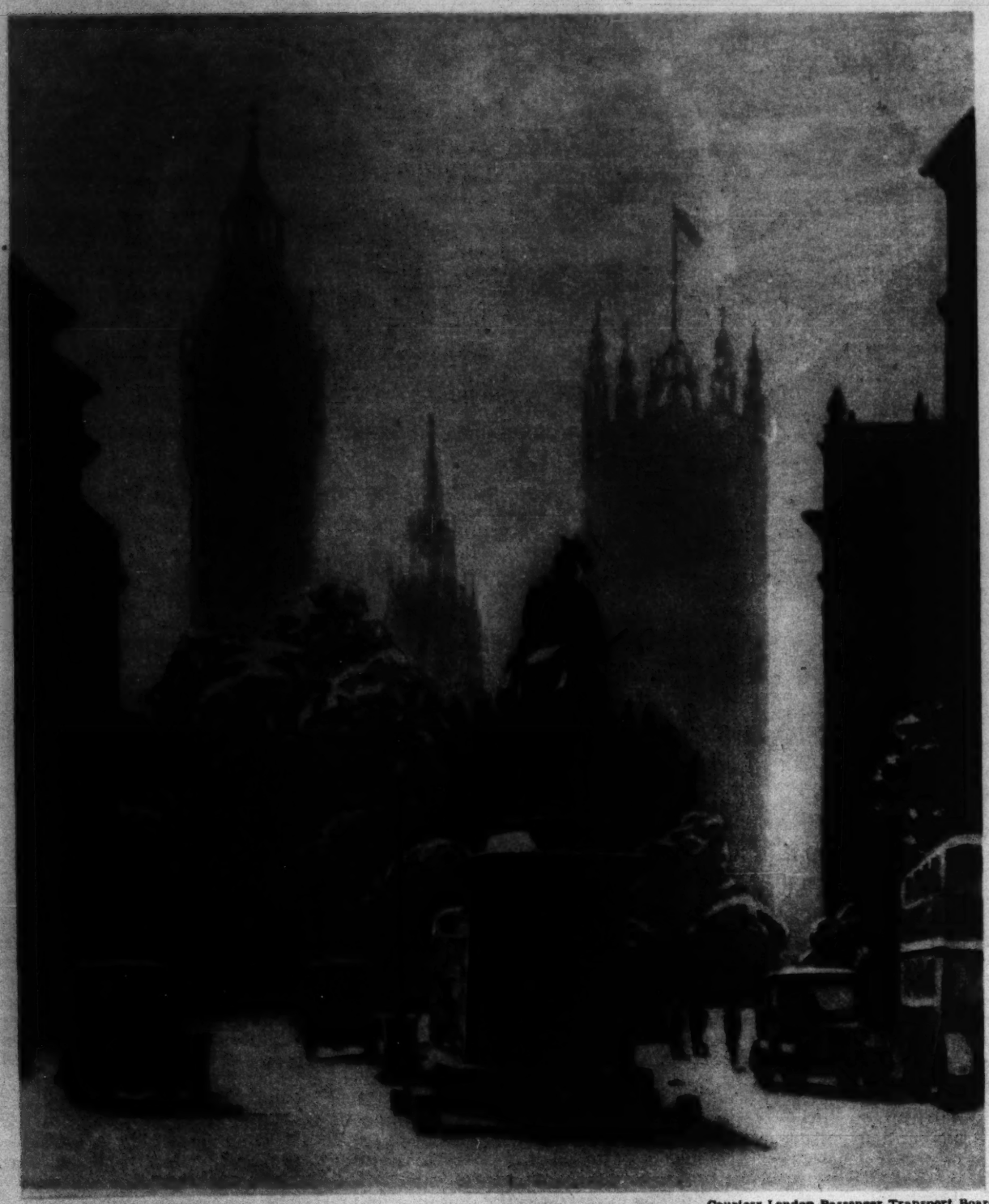
Those who think of permanent world peace as an idealistic state which can never be achieved overlook the harmonious, undisturbed facts of the spiritual universe that God created. They point out the human differences in culture and the egotism and selfishnesses of races and classes. The texture of fine cloth seems rough and crevassed under a magnifying glass and prejudiced human vision places its world in a perspective where its false concepts are enlarged. Peace is not something which has to be created; it is the normal, poised relationship of man and the universe under an omniscient, omnipotent Principle whose spiritual facts of life are immutable. The world has nothing real to change. It has only to awaken from its human illusions to the natural unity of source.

When men discover their spiritual selfhood and live its simple, eternal, infinite facts, they will know each other as sons of God and not as races, nationalities or classes. You and I and Everyman can be invincible leaven for peace.

Beauty for the Passer-by

Famed Artists Have Produced Posters for British Transport Lines, So Emulating Rubens, They Beautify Public Places, and Flout the Snobbishness Which Would Confine Art to the Drawing Room

By Peter Lyne



Courtesy London Passenger Transport Board

WHITEHALL AND THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT

A Poster Advertising the Charms of London, and Intended to Encourage Travel on the Underground, Bus, and Tram Lines.

ART SNOBBISHNESS HAS been taken for a ride by the railways. With famous artists being employed more and more in Britain for railway poster work there is no longer any excuse for painters who protest they cannot do justice to their calling if they have to associate in any way with commerce.

To be "on the line" has long been the highest honor for artists exhibiting at the Royal Academy, London. It means that the best pictures are hung at about eye level so that they are in the most favorable position for viewing. But the phrase "on the line" has acquired a new significance with leading artists vying with each other to adorn the walls of railway stations.

"Fewer and fewer artists are able to live by painting pictures for the drawing room wall," said one of the most successful commercial artists, Mr. Tom Purvis, not long ago. "The great day of the easel picture is waning, and art must be useful as well as decorative."

Such observations emphasize the part being played by the British railways today in helping art and industry to cooperate. Their vital contribution is that, by employing the best painters, they have done more than any other branch of commerce to break down a supposed barrier between the commercial artist and the artist for art's sake.

There was never any need for artistic snobbishness, Mr. Purvis told a meeting of the Royal Society of Arts in London. He quoted Mr. Herbert Furst's book, "The New Anecdotes of Painters and Painting," in support of the fact that Rubens, Michelangelo and all the old masters had definitely had a money interest in their art.

"Rubens," says Mr. Furst, "was a commercial artist in the real sense of the term. He ran a factory on what might be described as mass production lines. He had a band of pupils who turned out pictures for which Rubens had received commissions and for which he possibly, or possibly not, paid the pupil a small percentage."

It is rather remarkable that the railways should find themselves in the role of art patrons. Their grimy precincts gave little indication in the past that they would one day provide travelers with veritable picture galleries. Yet that is what has happened. Stations all over Britain are arrayed with pictures which would do credit to any exhibition. In fact these posters have so captured public imagination that thousands of them are sold every year to decorate people's homes.

They cost from half a dollar to a dollar each, and although their frames are usually more expensive than the pictures, they are prized possessions. Moreover, they have raised the standard of domestic pictures. Anyone who feels his taste a bit wobbly can go with confidence to the publicity department of one of the railways and obtain a complete set of decorations for his walls.

London's termini have such attractive displays of these posters that one can quite easily, when whiling away time before departure, become so absorbed as to miss the train and have to start whiling away all over again. There is one particularly attractive collection in an underground passage at Euston. Once it was just a gloomy subterranean tunnel. Now it is a well-lit gallery recalling enchanting memories of sunny days in the Scottish Highlands, of the ever-changing colors of the English lakes, and the golden sands of North Wales. In less busy hours of the day one may see there gazers rapt in admiration and going through all the appropriate poses and grimaces usually associated with private views at the Royal Academy.

Circumstances have enabled the railways to make rapid strides in using art to sell their wares. One reason is that they have on their own property a greater number of poster spaces than any other commercial undertaking. The London and North Eastern Railway, for instance, has something like 72,000 double royal spaces at its stations, mostly at eye level and at short-range vision. What an opportunity for decoration.

Another advantage the railways have is that their posters are mostly not in competition with others. Competition on public hoardings is terrific. Appeals scream out at the passer-by. Drawings and slogans have to be largely telegraphic and superficial. The railways can afford to be less loud and clamorous and so they employ some of the finest artists to paint beautiful scenery, work out intricate designs and subjects with subtle appeal. There may be more hurrying at stations than in most places, but there is also more waiting about.

Among the most attractive posters the railways have displayed this year is "Yorkshire Dales," by Alison McKenzie, for the London, Midland and Scottish. This shows in modernist style the smooth undulations of the famous dales, with little stone cottages and the characteristic gray stone walls along the lanes, round fields and creeping up steep slopes.

* * *

Then London's Underground railways show scenes in Westminster. The artist has caught the pale sunlight in Westminster, the flash of bright red buses, with rich green trees and Big Ben rising in misty blueness behind.

There is a strong appeal behind a poster of the London and North Eastern Railway by Henry Rushbury for this year's centenary of the passing of John Constable. The great artist is shown painting a scene which he made famous —Flatford Mill, Suffolk.

Norman Wilkinson has done fine work for the London, Midland and Scottish. One of his posters is an interior of the great dining hall of Sulgrave Manor, which as the home of George Washington is a strong magnet for visitors, especially from the United States. He has also painted some striking views of Scotland, where his sense of color enables him to portray the endless variety in the landscape round the sea lochs of the Highlands, such as the Kyle of Lochalsh.

Among others who have painted posters for the London, Midland and Scottish Railway are Sir William Orpen, Sir Bertram Mackennal, Sir David Murray, Sir D. Y. Cameron, Richard Jack, Campbell Taylor, Julius Olsson, Algernon Talmage, and Stanhope Forbes.

Lately the railway companies have taken to holding exhibitions of their posters in London and other towns. When opening one of these exhibitions in Sheffield recently, Mr. A. K. Wilson, a past president of the Sheffield Chamber of Commerce, pointed out that in the old days art galleries existed for the few and held an aloof attitude toward industry. This is being entirely changed by such exhibitions as the railways are now holding.

Mr. Wilson recalled the crude posters which were shown in Victorian times, when inferior artists were used, and he

said that competition and improved public taste had brought about a transformation. Actually, however, there is nothing new about poster advertising. Its origin was traced back to Biblical days by Mrs. Herbert Richardson, one of Britain's advertising experts, in an address to the Royal Society of Arts. The prophet Habbakuk, 25 centuries ago, said, "Set the vision upon tables so that he may run that readeth it." In other words, according to Mrs. Richardson, "Stick up a poster, and it will catch the eye of the man who goes by in a fast sports car."

The attempt to focus attention in a public place by writing or drawing on the wall is as old as Babylon. From the ruins of Pompeii there remain examples of poster work advertising such things as the merits of rival gladiators. The early Romans had their signs in Britain. Primitive poster work had to be largely pictorial, for the people could not read. In Saxon days in England, shopkeepers and taverns advertised through carved and painted signboards.

* * *

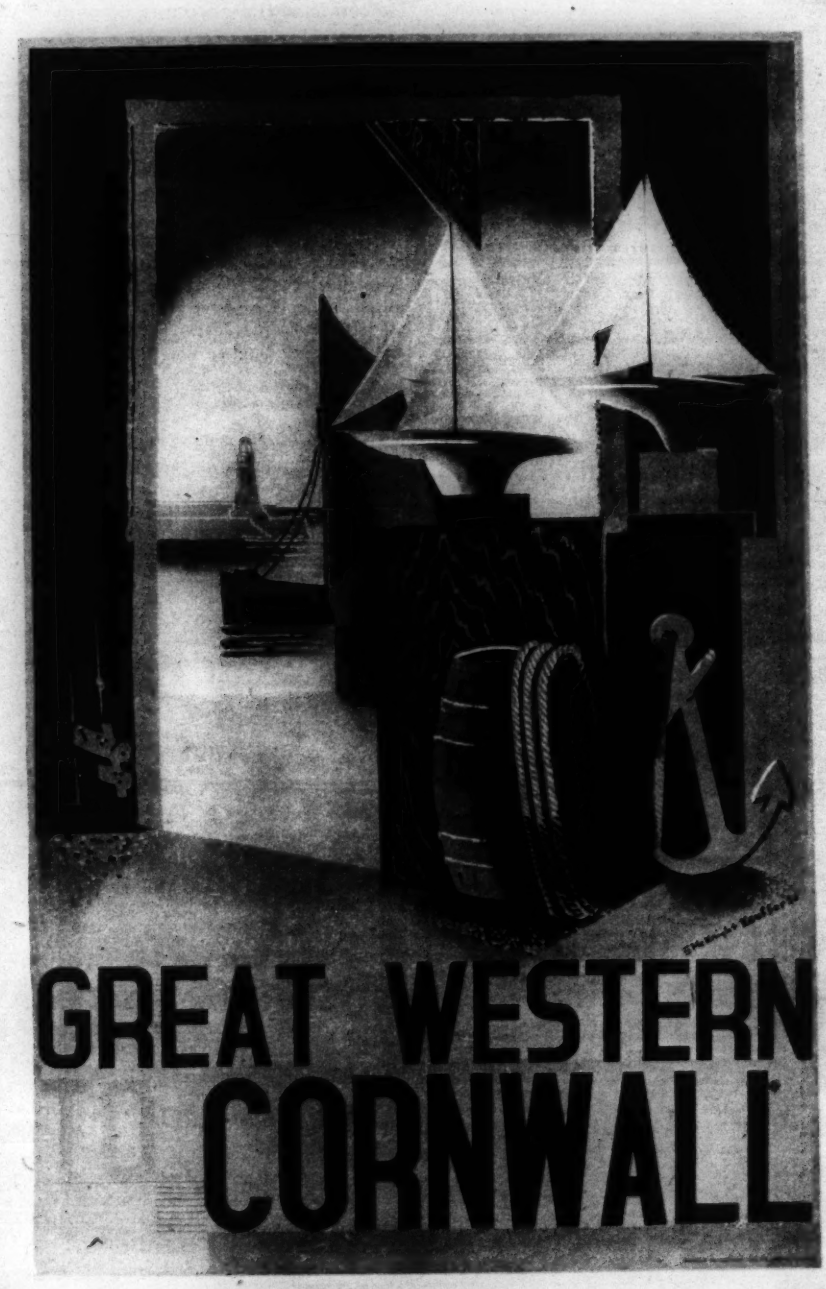
With the arrival of printing and more general literacy, poster advertising developed rapidly. Church doors, in particular, often were plastered with these posters. In Tudor days, the most popular church door of all for this purpose was that of old St. Paul's Cathedral, London. As Mrs. Richardson says, the central aisle of the cathedral was the great meeting place of business men, courtiers and newsmongers. In the seventeenth century, English advertising received a further impetus in the growth of the newspaper. Poster work progressed rapidly. In the eighteenth century, Hogarth and Bartolozzi gave it great distinction with their engraved advertisements. Then the poster fell on evil days in the reign of Queen Victoria. Billposting became a most haphazard business; the chief aim of the billposters seemed to be to stick their bills on the top of each others'.

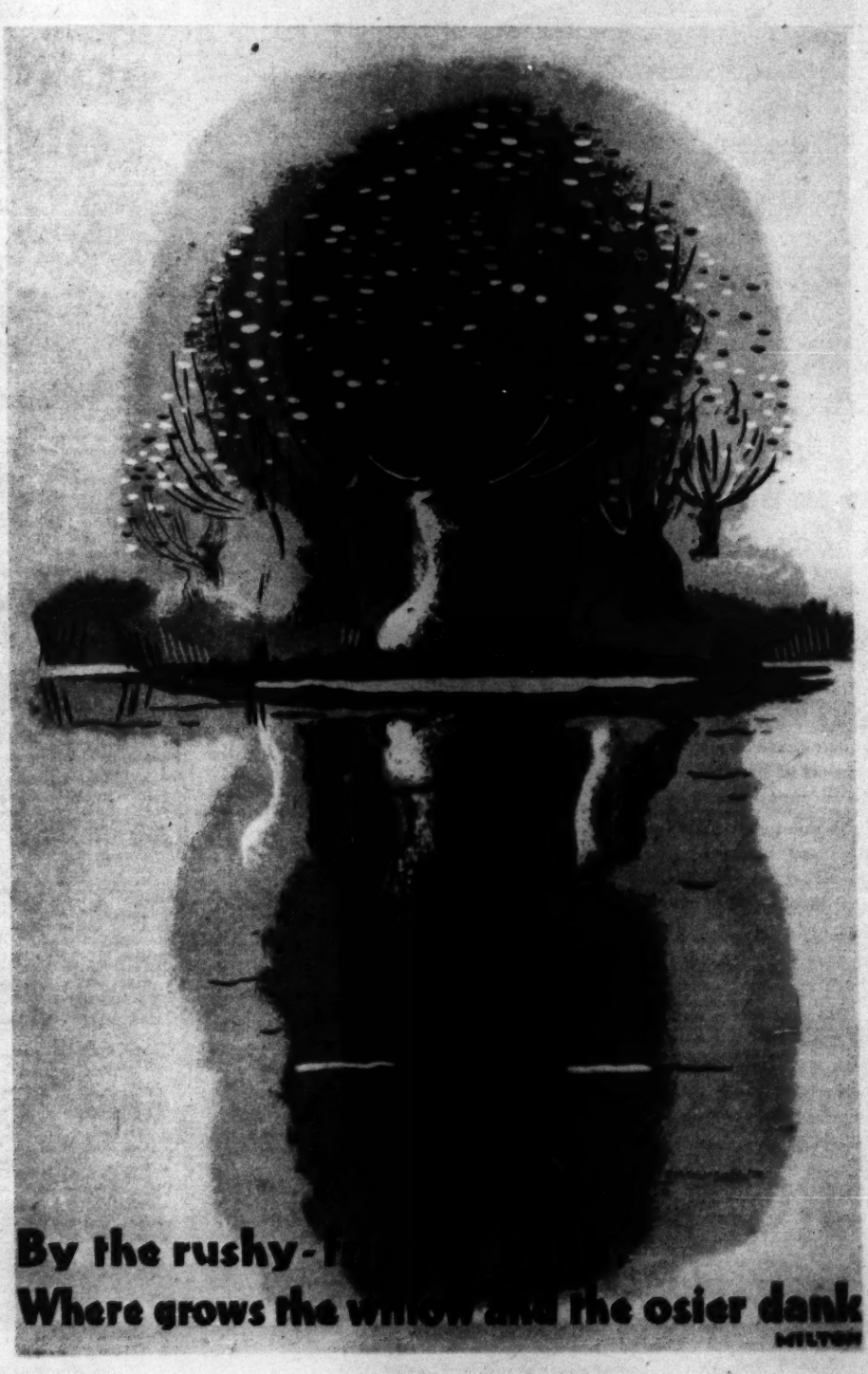
So the new development which is today making business men into art critics and artists into business men is really nothing new just a renaissance.

ART IN THE POSTER FIELD

"Kyle of Lochalsh," by Norman Wilkinson, R. I., Reproduced Above, Captures the Coloring of the Highlands, Alison McKenzie's Poster (on the Cover) Does Somewhat the Same for the Midlands. Two Posters by E. McKnight Kauffer, Also Encouraging Travel in the United Kingdom (Shown Below), Were Exhibited in the Museum of Modern Art, New York.

Courtesy London, Midland and Scottish Railway and The Museum of Modern Art, New York





Among the New Books

The Evolution of the True Commonwealth

Civitas Dei, Vol. II, by Lionel Curtis. London: Macmillan. 12s. 6d.

IN HIS FIRST VOLUME, published in 1934, Mr. Curtis set out on a quest for "a guiding principle in public affairs." He explored the Old Testament and the New Testament, the civilization of Greece, of Rome and of the modern age. And he found it in the two great commandments of Jesus—interpreted to mean that man could serve God only by manifesting an infinite love for his fellow men.

But Mr. Curtis went further than the ordinary Christian apologist by declaring that this second commandment could be realized only in an organized commonwealth in which every citizen shouldered freely his share of responsibility for the well-being and the laws of the community as a whole. This he conceives was an essential element in the teaching of Jesus.

The principal enemies of this teaching, in his view, have been a monastic other-worldliness which ignored the practical duty of the citizen toward his fellow citizens and a tyrannical claim by church or state to control the thinking of their subjects and to demand not responsibility but blind obedience as the highest civic virtue.

In this second volume Mr. Curtis does not discuss except incidentally his fundamental beliefs, but describes the practical world to which his ideas have to be applied, and how that world has grown out of the past. It is an interesting and original survey of world history during the last 600 years, showing how Occident and Orient have continually acted and reacted on one another, the prodigious effect of the discoveries of natural science, the rise of Luther, the French encyclopedists, Hegel and Marx, and the consequences of the revolutionary ideas associated with them, and the slow evolution of the fundamental ideas of a true commonwealth in Britain and the United States.

He then traces the recent rebirth of totalitarian philosophies through the movements headed by Lenin, Mussolini and Hitler and the reasons for the failure of the League of Nations to realize the expectations of its founders, because it was founded not on dedication but on contract.

Mr. Curtis's history is highly controversial but highly interesting and original, and we shall await with keen expectation the final volume, in which he is to draw his conclusions.

LOTHIAN

Irish Minstrel Boy

The Minstrel Boy, by L. A. G. Strong. London: Hodder and Stoughton. 18s. net.

THE LIFE OF Tom Moore is not one to attract a biographer who looks for purple patches and strong contrasts in his subject, for seldom has a famous man had a career so free, in the greater part of it, from dramatic struggle or vicissitudes of fortune. In this respect he was happy in having little history—happy in his childhood, in the fame that came to him early and never declined in his lifetime, and supremely happy in his marriage. Sorrow and disappointment and money troubles, when they did come, although they affected him greatly at the time, never permanently depressed his buoyant nature, and he had many compensations.

* * *

He has not the merit, as Mr. Strong admits, of being either a great man or a great poet. The attributes of his poetry—the facile melody, the cloying romanticism, "the gentle after-dinner melancholy," in Mr. Strong's phrase—are at a discount now; and his great achievement, the "Irish Melodies," is indissolubly wedded to music that popularity has staled. It is true that the Melodies vocalized the nostalgic yearnings of the Irish for an Ireland that had gone, and stirred the patriotism of the people to fresh endeavor; and that Moore, in writing them, struck a great blow for his country. Yet, for all that, his work is hardly more exciting to the average reader of today than the even tenor of his life.

What is much more interesting is the apparent paradox of his character, so independent and stanch to ideals, so complacent and easy-going; the paradox of an honest man, who, after expressing in public his hatred of his country's oppressors, "spent the rest of his life among them, became the darling of their drawing rooms and toadied to their prince."

In this matter Mr. Strong shows insight and acute judgment. He makes it plain that Moore was far too level-headed to hold his friends in London responsible for the wrongs of Ireland. He was largely dependent on patronage, and his position was invidious; yet, easy-going as he appeared, he never failed to employ the advantages of his situation, at the peril of his favor, to serve his country. The Minstrel Boy did not go to the war, nor stand beside Emmet and Fitzgerald, but he was none the less a loyal and effective champion. He emerges clearly in this book as a man who never for one moment sacrificed his honor to his prospects.

* * *

The other great point of interest in Moore's character was his extraordinary and unique gift of arousing friendship. It is too much to expect any biographer to convey the secret of this charm to paper. It was natural and it was invincible. It could instantly convert an opponent on the dueling field into an ardent admirer, and again and again it smote upon a rock of prejudice and drew a perpetual spring of devotion. Neither his letters nor the accounts of contemporary observers help us very much to an understanding of this phenomenon. It is no more to be recaptured than the full flavor of his bubbling wit, or the singing that held the blasé drawing rooms of London enraptured.

Mr. Strong has written a sympathetic, yet balanced, account, very sure in its execution, and with the interest well sustained. Few will disagree with the conclusion he comes to about Moore—"He walked on the sunny side of the road, but he was faithful."

E. F.-B.

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

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PERFECTION SALAD
(6 Servings—uses only ¼ package)

1 envelope Knox Sparkling Gelatine
¼ cup cold water — 1 cup hot water
¼ cup mild vinegar — ½ cup sugar
1 tablespoonful lemon juice
½ teaspoonful salt
½ cup cabbage, finely shredded
1 cup celery, cut in small pieces
1 pimiento, cut in small pieces, or
2 tablespoonfuls sweet red or green peppers

Soak gelatine in cold water about five minutes. Add sugar, salt and hot water, and stir until dissolved. Add vinegar and lemon juice. Cool, and when mixture begins to stiffen, add remaining ingredients. Turn into mold that has been rinsed in cold water and chill. To serve, remove from mold to bed of lettuce leaves or endive, and garnish with mayonnaise dressing. Or cut salad in cubes, and serve in cases made of red or green peppers, or turn into individual molds lined with canned pimientos.

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More About Bird Life Along the Concord River

Concord River, by William Brewster. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press. $3.50.

LAST YEAR a volume of extracts from the journals of William Brewster, American ornithologist, was published under the title, "October Farm." Further selections are now presented in "Concord River." In each case the selecting and editing, so nearly carried out by the Rev. Smith O. Dexter, a long-time friend of Brewster, was completed by Thomas Barbour, director of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard. In the second volume the 12 exquisite bird studies are from paintings and an etching by Frank W. Benson.

William Brewster devoted his life to the study of birds and other wild life. His Cambridge estate contained a bird sanctuary and museum, his 400-acre farm on the Concord River was his observation field and laboratory. What he saw he faithfully recorded in a long series of diaries, which with his bird collections were bequeathed to Harvard University. His high reputation as an ornithologist needs no comment, but that he was also capable of writing luminous prose had been nearly forgotten, if ever known, when "October Farm" brought it to mind.

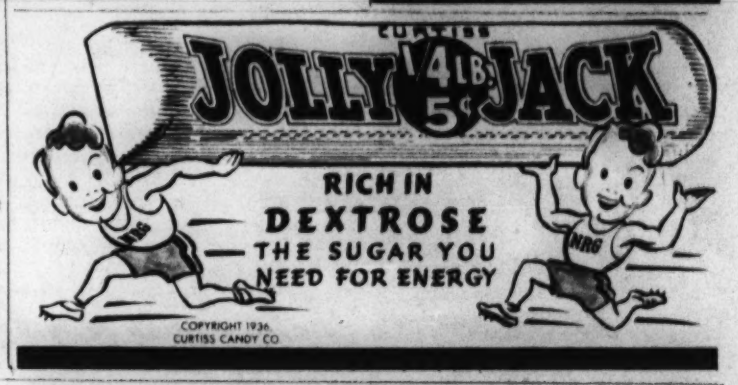
It should be remembered that the selections in that book and in "Concord River" are from diaries written without any other purpose than to preserve on paper as clear and as true a record of what Brewster had seen and heard as he could possibly accomplish. The fact was everything, yet, instinctively, he found shapely expression for his facts, and out of his passion for his subject there is produced a corresponding emotional effect on his readers. For instance, no one can read the anecdote about the pair of young Great Horned Owls that fell out of their nest without feeling suspense and keen interest; but intentionally to heighten an effect or to personalize a wild creature was farthest from Brewster's thought.

Apparently, the songs and the flight of birds roused his most persistent enthusiasm, for there are more notes on those two topics than on any others. The sound of singing birds gave him pure delight and refreshment. Likewise, in the matter of bird flights, the ease and grace or the force and majesty with which one species or another achieves motion is a source of actual enjoyment to him all the time he is patiently recording their methods of gathering momentum, their tilts and spirals and undulations, and every other characteristic detail of each bird's flying.

No doubt, the greatest enjoyment of all comes to readers of "Concord River" who are able to visualize the places where Brewster went by land or water along the Concord, the Assabet and the Sudbury. If one has any acquaintance at all with Ball's Hill and Punkatassett, with Buttrick's Landing, Derby's Lane, Clamshell Bluff or Fairhaven Pont, then these notes about green frogs "tunking" at the Holt, foxes quartering the Damsdale, a noble wedge of Canada geese flying northeast over the Great Meadows means just so much more. Even to a stranger the placid beauty of Concord is clearly revealed.

For the further delight of those who know Concord the book has been supplied with maps.

W. K. R.



The Book Window

A Glimpse at Some of the Season's New Titles

Masks, by Queen Marie of Roumania (Dutton, $2.50). A fantasy in novel form about a girl who was kept entirely secluded from the world, grew up in the company of masks and broke from her retreat in the effort to find the original of a mask that she had come to love.

The Novel in Motley, by Archibald Bolling Shepperson (Harvard University Press, $3). A history of novels that are burlesques and parodies of other English novels. An unusual subject treated in a clear and lively fashion.

Three Bags Full, by Roger Burlingame (Harcourt, Brace, $3). One hundred and thirty years of the Van Huyten family, patroons of New York State unduly plagued by black sheep.

Finding the Worth While in California, by Charles Francis Saunders (McBride, $1.75), offers an illustrated guide to visitors to that state.

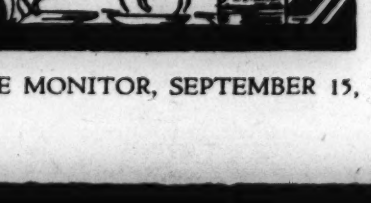
The Thane of Cawdor, by David Baird (Oxford, $2), is a detective-story interpretation of Shakespeare's "Macbeth."

Chess in an Hour, by Frank J. Marshall (Leisure League, $1), fulfills its promise to set forth the elements of the game in 60 minutes.

The Charterhouse of Parma, by Stendhal. (Modern Library, $.95). Latest addition to a useful series.

Beyond the Riviera, by Helena Maxwell (Scribner, $3). Provence is a most tempting field for the artist—either in words or on canvas. Miss Maxwell and Mr. Ewerbeck, who contributes the woodcuts, have ably recorded the vivid color of southern France, its tensity of light and shade.

The Art of the Potter, by Dora M. Billington (Oxford, $2.25), discusses historical and technical aspects of an ancient craft.



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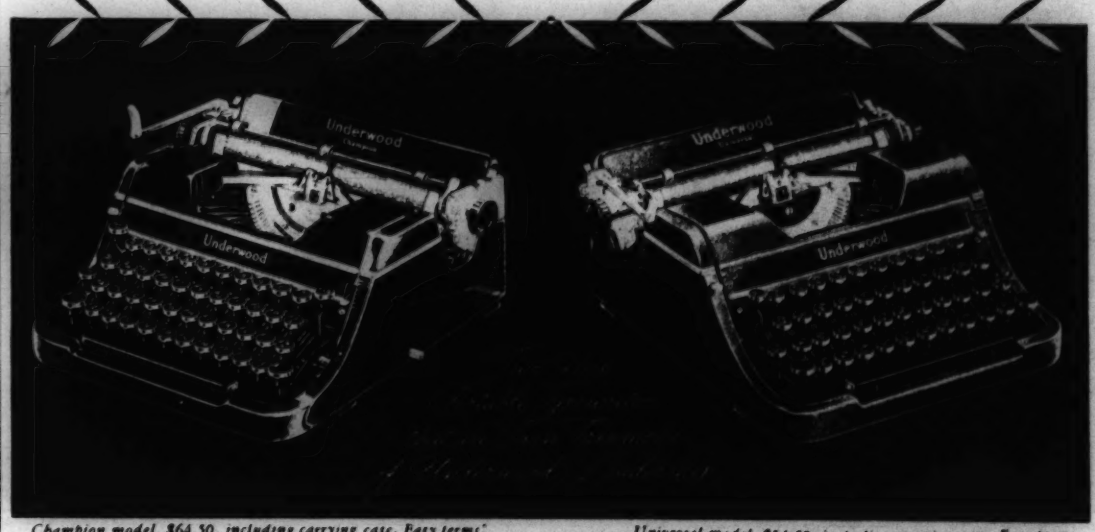

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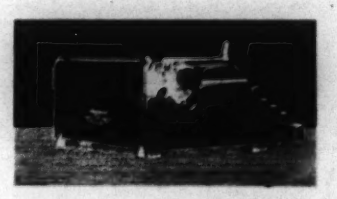

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Russia, as Seen Objectively by an American Clergyman

Unholy Pilgrimage, by Thomas L. Harris. New York: Round Table Press, Inc. $2.

THE ARRESTING TITLE of this book gives the reader little inkling of its trend and purpose. It is the story of an American clergyman, socially minded, who desired to learn at first hand of conditions prevailing at present in Russia. Accordingly, divesting himself of his clerical garb, and prepared with a 1500-word Russian vocabulary, he entered the U. S. S. R. as a tourist, and without guide or influential friends crisscrossed the country in quest of information.

The proletariat was the theater for his major exploration. He mingled with the common people day and night, in their Parks of Culture, their shops, theaters, churches, river boats, railroad trains—wherever people were to be found, there he went. And the conclusions which resulted are set forth in a chatty, appealing style, frequently punctuated by a keen wit, often quite unexpected and more enjoyable for its lack of obviousness.

* * *

"Unholy Pilgrimage" makes a very readable book, quite unlike in style and purpose the great majority of books being turned out regarding the greatest laboratory experiment of all time in the processes of social evolution. How rapidly this process is going forward is patent from contrasting the findings of this well-equipped observer with the reports of visitors to Russia of ten years ago. A new type of society is being evolved, made up of units quite unlike any type of humanity before produced in any country. And the end is not yet. Communism has but begun to mold the lives of its citizens. The process is still in its early stages and the type of ultimate product is yet far in the future.

Mr. Harris found much that pleased him. Men, women and children have adopted a type of idealism which in many respects he regards as admirable. The lax morality that was exploited so generally a decade ago has all but disappeared. A loyalty worthy of a better cause inspires in the masses a willingness to undergo hardship and privation quite unknown in capitalistic countries. The vision is a compelling one and it leaves its mark upon the people in a type of heroism that one can scarcely fail to admire.

But one very important feature in true character building is sadly missing. There was manifest little sign of desire for or love of things spiritual. The drive against religion, especially Christianity, has left a gaunt lack in the lives of the people. Atheism has driven out that which Christian peoples hold most dear and for which there can be no substitute in material success, or in any newly evolved social scheme. He writes: "It may be that atheism has its own holiness, but I saw no sign of it, no hint that there was any hunger and thirst after righteousness. My delight at seeing Russian children free from sense of shame and guilt was considerably qualified by its corollary, the absence of holiness."

* * *

The author found citizens from other countries, England and the United States, who preferred Russia to their homelands. Under Socialism, they declared, labor was honored, work was a man's right, and the reward included not only material but a spiritual sense of co-operation. He found that violent hatred for religion and all that pertains to it had closed many churches. Worship is at a low ebb. Not all blame for this antagonism is put upon the Communists. The Russian Church, he declares, as formerly administered, destroyed the holy places as wantonly as did the Sadducees of old, through exploiting the people for mercenary ends, through serving Caesar rather than God. The people have come to hate hypocrisy. This hatred has found expression in the anti-religious wave that has pretty nearly washed out all traces of true worship.

* * *

The reader of this volume is especially impressed with the objectivity of the author's observations. His conclusions are worthy of careful consideration by those who are awake to the changes in the social order which are going on, not alone in Russia but throughout the whole world. The experiences of Russia will contain many valuable lessons for all humanity, but in order to be of permanent worth, spiritual values must be re-established.

ALBERT FIELD GILMORE

Macmillan has published in America R. W. Seton-Watson's "Britain in Europe, 1789-1914." The English edition (Cambridge University) was reviewed in these columns on Aug. 18.

Maj. C. S. Jarvis's "Three Deserts" is being published in America by Dutton. The English edition (Murray) was reviewed in the Monitor on Feb. 20.

ON A HOT DAY, Pyroil is to your car as a cool drink of water is to you. Relief, renewed energy, fortitude.

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NORTH★STAR
SUPER-SOFT
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"At Home" in Yellowstone

THERE ARE BIG BEARS and little fellows; mother bears and their cubs; black bears and brown bears and cinnamon bears, who, the rangers tell you, are merely the brunettes and blondes of the black-bear family; and big grizzlies, who seldom venture out of the deep woods, at Yellowstone National Park. Although other wild animals and birds abound, the bears demand and receive a large portion of attention from all visitors.

These Yellowstone bears, except the grizzlies, are comparatively fearless creatures. They sense that park regulations do not permit visitors to harm them. Consequently, they are willing to make friends with everyone, particularly if they can beg a piece of candy or some other sweet. One evening while we were preparing lunch, a large brown bear ambled over to our table. She raised herself up on her hind legs and was on the verge of eating our tomato salads when my cousin beat upon the dishpan with a large spoon. Startled, Mrs. Bear dropped to the ground. She looked at us in such a surprised and hurt manner, that we offered her a jar which had contained strawberry jam. She greedily accepted our gift, licking the jar as clean as though it had been washed and dried with a towel.

* * *

These black bears are greedy fellows. They will take food of any description whenever possible. The rangers, therefore, warn tourists not to leave food in their cars, for on several occasions the owners have returned from a hike to find holes torn in the tops of their cars and the food gone.

One night we saved bacon and sugar for breakfast coffee by suspending them in mid-air by means of a noose over the branch of a tree, in a tightly clamped aluminum kettle. All night long we heard the bears climbing up this tree at the foot of our tent. One of them must have succeeded in almost sharing our breakfast, for the kettle was dented by three long scratches when we hauled it down in the morning.

BLACK BEARS EAT FROM YOUR HAND

It is toward the end of the hibernation period—along in the latter part of February or early March—that the bear cubs are born. Mother bear, however, does not take her babies out into the world until along in April. She gives them a thorough course in the art of making a "bear living" before she turns them upon their own resources. This lasts for two summers. During this time, with them at her side, she roams the woods searching for berries, roots, ants and anything else which is edible. She also teaches them, as part of their education, to beg from automobiles. The bears will rise upon their hind legs, sometimes in the middle of the road, as cars approach, and in good bear etiquette stretch out their forepaws for a handout. Because their antics are amusing, few tourists are hard-hearted enough to resist their pleas. Mother bear, of course, helps to enjoy the spoils.

* * *

Although Mrs. Black-bear proudly displays her cubs to an admiring audience, she does not hesitate to spank or cuff them if she deems it necessary. She insists that they not only obey her commands but that they obey at once. We were greatly amused one day by a mother bear who was teaching her cubs some of the fine points about climbing. It seemed that she wanted them to go up a slender pine. The cubs, however, had ideas of their own, for they scampered off down the road to a large tree with numerous low branches. They ran up and down this and saucily peered out at their mother who scolded and attempted to call them back. Finally, mother bear became exasperated. She, too, ran to the big tree. She spanked one little fellow thoroughly; then she boxed the ears of her other offspring. They both whimpered but ran back and climbed the pine tree.

However, even though mother bear exacts obedience from her tribe, she seldom intervenes in their squabbles among themselves. They roll and tumble and play pranks on each other, while she proudly or indifferently looks on.

J. M. O.

Florida Realty

Florida real estate dealers are looking forward to a new peak in total sales this year, after the impressive total rolled up in 1936. A compilation covering more than 30 cities reporting to the Florida Association of Real Estate Boards gave sales of $83,681,807 last year, compared with $31,170,583 in 1930, which is considered the last normal year.

The Federal Housing Administration's mutual mortgage insurance system is regarded as an important factor in quickening home building in Florida. Seventy-one per cent of the total volume of mortgages accepted by this system were for new homes.

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The Man Who Simplified English

INEVITABLY every human being is placed in the scale of social success by his English. Even college graduates may slip down the scale if their English grows careless. And those who never had great educational advantages may climb up the scale if their English does not betray them.

Is *your* grammar a bit shaky? When you write a letter do you casually scatter your commas out of a pepper-shaker? Have you an inferiority complex in regard to spelling—or pronunciation? Does your conversation have dynamic sparkle? Do you understand the tested methods used in writing letters that get the action you desire?

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Then I go a step farther. I teach you to understand people, and how to gain their favorable attention. This naturally leads to an improved understanding of yourself, and may uncover hidden abilities. You get self-confidence. You begin to talk and write with assurance. You learn to be a successful talker, and a good writer. (I don't know how many executives I have taught to get two and three times as much business from their letters as they were getting before.)

How I Simplified English

Before I ever went into teaching English to the 115,000 people who have since taken my course, I made a study of English from the commonsense point of view. I found out how many words are actually used in writing by the average person; how frequently they are used; how many mistakes average educated people make; and what few words are the subjects of mistakes. I found that while you might recognize 25,000 words in reading, you would be unlikely ever to write more than 6000. And only 1000 would give you any particular trouble. In fact, if you could be absolutely sure of 250 words most commonly used and most liable to error, you would be a crack speller and very good in pronunciation.

In grammar there are only 25 principles on which errors are commonly made, and a list of 150 errors would very nearly cover every mistake any ordinary American is likely to make. I have been equally successful in simplifying punctuation. I defy anyone to remember the 15 rules for the use of the comma given in most text-books. No one can fail to remember and apply my three rules.

A Good Vocabulary Is the Measure of Success

Certain vocabulary tests were recently worked out by the Graduate School of Education of one of our greatest American universities. It was discovered that successful business executives know the meaning of more words than even college professors. They missed only 7 words on the average out of 150 hard words. College professors missed 8. Ordinary high school graduates missed 76. In reporting this research work the Atlantic Monthly stated: "A large vocabulary is typical, not exclusively of executives, but of successful individuals."

But you can't learn new words merely by studying the dictionary, for you forget them as fast as you learn them. I know just one good way of building up a vocabulary, and that is by first learning something about words and how they are built (I teach that in my course), and then observing them in reading. That means you must get the habit of constantly reading good books—you must learn to like to read them. My 12-volume Nutshell Library (which comes with the course) makes it fun to acquire this habit; for each volume introduces you to loving a great author who is a master of words.

Just 15 Minutes a Day—of Genuine Fun

As you know, language is used unconsciously. You can't talk—and think of rules of grammar at the same time. Bad habits can never be removed by studying rules. My patented method substitutes habit-forming practice that is truly more like a fascinating game; and it is concentrated on giving you all-around ability.

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A Free Book for You

The greatest compliment ever paid me was a combination of two testimonials that came to me at the same time. A college president said he was reading my books in bed at three o'clock in the morning, "picking up points for himself," and a boy in a grocery store in Kansas said he liked my course because "It was such simple and easy study." Absolutely all kinds, from top to bottom, are numbered among my 115,000 students.

If you will send for my free book, "How You Can Master Good English in 15 Minutes a Day," you will not only get a fascinating story that cannot help being of immediate practical use to you, but you will also be personally introduced to some scores of my students who have lost their doubts about themselves, learned psychological principles that have been worth hundreds of dollars to them, and have corrected their unconscious bad habits of English. Write today for this free book. No agent will call. Sherwin Cody School of English, 679 Searle Building, Rochester, N. Y.

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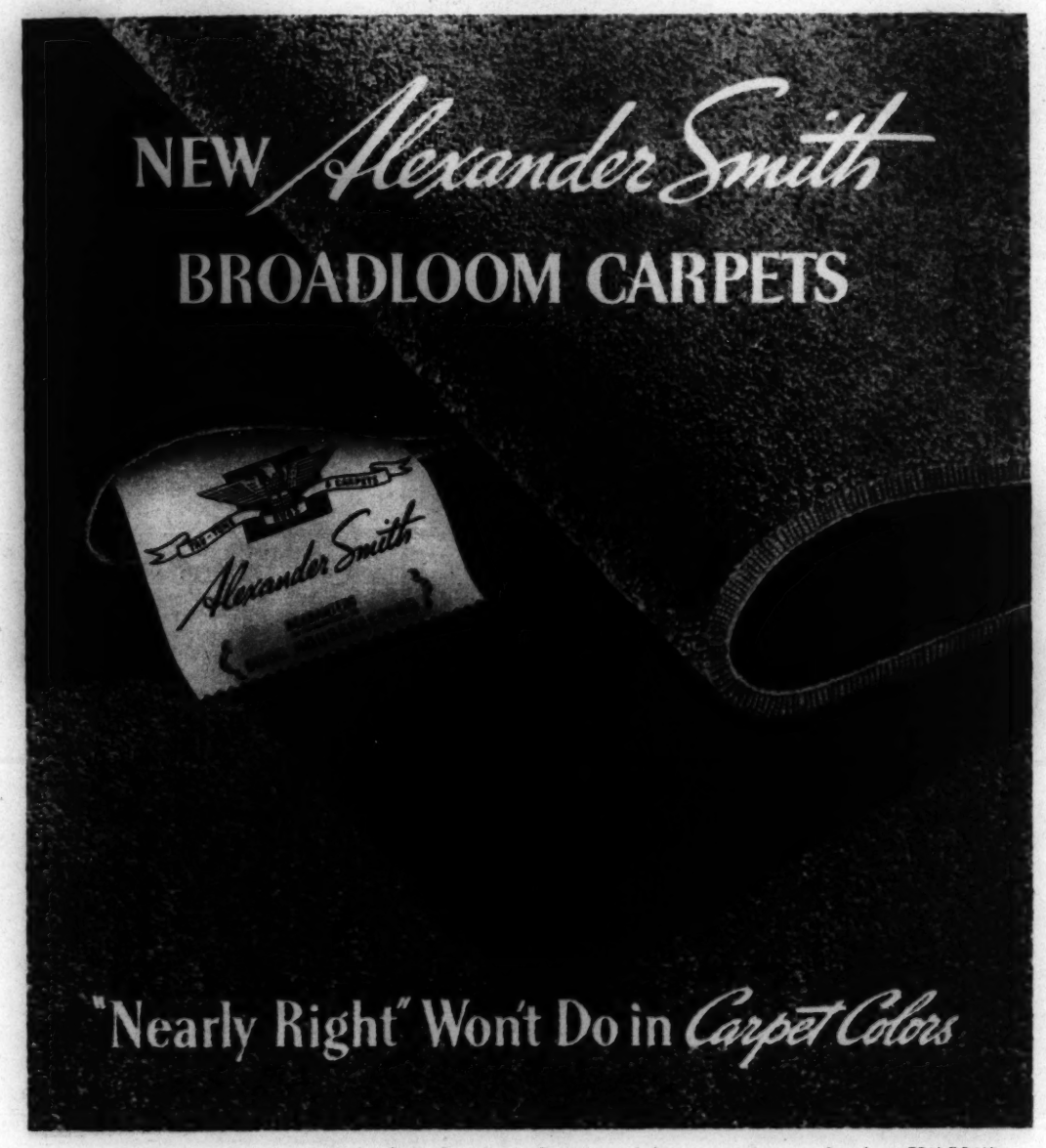

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Valley of the Elves

THE TRI-COLOR of Norway floats below the stars and stripes over a transplanted Norse mountain hamlet in the hills of southern Wisconsin. Founded by a Chicago business man, of Norse descent, the little village of Nissedahle was built on the site of the first Norwegian farm in the state. Its motivating force is the preservation of cultural contributions from the Norse pioneers.

In 1926, Isak Dahle took a trip to Norway—the home of his grandparents—and visited in the family's village in southeastern Norway, Nissedal, meaning, in Norwegian, "Valley of the Elves." Here, in this cool north country, known now to so many through the books of Trygve Gulbranssen, Dahle conceived the idea of transplanting a portion of his motherland to America.

* * *

Dahle's family had set up their new-world housekeeping in southern Wisconsin. In Dane County, some 20 miles west of Madison, he found the tumbledown, dilapidated farmstead, long abandoned. But a brook sang through the valley. The maples, the oaks, the birches, the walnuts and the rugged hills were still there in full glory.

Dahle acquired the original 80 acres. Later, he purchased another 80. Carefully the 80-year-old buildings, 15 of them, built of hewn-oak logs, were restored and rebuilt by Norwegian craftsmen and artisans.

* * *

Into these buildings has gone Dahle's valuable collection of Norwegiana, including the signed manuscript of Edvard Grieg's third *Humoresque*, presented to Rasmus B. Anderson, first professor of Norse at the University of Wisconsin. The composer set down the *Humoresque* when Anderson, calling one September day in 1873, asked Grieg to show him how a composer worked. There is a Grieg umbrella, too, and two canes of Ole Bull, the famous violinist.

Norse effects of the late Emil Bjorn, the Norwegian artist, include six water colors of frolicking elves. A complete cobble shop, brought from Norway in the early '50's, includes the work bench, lasts, tools, wooden pegs, and even scraps of leather.

Most recent addition to Mr. Dahle's collection of silver, wood carvings, furniture, leatherwork and Norwegian household effects is a group of 70 pieces of Norse antiquity from the famous Nuttall collection, housed for years in the Alvaredo home in Mexico City.

* * *

Two years ago, Mr. Dahle acquired the building that the Norwegian Government erected at the Paris Exposition of 1889 and re-erected at Chicago's Columbian Exposition in 1893. This building, fashioned after an old viking *stav-kirke*, houses a large portion of Mr. Dahle's collection.

This summer, the Slooper's Society offered Mr. Dahle the Lars Larson home in Rochester, New York, built in 1827. The Sloopers are descendants of the pioneering group of Norwegians who came to America in the sloop Restaurationen. They settled at Rochester, and the Larson home was the first to be built.

C. P. H.

"LITTLE NORWAY"
Exterior and Interior of the Norway Building, Erected at Paris Exposition in 1889 and at Chicago's Columbian Exposition in 1893, Now a Museum at Nissedahle, Wisconsin. Carved Wooden Heads of Ancient Norwegian Kings and Queens Can Be Seen on the Beams. Right, the Spring-House Is Unchanged Except for the Split-Shingle Roof, Re-chinking and Re-painting

Fruit Consumption

National consumption of fruit in Argentina is increasing, as a result of reduction in prices. Exports of fruit from this Republic show an increase of 69 per cent in the last five years. There is reported to be a steady demand for Argentina fruit in 19 countries.

"It has brought us an inspiring adventure in music—and in living."

LEEDS MITCHELL, 2340 N. Lakeview Avenue, Chicago. No organist and in his own words, "not much of a pianist," Mr. Mitchell purchased his Hammond Organ in November, 1935. "It has brought me," he says, "a richer musical experience than I had thought possible."

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"Our Hammond Organ has brought us a really inspiring adventure in music—and in living, too."

Like many others, Mr. Mitchell has found in the Hammond Organ a fascinating musical experience. To those who play the piano it offers wholly new fields of music to explore.

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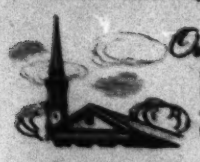

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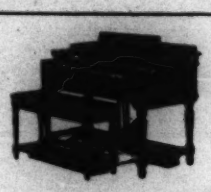

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Over the Editor's Desk

Letters

Correction . .

The Christian Science Monitor
Weekly Magazine Section:

I have read with much pleasure the article entitled "Seed Place of Christianity" in the Magazine Section of August 11. I should, however, like to call your attention to a mistake in the title bank which calls Iona one of the Orkney Islands. Iona belongs to the Hebrides group which are off the west coast while the Orkney Islands are to the North.

New York. P. W. M.

* * *

The Business Cycle . .

The Christian Science Monitor
Weekly Magazine Section:

I wish to express, with respect, of course, my most profound disagreement with the conclusions reached by Professor Adams in his article on the Business Cycle, and especially with his conclusion that "Few, if any, would advocate the destruction or radical alteration of our present system in order to eliminate business cycles."

Far from this being the case, I suggest it is self-evident that, while the destruction of institutions is out of the question, particularly in the "holus bolus" manner desired by some, nothing less than a radical change in the basic ethic governing these institutions will suit the case. Changes of less magnitude have already been toyed with too long, and the common man constantly asks, why waste more time? And he reasons well.

The real issue here is: Are the miseries and evils of the present system accidental or are they due to a factor that is constant, having an incidence that grows in intensity?

The economic position is simple. The machine technique enables one man today to produce the subsistence needs of several. Consumption by the masses is in terms of wages, and wages in a competitive system tend to the subsistence level.

The labor of the surplus workers can in the main only be absorbed in the production of capital goods in such a system; and capital goods can no longer be absorbed at the rate the machine throws them out, except spasmodically, for the geographical frontiers have now all been captured.

Higher paid labor absorbs in luxuries some of the surplus, as does the capitalist. But such absorption must be spasmodic, and the machine drives on. Unemployment must increase. Witness also the sectionalization of labor, into high paid, low paid, and unpaid.

Thus society, having passed out of a subsistence basis of production, pursues two mutually incompatible ends and, being competitive, must do so; it seeks to maximize production and to minimize consumption. Thereby it meets its Nemesis—unemployment.

The boom and depression phenomena have changed their relationship to such a system. They have ceased to be a sign of health. For the masses, depression is permanently established, and, based on its incongruity with man's assumption of power over nature, is producing social change.

For social change builds upon economic change. The social form must adapt.

But here a new crisis arises, for adaptation becomes an increasingly conscious act; and the power of choice through a social decision enters the picture. Thus the problem originally simple becomes complex.

Shall we go into a new Dark Age or are we about to emerge into the sunlight? We are witnessing the birth pains of the new, but choice persists, and there is hesitancy and a feeling of fear in our minds.

Professor Adams is an exponent of the analytical method, and an able one at that; but the method is wrong in such a context. What is needed is synthesis and the use of a dynamic logic.

The world of opinion is astray. It is regrettable, for the result is an effect of mental color-blindness in both high and low places, which will lead us into an abyss if we do not speedily learn how to straighten out our ideas.

The answer is: increase the mass standard of living, by any means available—but increase it we must. Elementary and obvious solution; but we balk at it, just as primitive man balked at civilization itself, and wiped it out several times before deciding it was worth-while. A. Brown

Winnipeg, Can.

Today's Contributors . .

Hugh Pendexter Jr. has been engaged in publicity work for the past two years for the American Red Cross at its national headquarters in Washington, D. C. Previously he was Associate Editor of Everybody's Magazine and Assistant Sunday Editor and feature writer on the Public Ledger in Philadelphia.

N. H. Engle's article is the result of recent research in the field of consumer's co-operation to follow up an analysis made a few years ago. He is Assistant Director of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in the Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C.

J. Emlyn Williams and R. H. Markham, Monitor correspondents in Berlin and Vienna, are in close contact with affairs in their respective localities. Royal Arch Gunnison is a staff writer in San Francisco and Peter Lyne writes from the Monitor's London Bureau. Harry V. Roff contributes frequent editorials to the Magazine Section.

Wages in Palestine

Highest wages in the manufacturing industries of Palestine, at the end of 1936, were being paid to Jewish machine printers on newspapers, who received from 640 to 720 mils per day. Lowest wages were paid to Arab women leaf sorters in the tobacco industry, 35 to 70 mils per day; 100 mils is equivalent to about 49 cents.

Wages paid by the orange industry ranged from 50 to 60 mils for Arab women carrying baskets to 1200 mils for male Jewish chief pickers.

Rates for Jewish industrial labor were based on eight hours' work per day. Arabs' working hours vary from 8 to 10 hours daily, although agricultural workers put in 10 to 12 hours.

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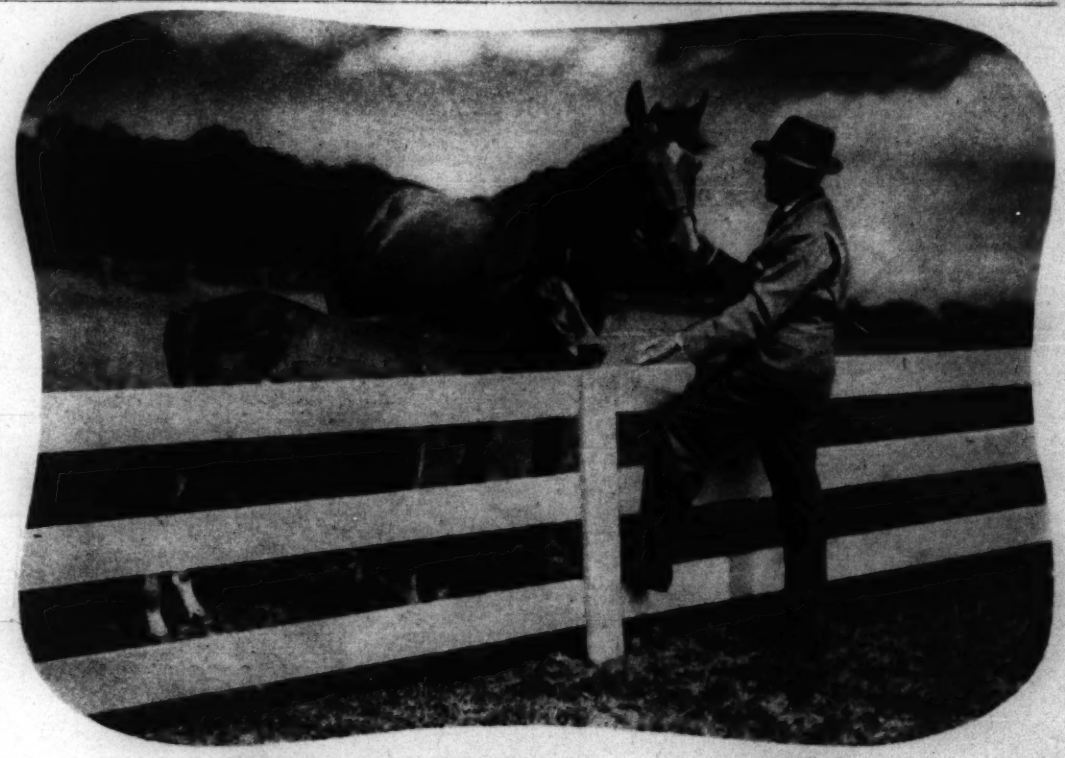

How to prepare yourself for doing nothing

VIRTUALLY every man hopes—sometime to devote his days to doing nothing.

And this is not mere "laziness." It is the natural desire to fill one's lungs with the clean air of freedom. To make the chief objective of each day's effort the gladdening of the heart rather than the filling of the stomach.

Most of us can make this dream come true. *You* can.

If you earn even a modest amount—and you have ten or fifteen productive years before you—you can prepare yourself right now for "doing nothing."

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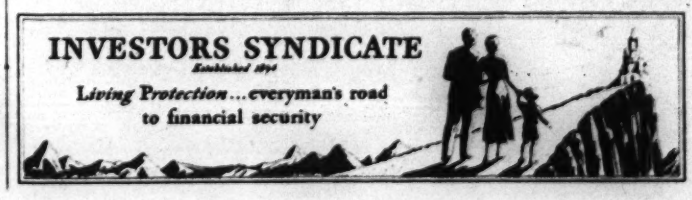

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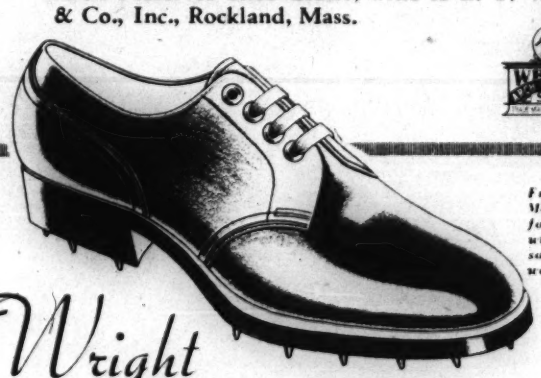


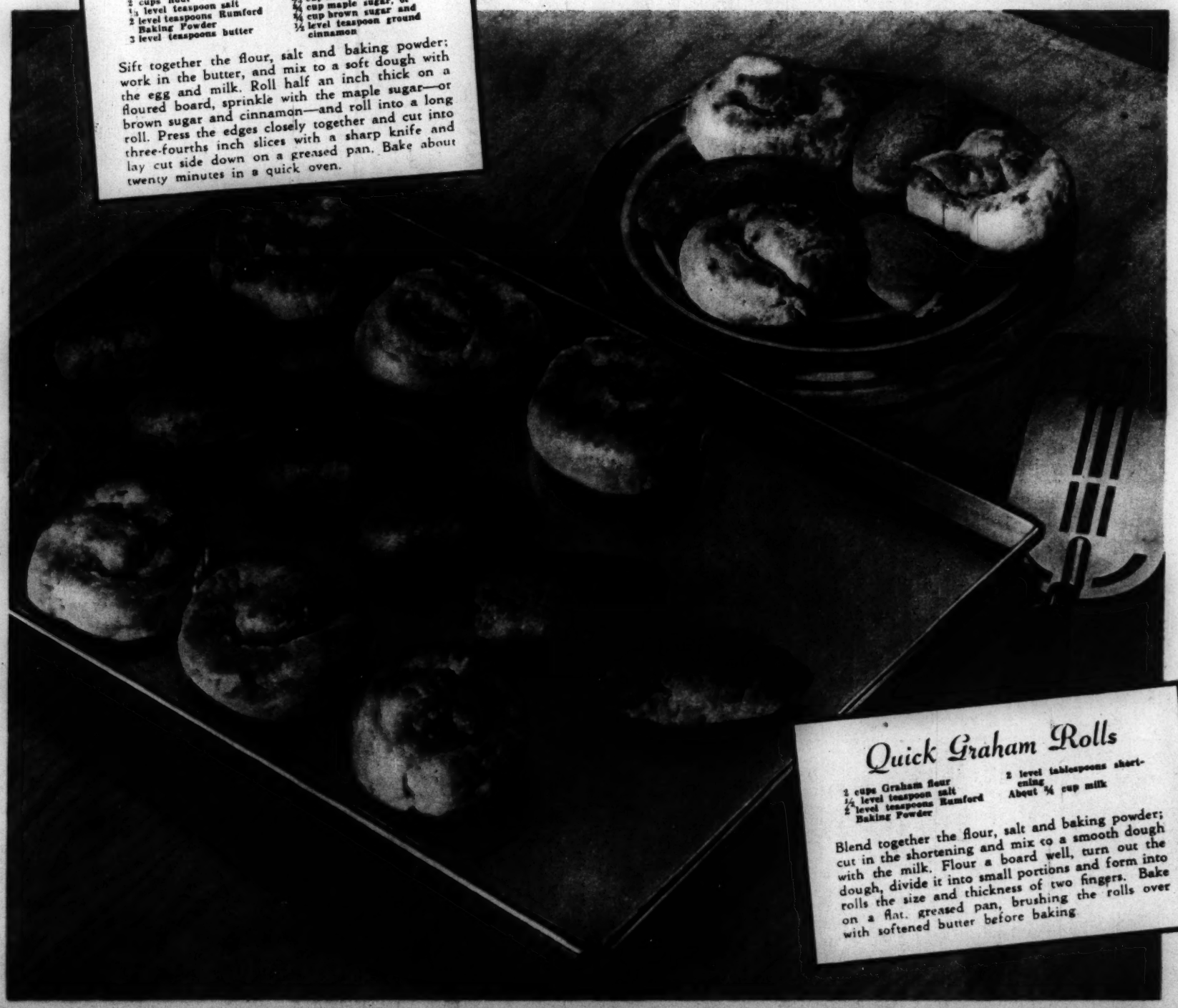
Full leather lined. Made with spikes for golf wear and with plain leather soles for street wear.

Wright

ARCH PRESERVER SHOES

FOR MEN

DO YOU USE A "lazy" LEAVENER?



Rollemups

2 cups flour
½ level teaspoon salt
2 level teaspoons Rumford Baking Powder
2 level teaspoons butter
1 egg
⅔ cup milk
¼ cup maple sugar, or ¼ cup brown sugar and ½ level teaspoon ground cinnamon

Sift together the flour, salt and baking powder; work in the butter, and mix to a soft dough with the egg and milk. Roll half an inch thick on a floured board, sprinkle with the maple sugar—or brown sugar and cinnamon—and roll into a long roll. Press the edges closely together and cut into three-fourths inch slices with a sharp knife and lay cut side down on a greased pan. Bake about twenty minutes in a quick oven.

Quick Graham Rolls

2 cups Graham flour
½ level teaspoon salt
2 level teaspoons Rumford Baking Powder
2 level tablespoons shortening
About ¾ cup milk

Blend together the flour, salt and baking powder; cut in the shortening and mix to a smooth dough with the milk. Flour a board well, turn out the dough, divide it into small portions and form into rolls the size and thickness of two fingers. Bake on a flat, greased pan, brushing the rolls over with softened butter before baking.

To make really tasty hotbreads, you need a vigorous, dependable baking powder such as Rumford. This pure all-phosphate leavener has that uniformly efficient and thorough leavening action which assures successful baking results.

The Cinnamon Rollemups and Graham Rolls (shown here) are delicious for special occasions . . . young people's parties . . . Sunday Night Suppers, with Dutch Dish (see page 8 in Rumford New Use Cook Book) . . . or any festive gathering where just a "snack" is in order.

Hotbreads are only as light as their leavening agent permits them to be. So remember, whether you are beginner or expert, Rumford's uniform, controlled double action is your surest aid in producing biscuits, rolls, all kinds of delicious hotbreads you will be proud to serve. ***There can never be any bitter taste in Rumford-raised bakings.***

Remember too that cake raised with Rumford stays fresh longer because the pure phosphate leavening agent in Rumford tends to retain moisture and thus prolong that "just-out-of-the-oven" freshness.

Write for a Free set of assorted Hotbread recipe cards, and if you have not the New Use Cook Book ask for that also. Send your request with your name and address to THE RUMFORD COMPANY, RUMFORD, R. I.

RUMFORD
Baking Powder
THE PERFECT, PURE ALL-PHOSPHATE LEAVENER